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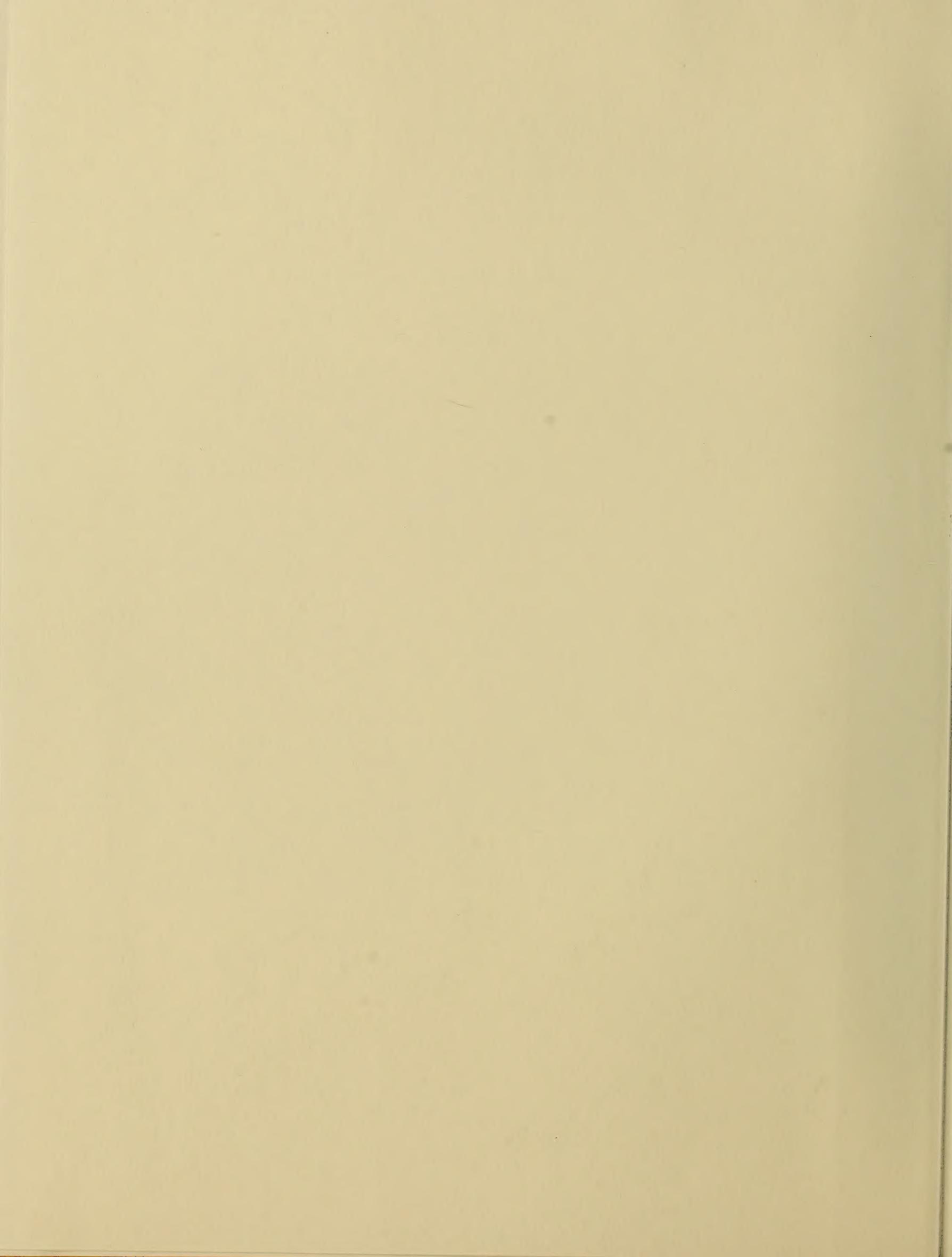
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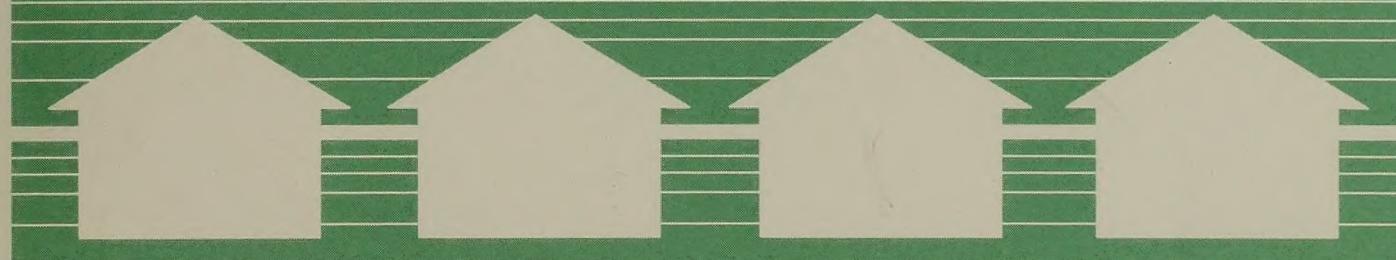
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1990 Census of
Population and Housing
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Characteristics for
Census Tracts and Block
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- B. Descriptions of Subject Characteristics
- C. Accuracy of the Data
- D. Definition and Nomenclature
- E. Measurement of Poverty, Income and Consumption
- F. Data Products and User Services
- G. Maps

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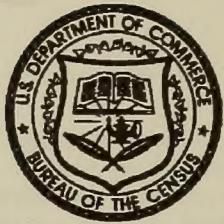
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HOW TO USE THIS CENSUS REPORT

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INTRODUCTION

Data from the 1990 census are presented in several different report series. These series are published under the following three subject titles:

1. 1990 Census of Population (1990 CP)
2. 1990 Census of Housing (1990 CH)
3. 1990 Census of Population and Housing (1990 CPH)

The types of data and the geographic areas shown in reports differ from one series to another. In most series, there is one report for each State, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States (Virgin Islands), plus a United States summary report. Some series include reports for American Indian and Alaska Native areas, metropolitan areas, and urbanized areas. See appendix F for detailed information about the various report series; additional 1990 census data products such as computer tapes, microfiche, and laser disks; other related materials; and sources of assistance.

The data from the 1990 census were derived from a limited number of basic questions asked of the entire population and about every housing unit (referred to as the 100-percent questions), and from additional questions asked of a sample of the population and housing units (referred to as the sample questions). Two primary versions of questionnaires were used: a short form containing only the 100-percent questions and a long form containing both the 100-percent questions and the additional sample questions. Appendix E presents facsimiles of the questionnaire pages and the respondent instructions used to collect the data included in this report. Appendix F lists the subjects that are covered by the 100-percent and sample components of the 1990 census.

Legal provision for this census, which was conducted as of April 1, 1990, was made in the Act of Congress of August 31, 1954 (amended August 1957, December 1975, and October 1976), which is codified in Title 13, United States Code.

HOW TO FIND RACE/HISPANIC ORIGIN DETAIL AND SUBJECT-MATTER DATA

This report includes a table finding guide to assist the user in locating those statistical tables that contain the data that are needed. The table finding guide lists alphabetically, the subjects shown in this report by race groups, Hispanic origin, and White, not of Hispanic origin. To determine which tables in this report show data for a particular topic, find the subject in the left-hand column of the table finding guide and then look across the columns using the headings at the top for specific race groups or persons of Hispanic origin. Below is an example of a table finding guide.

TABLE FINDING GUIDE

Subjects by Race Groups, Hispanic Origin, and White, Not of Hispanic Origin and Table Number

[Subjects covered in this report are shown on the left side, and race groups, Hispanic origin, and White, not of Hispanic origin are shown at the top. For definitions and explanations of subject characteristics, see appendix B.]

Subject	Total	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Alaskan Native	Asian or Pacific Islander	Hispanic origin (of any race)	White, not of Hispanic origin
POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS							
Age	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Ancestry	16	—	—	—	—	—	—
Class of worker	18	—	—	—	—	—	—
Count adjustment	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Disability	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Educational attainment	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Family type by presence of own children	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Fertility	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Hispanic origin	8, 16	—	—	—	—	—	—
Household type and relationship	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Income in 1989	19	21	23	25	27	29	31
Industry	18	—	—	—	—	—	—
Journey to work	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Labor force status	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Language spoken at home and ability to speak English	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Marital status	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Means of transportation to work	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Occupation	18	21	23	25	27	29	31
Piece of birth	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Place of work	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Poverty status in 1989	19	21	23	25	27	29	31
Race	8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Residence in 1985	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
School enrollment and type of school	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Sex	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Urban, rural, and farm residence (persons)	17	—	—	—	—	—	—
Work status in 1989	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Workers in family in 1989	18	—	—	—	—	—	—
HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS							
Bedroom	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Condominium	32	—	—	—	—	—	—
Contract rent	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Gross rent	33	35	37	39	41	43	45
House heating fuel	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Household income in 1989	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Kitchen facilities	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Meals included in rent	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Mortgage status and selected monthly owner costs	33	35	37	39	41	43	45
Persons in unit	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Persons per room	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Plumbing facilities	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Rooms	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Sewage disposal	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Source of water	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Telephone in unit	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Tenure	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Units in structure	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Urban, rural, and farm residence (housing units)	32	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vacancy characteristics	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Value	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Vehicles available	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Year householder moved into unit	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Year structure built	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
LAND AREA	1	—	—	—	—	—	—

... Not applicable for this report.

HOW TO USE THE STATISTICAL TABLES

Parts of a Statistical Table

The census data included in printed reports are arranged in tables. Each table includes four major parts: (1) heading, (2) boxhead, (3) stub, and (4) data field. A typical census report table is illustrated below.

The *heading* consists of the table number, title, and headnote. The table number indicates the position of the table within the report, while the title is a brief statement indicating the classification, nature, and time reference of the data presented in the table. The headnote is enclosed in brackets and is located under the title. It contains statements that qualify, explain, or provide information pertaining to the entire table. In some tables showing racial and Hispanic origin groups, the headnote includes information that data are presented only when certain population-size criteria (thresholds) are met. (For more information on thresholds, see the "User Notes" section.)

The *boxhead* is under the heading. This portion of the table, which contains the individual column heads or captions, describes the data in each vertical column. In the boxhead of many tables, a spanner appears across and above two or more column heads or across two or more lower spanners. The purpose of a spanner is to classify or qualify items below it or separate the table into identifiable blocks in terms of major aspects of the data.

The *stub* is located at the left edge of the table. It includes a listing of line or row captions or descriptions. At the top of the stub is the *stubhead*. The stubhead is considered to be an extension of the table title and usually shows generic geographic area designations and restrictions.

In the stub, several features are used to help the user better understand the contents of the table. Usually, a block of data lines is preceded by a *sidehead*. The sidehead, similar to a spanner, describes and classifies the stub entries following it. The use of indentation in a stub indicates the relationship of one data line to another. Indented data lines represent subcategories that in most instances, sum to a total. Occasionally in tables, it is desirable to show one or more single-line subcategories that do not sum to the total. The unit of measure, such as dollars, is shown when it is not clear from the general wording of the data line.

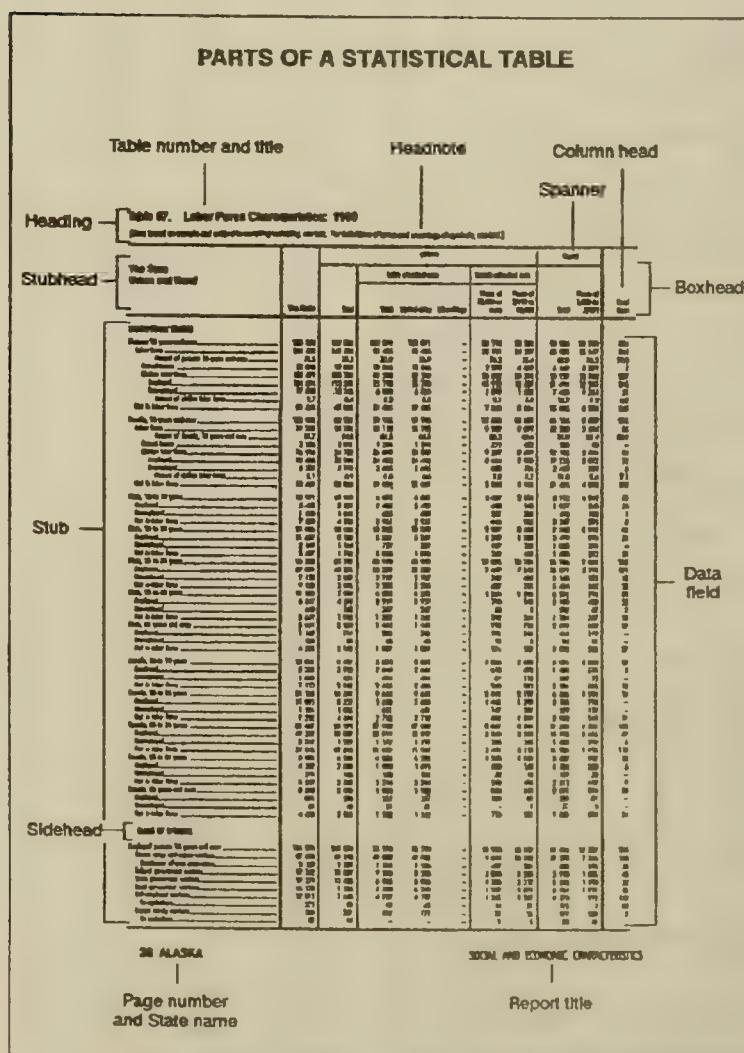
The *data field* is that part of the table that contains the data. It extends from the bottom of the boxhead to the bottom of the table and from the right of the stub to the right-hand edge of the page.

Both geographic and subject-matter terms appear in tables. It is important to read the definitions of the terms used in the tables because census terms often are defined in special ways that reflect the manner in which the questions were asked and the data were tabulated. Definitions of geographic terms are provided in appendix A. Subject-matter terms are defined in appendix B.

Symbols and Geographic Abbreviations

The following symbols are used in the tables and explanations of subjects covered in this report:

- A dash “-” represents zero, a figure that rounds to less than 0.1, or a percent that rounds to less than 0.1.
- Three dots “...” mean not applicable.
- (NA) means not available.
- The prefix “r” indicates that the count has been revised since publication of 1980 reports or that the area was erroneously omitted or not shown in the correct geographic relationship in the 1980 census reports. This symbol appears only in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* reports.
- A dagger “†” next to the name of a geographic area indicates that there has been a geographic change(s) (for example, an annexation or detachment, a new incorporation, or a name change) since the information published for the 1980 census for that area. This symbol appears only in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* reports. The geographic change information for the entities in a State is shown in the "User Notes" section of 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing*



Unit Counts report, for that State. The information for all States appears in the "User Notes" section of the technical documentation for Summary Tape Files 1 and 3.

- A plus sign "+" or a minus sign "-" following a figure denotes that the median falls in the initial or terminal category of an open-ended distribution. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures" in appendix B.)
- A minus sign "-" preceding a figure denotes decrease.

The following geographic abbreviations are used in the tables and explanations of subjects covered in this report:

- A "(pt.)" next to the name of a geographic area in a hierarchical presentation indicates that the geographic entity is only partially located in the superior geographic entity. For example, a "(pt.)" next to a place name in a county subdivision-place hierarchy indicates that the place is located in more than one county subdivision. (Places also may be "split" by county, congressional district, urban/rural, metropolitan area, voting district, and other geographic boundaries, depending on the presentation.) Other geographic entities also can be "split" by a higher-level entity. The exception is a tabulation block, which is unique within all geographic entities in census products.
- BG is block group.
- BNA is block numbering area.
- CDP is census designated place.
- CMSA is consolidated metropolitan statistical area.
- MA is metropolitan area.
- MSA is metropolitan statistical area.
- PMSA is primary metropolitan statistical area.
- TDSA is tribal designated statistical area.
- TJSA is tribal jurisdiction statistical area.
- unorg. is unorganized territory.
- VTD is voting district.

Census tables often include derived measures such as medians, means, percents, and ratios. More detailed information about derived measures is provided in appendix B.

CENSUS TRACT COMPARABILITY TABLES

A listing of all the census tract reports in this series and information on changes in the boundaries of census tracts between 1980 and 1990 for the area covered in this report appear on page IV-1, directly before the statistical tables.

The census tract comparability table shows the 1980 components of 1990 census tracts and 1990 components of 1980 census tracts, as relevant, for: (1) 1980 census tracts that were split into two or more 1990 census tracts; (2) 1980 census tracts that were combined into new 1990 census tracts; (3) 1980 census tracts in areas with new

numbering systems for 1990; and (4) those census tracts with boundary changes between 1980 and 1990 that affected 2.5 percent or more of the population of the census tract.

A census tract will not appear in the comparability tables if: (1) no change occurred between 1980 and 1990; (2) boundary revisions affected fewer than 2.5 percent of the persons and that was the only change that occurred to that census tract; (3) the area has block numbering areas for 1990; or (4) an area where census tracts were defined for the first time in 1990.

USER NOTES

User notes include corrections, errata, and related explanatory information. They present information about unique characteristics of the report and changes or corrections made too late to be reflected in the text or tables themselves.

CONTENTS OF THE APPENDICES

Appendix A—Provides definitions of the types of geographic areas and related information used in census reports.

Appendix B—Contains definitions for the subject-matter items used in census reports, including explanations of derived measures, limitations of the data, and comparability with previous censuses. The subjects are listed alphabetically. In reports that contain both population and housing characteristics, the population characteristics are described first, followed by the explanations of the housing subjects.

Appendix C—Provides information on confidentiality of the data, allocations and substitutions, and sources of errors in the data.

Appendix D—Explains the residence rules used in counting the population and housing units, presents a brief overview of data collection operations, and describes processing procedures used to convert data from unedited questionnaires to final 1990 publications and tapes. This appendix also clarifies the procedures used to collect data for persons abroad at the time of the census, where persons on military bases or away at school were counted, how data were collected for persons in institutions, and which citizens of foreign countries were included in the U.S. data.

Appendix E—Presents a facsimile of the 1990 census questionnaire pages and the respondent instructions used to collect the data in this report.

Appendix F—Summarizes the 1990 census data products program by describing the information available in printed reports and in other sources, such as microfiche or computer tape; and provides information on where to obtain assistance.

Appendix G—Contains maps depicting the geographic areas shown in this report.

TABLE FINDING GUIDE

Subjects by Race Groups, Hispanic Origin, and White, Not of Hispanic Origin and Table Number

[Subjects covered in this report are shown on the left side, and race groups, Hispanic origin, and White, not of Hispanic origin are shown at the top. Tables 1 through 15 show 100-percent characteristics. Tables 16 through 45 show sample characteristics. For definitions and explanations of subject characteristics, see appendix B]

Subject	Total	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Hispanic origin (of any race)	White, not of Hispanic origin
POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS							
Age	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Ancestry	16	...	...	...	...	...	...
Class of worker	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
Disability	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Educational attainment	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Family type by presence of own children	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Fertility	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Hispanic origin	8, 16	...	...	...	...	...	...
Household type and relationship	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Income in 1989	19	21	23	25	27	29	31
Industry	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
Journey to work	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Labor force status	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Language spoken at home and ability to speak English	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Marital status	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Means of transportation to work	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Occupation	18	21	23	25	27	29	31
Place of birth	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Place of work	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Poverty status in 1989	19	21	23	25	27	29	31
Race	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Residence in 1985	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
School enrollment and type of school	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Sex	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Urban, rural, and farm residence (persons)	17	...	...	...	...	...	...
Work status in 1989	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Workers in family in 1989	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS							
Bedrooms	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Condominium	32	...	...	...	...	...	...
Contract rent	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Gross rent	33	35	37	39	41	43	45
House heating fuel	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Household income in 1989	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Kitchen facilities	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Meals included in rent	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Mortgage status and selected monthly owner costs	33	35	37	39	41	43	45
Persons in unit	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Persons per room	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Plumbing facilities	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Rooms	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Sewage disposal	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Source of water	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Telephone in unit	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Tenure	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Units in structure	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Vacancy characteristics	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Value	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Vehicles available	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Year householder moved into unit	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Year structure built	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
LAND AREA	1	...	...	...	...	...	...

... Not applicable for this report.

USER NOTES

Additional information concerning this 1990 census product may be available at a later date. If you wish to receive these *User Notes*, contact:

Data User Services Division
Customer Services
Bureau of the Census
Washington, DC 20233
301-763-4100

Questions concerning the content of this report may be directed to:

Housing and Household Economic Statistics Division
Bureau of the Census
Washington, DC 20233

Population Division
Bureau of the Census
Washington, DC 20233

ADDITIONAL DEFINITIONS AND EXPLANATIONS OF DATA

GENERAL

User Note 1

Age Reporting—Review of detailed 1990 information indicated that respondents tended to provide their age as of the date of completion of the questionnaire, not their age on April 1, 1990. In addition, there may have been a tendency for respondents to round up their age if they were close to having a birthday. It is likely that approximately 10 percent of persons in most age groups are actually 1 year younger. For most single years of age, the misstatements are largely offsetting. The problem is most pronounced at age 0 because persons lost to age 1 may not have been fully offset by the inclusion of babies born after April 1, 1990, and because there may have been more rounding up to age 1 to avoid reporting age as 0 years. (Age in completed months was not collected for infants under age 1.)

The reporting of age 1 year older than age on April 1, 1990, is likely to have been greater in areas where the census data were collected later in 1990. The magnitude of this problem was much less in the three previous

censuses where age was typically derived from respondent data on year of birth and quarter of birth. (For more information on the design of the age question, see the discussion on comparability under "Age" in appendix B.)

User Note 2

The user should note that there are limitations to many of these data. Please refer to the text provided with this report for further explanations on the limitations of the data.

User Note 3

This report series (CPH-3) includes 100-percent and sample data for population and housing characteristics. Tables 1 through 8 present data on general population characteristics based on tabulations of 100-percent data and tables 9 through 15 show 100-percent housing data. Tables 16 through 31 show sample data on social and economic characteristics and tables 32 through 45 show sample housing data.

User Note 4

Persons or householders of Hispanic origin may be of any race. References indicating this information were inadvertently omitted from some tables in this report series.

User Note 5

Electrostatic-plotted copies of Census Tract/Block Numbering Area (BNA) Outline Maps are no longer sold by the Census Bureau's Customer Services. Printed copies of maps are obtainable through the Superintendent of Documents. The availability of selected products and information on certain services described in appendix F of this report series has changed. For current information about various report series; additional 1990 census data products such as computer tapes, microfiche, and laser disks; reference materials; and sources of assistance, see appendix F in the 1990 CP-2 or CH-2 report series.

User Note 6

The data shown in selected products for persons enumerated in "visible in street locations" are incorrect and should not be used. Only the 100-percent data shown in

data products, such as Summary Tape Files (STF's) 1 and 2 and in the 1990 CP-1, *General Population Characteristics* State reports should be used for persons enumerated at "visible in street locations."

During "Shelter and Street Night Enumeration," all visible persons on the streets were asked only the basic 100-percent population questions (age, sex, marital status, race, and Hispanic origin).

During census processing of sample data, information from the long-form questionnaire was inadvertently assigned to a very small percentage of the visible in street population.

User Note 7

The estimated population totals for persons in group quarters, specifically by group quarters type, that are based on census sample tabulations may differ from comparable figures shown in 100-percent tabulations. Such differences result, in part, from sampling variability which occurs because information was obtained from a sample of the population rather than from all persons. Differences also occur because of nonsampling errors which affect the 100-percent and sample data. Examples of nonsampling errors include respondent and enumerator errors, processing errors, and nonresponse.

The 100-percent data are the official counts and should be used as the source for data on group quarters type when the primary focus is on counts of the population in group quarters, especially for small areas such as census tracts/BNA's or blocks. When the group quarters population is shown by characteristics covered only on a sample basis (for example, education, labor force status, income, etc.), the sample figures should be used within the context of the sampling variability associated with them.

For more information on the limitations of 100-percent and sample data for persons in group quarters and the classification of group quarters type, see appendix B. Reasons for the differences between 100-percent and sample totals will be an important focus of post-census research and evaluation.

User Note 8

Estimated population and housing unit totals based on tabulations from only the sample questionnaires (sample tabulations) may differ from the official counts as tabulated from every census questionnaire (100-percent tabulations). Such differences result, in part, because the sample tabulations are based on information from a sample of households rather than from all households (sampling error). Differences also can occur because the interview situation (length of questionnaire, effect of the interviewer, etc.) and the processing rules differ between the 100-percent and sample tabulations. These types of differences are referred to as nonsampling errors. (For more information on nonsampling error, see appendix C.)

The 100-percent data are the official counts and should be used as the source of information on population and housing items collected on the 100-percent questionnaire, such as age, race, Hispanic origin, number of rooms, and tenure. This is especially appropriate when the primary focus is on counts of the population or housing units for small areas such as census tracts/BNA's, block groups, and for American Indian and Alaska Native areas. For estimates of counts of persons and housing units by characteristics asked only on a sample basis (such as education, labor force status, income, and source of water), the sample estimates should be used within the context of the error associated with them.

Many users are interested in tabulations of items collected on the sample cross-classified by items collected on a 100-percent basis such as age, race, sex, Hispanic origin, and housing units by tenure. Given the way the weights were applied during sample tabulations, generally, there is exact agreement between sample estimates and 100-percent counts for total population and total housing units for most geographic areas. At the State level and higher geographic levels, sample estimates and 100-percent counts for population by age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin and for housing units by tenure, number of rooms and so on would be reasonably similar and, in some cases, the same.

At smaller geographic levels, including census tract/BNA, there is still general agreement between 100-percent counts and sample estimates of total population or housing units. At smaller geographic levels, however, there will be expected differences between sample estimates and 100-percent counts for population by age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin and for housing units by tenure, number of rooms and so on. In these cases, users may want to consider using derived measures (such as means and medians) or percent distributions. Whether using absolute numbers or derived measures for small population groups and for a small number of housing units in small geographic areas, users should be cautioned that the sampling error associated with these data may be large.

Even though the differences between sample estimates and 100-percent counts for these categories are generally small, the differences for the American Indian, as well as the Hispanic origin populations, are relatively larger than for other groups. The following provides some explanation for these differences.

State-level sample estimates of the number of American Indians are generally higher than the corresponding 100-percent counts. It appears the differences are primarily the result of proportionately higher reporting of "Cherokee" tribe on sample questionnaires. This phenomenon occurs primarily in off-reservation areas. The reasons for the greater reporting of Cherokee on sample forms are not fully known at this time. The Census Bureau will do research to provide more information on this phenomenon.

For the Hispanic origin population, sample estimates at the State level are generally lower than the corresponding 100-percent counts. The majority of difference is caused

by the 100-percent and sample processing of the Hispanic question on the sample questionnaire when the respondent did not mark any response category. When processing the sample, we used written entries in race or Hispanic origin as well as responses to questions only asked on the sample, such as ancestry and place of birth. These procedures led to a lower proportion of persons being assigned as Hispanic in sample processing than were assigned during 100-percent processing. The Census Bureau will evaluate the effectiveness of the 100-percent and sample procedures.

As in previous censuses, the Census Bureau will evaluate the quality of the data and make this information available to data users. In the meanwhile, both 100-percent and sample data serve very important purposes and, therefore, should be used within the limitations of the sampling and nonsampling errors.

User Note 9

Thresholds and Complementary Thresholds—To show characteristics for a large number of racial and Hispanic groups and to avoid using a large number of pages to show characteristics for small population groups, population thresholds are used in some tables in selected reports. Also, complementary population thresholds are used in some tables to avoid showing largely repetitive data for the

White population and for the White, not of Hispanic origin population. Specifically, complementary thresholds are used to limit the presentation of characteristics for the White population when the population of races other than White is small and for the White, not of Hispanic origin population when the Hispanic origin population is small.

For example, assume that the threshold and complementary threshold are 400 in a table showing data by race and Hispanic origin for counties. The threshold of 400 applies to each group, and in addition, the complementary threshold of 400 applies to White and to White, not of Hispanic origin. The following figure shows how the threshold and complementary threshold for race and Hispanic origin apply for a hypothetical county. (For simplicity, it is assumed that the “Other race” population of the county is zero because characteristics are not shown for the “Other race” population below the State level.

User Note 10

Thresholds in CPH-3—For this report series, the threshold and complementary threshold of 400 persons used to present characteristics for racial and Hispanic origin groups are applied separately for 100-percent and sample data. Therefore, the geographic coverage may differ between tables showing 100-percent data and tables showing sample data.

Figure. Example of Threshold and Complementary Threshold

Race and Hispanic origin	Population	Characteristics shown	Reason
All persons	14,700	Yes	Threshold does not apply to total population.
White	13,800	Yes	Threshold and complementary threshold apply. There are 400 or more White persons, <i>and</i> there are 400 or more persons of races other than White.
Black	500	Yes	Threshold applies. There are 400 or more Black persons.
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	100	No	Threshold applies. There are fewer than 400 American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut persons.
Asian or Pacific Islander	300	No	Threshold applies. There are fewer than 400 Asian or Pacific Islander persons.
Hispanic origin (or any race)	300	No	Threshold applies. There are fewer than 400 Hispanic persons.
White, not of Hispanic origin	13,500	No	Threshold and complementary threshold apply. There are 400 or more White, not of Hispanic origin persons, <i>but</i> there are fewer than 400 Hispanic origin persons.

LIST OF CENSUS TRACT REPORTS

Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area
1	United States	56	Not Assigned		
2	Alabama	57	Not Assigned	100A	Buffalo-Niagara Falls, NY CMSA:
3	Alaska	58	Abilene, TX MSA	100B	Buffalo, NY PMSA Niagara Falls, NY PMSA
4	Arizona	59	Aguadilla, PR MSA		
5	Arkansas	60	Albany, GA MSA	101	Burlington, NC MSA
6	California	61	Albany-Schenectady-Troy, NY MSA	102	Burlington, VT MSA
7	Colorado	62	Albuquerque, NM MSA	103	Canton, OH MSA
8	Connecticut	63	Alexandria, LA MSA	104	Casper, WY MSA
9	Delaware	64	Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton, PA-NJ MSA	105	Cedar Rapids, IA MSA
10	Not Assigned	65	Altoona, PA MSA	106	Champaign-Urbana-Rantoul, IL MSA
11	Florida			107	Charleston, SC MSA
12	Georgia			108	Charleston, WV MSA
13	Hawaii	66	Amarillo, TX MSA	109	Charlotte-Gastonia-Rock Hill, NC-SC MSA
14	Idaho	67	Anchorage, AK MSA		
15	Illinois	68	Anderson, IN MSA	110	Charlottesville, VA MSA
16	Indiana	69	Anderson, SC MSA	111	Chattanooga, TN-GA MSA
17	Iowa	70	Anniston, AL MSA	112	Cheyenne, WY MSA
18	Kansas	71	Appleton-Oshkosh-Neenah, WI MSA		
19	Kentucky	72	Arecibo, PR MSA	113A	Chicago-Gary-Lake County, IL-IN-WI CMSA:
20	Louisiana	73	Asheville, NC MSA	113B	Aurora-Elgin, IL PMSA
21	Maine	74	Athens, GA MSA	113C	Chicago, IL PMSA
22	Maryland	75	Atlanta, GA MSA	113D	Gary-Hammond, IN PMSA
23	Massachusetts			113E	Joliet, IL PMSA
24	Michigan	76	Atlantic City, NJ MSA	113F	Kenosha, WI PMSA
25	Minnesota	77	Augusta, GA-SC MSA		Lake County, IL PMSA
26	Mississippi	78	Austin, TX MSA	114	Chico, CA MSA
27	Missouri	79	Bakersfield, CA MSA		
28	Montana	80	Baltimore, MD MSA	115A	Cincinnati-Hamilton, OH-KY-IN CMSA:
29	Nebraska			115B	Cincinnati, OH-KY-IN PMSA
30	Nevada	81	Bangor, ME MSA		Hamilton-Middletown, OH PMSA
31	New Hampshire	82	Baton Rouge, LA MSA		
32	Not Assigned	83	Battle Creek, MI MSA	116	Clarksville-Hopkinsville, TN-KY MSA
33	New Mexico	84	Beaumont-Port Arthur, TX MSA		
34	New York	85	Bellingham, WA MSA		
35	North Carolina	86	Benton Harbor, MI MSA	117A	Cleveland-Akron-Lorain, OH CMSA:
36	North Dakota	87	Billings, MT MSA	117B	Akron, OH PMSA
37	Ohio	88	Biloxi-Gulfport, MS MSA	117C	Cleveland, OH PMSA
38	Oklahoma	89	Binghamton, NY MSA		Lorain-Elyria, OH PMSA
39	Oregon	90	Birmingham, AL MSA		
40	Pennsylvania	91	Bismarck, ND MSA	118	Colorado Springs, CO MSA
41	Rhode Island	92	Bloomington, IN MSA	119	Columbia, MO MSA
42	South Carolina	93	Bloomington-Normal, IL MSA	120	Columbia, SC MSA
43	South Dakota	94	Boise City, ID MSA	121	Columbus, GA-AL MSA
44	Tennessee			122	Columbus, OH MSA
45	Texas	95A	Boston-Lawrence-Salem, MA-NH CMSA:	123	Corpus Christi, TX MSA
46	Utah	95B	Boston, MA PMSA	124	Cumberland, MD-WV MSA
47	Vermont	95C	Brockton, MA PMSA		
48	Virginia		Lawrence-Haverhill, MA-NH PMSA	125A	Dallas-Fort Worth, TX CMSA:
49	Washington	95D	Lowell, MA-NH PMSA	125B	Dallas, TX PMSA
50	West Virginia	95E	Nashua, NH PMSA		Fort Worth-Arlington, TX PMSA
51	Wisconsin	95F	Salem-Gloucester, MA PMSA	126	Danville, VA MSA
52	Wyoming	96	Bradenton, FL MSA	127	Davenport-Rock Island-Moline, IA-IL MSA
53	Puerto Rico	97	Bremerton, WA MSA	128	Dayton-Springfield, OH MSA
54	Not Assigned	98	Brownsville-Harlingen, TX MSA	129	Daytona Beach, FL MSA
55	Virgin Islands	99	Bryan-College Station, TX MSA	130	Decatur, AL MSA
				131	Decatur, IL MSA

Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area
	Denver-Boulder, CO CMSA: 132A Boulder-Longmont, CO PMSA 132B Denver, CO PMSA	179 Indianapolis, IN MSA 180 Iowa City, IA MSA 181 Jackson, MI MSA		230 Midland, TX MSA	
133	Des Moines, IA MSA	182 Jackson, MS MSA 183 Jackson, TN MSA		231A Milwaukee-Racine, WI CMSA: 231B Milwaukee, WI PMSA Racine, WI PMSA	
134A	Detroit-Ann Arbor, MI CMSA: Ann Arbor, MI PMSA	184 Jacksonville, FL MSA 185 Jacksonville, NC MSA		232 Minneapolis-St. Paul, MN-WI MSA 233 Mobile, AL MSA	
134B	Detroit, MI PMSA	186 Jamestown-Dunkirk, NY MSA		234 Modesto, CA MSA 235 Monroe, LA MSA	
135	Dothan, AL MSA	187 Janesville-Beloit, WI MSA		236 Montgomery, AL MSA	
136	Dubuque, IA MSA	188 Johnson City-Kingsport-Bristol, TN-VA MSA		237 Muncie, IN MSA	
137	Duluth, MN-WI MSA	189 Johnstown, PA MSA		238 Muskegon, MI MSA	
138	Eau Claire, WI MSA	190 Joplin, MO MSA		239 Naples, FL MSA	
139	El Paso, TX MSA	191 Kalamazoo, MI MSA		240 Nashville, TN MSA	
140	Elkhart-Goshen, IN MSA	192 Kankakee, IL MSA		241 New Bedford, MA MSA	
141	Elmira, NY MSA	193 Kansas City, MO-KS MSA		242 New Haven-Meriden, CT MSA	
142	Enid, OK MSA	194 Killeen-Temple, TX MSA		243 New London-Norwich, CT-RI MSA	
143	Erie, PA MSA	195 Knoxville, TN MSA		244 New Orleans, LA MSA	
144	Eugene-Springfield, OR MSA	196 Kokomo, IN MSA			New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, NY-NJ-CT CMSA:
145	Evansville, IN-KY MSA	197 La Crosse, WI MSA		245A Bergen-Passaic, NJ PMSA	
146	Fargo-Moorhead, ND-MN MSA	198 Lafayette, LA MSA		245B Bridgeport-Milford, CT PMSA	
147	Fayetteville, NC MSA	199 Lafayette-West Lafayette, IN MSA		245C Danbury, CT PMSA	
148	Fayetteville-Springdale, AR MSA	200 Lake Charles, LA MSA		245D Jersey City, NJ PMSA	
149	Fitchburg-Leominster, MA MSA	201 Lakeland-Winter Haven, FL MSA		245E Middlesex-Somerset-Hunterdon, NJ PMSA	
150	Flint, MI MSA	202 Lancaster, PA MSA		245F Monmouth-Ocean, NJ PMSA	
151	Florence, AL MSA	203 Lansing-East Lansing, MI MSA		245G Nassau-Suffolk, NY PMSA	
152	Florence, SC MSA	204 Laredo, TX MSA		245H New York, NY PMSA	
153	Fort Collins-Loveland, CO MSA	205 Las Cruces, NM MSA		245I Newark, NJ PMSA	
154	Fort Myers-Cape Coral, FL MSA	206 Las Vegas, NV MSA		245J Norwalk, CT PMSA	
155	Fort Pierce, FL MSA	207 Lawrence, KS MSA		245K Orange County, NY PMSA	
156	Fort Smith, AR-OK MSA	208 Lawton, OK MSA		245L Stamford, CT PMSA	
157	Fort Walton Beach, FL MSA	209 Lewiston-Auburn, ME MSA		246 Norfolk-Virginia Beach-Newport News, VA MSA	
158	Fort Wayne, IN MSA	210 Lexington-Fayette, KY MSA		247 Ocala, FL MSA	
159	Fresno, CA MSA	211 Lima, OH MSA		248 Odessa, TX MSA	
160	Gadsden, AL MSA	212 Lincoln, NE MSA		249 Oklahoma City, OK MSA	
161	Gainesville, FL MSA	213 Little Rock-North Little Rock, AR MSA		250 Olympia, WA MSA	
162	Glens Falls, NY MSA	214 Longview-Marshall, TX MSA		251 Omaha, NE-IA MSA	
163	Grand Forks, ND MSA		Los Angeles-Anaheim-Riverside, CA CMSA:	252 Orlando, FL MSA	
164	Grand Rapids, MI MSA		Anaheim-Santa Ana, CA PMSA	253 Owensboro, KY MSA	
165	Great Falls, MT MSA		Los Angeles-Long Beach, CA PMSA	254 Panama City, FL MSA	
166	Greeley, CO MSA		Oxnard-Ventura, CA PMSA	255 Parkersburg-Marietta, WV-OH MSA	
167	Green Bay, WI MSA		Riverside-San Bernardino, CA PMSA	256 Pascagoula, MS MSA	
168	Greensboro-Winston-Salem-High Point, NC MSA		215A Louisville, KY-IN MSA	257 Pensacola, FL MSA	
169	Greenville-Spartanburg, SC MSA		215B Lubbock, TX MSA	258 Peoria, IL MSA	
170	Hagerstown, MD MSA		218 Lynchburg, VA MSA		Philadelphia-Wilmington-Trenton, PA-NJ-DE-MD CMSA:
171	Harrisburg-Lebanon-Carlisle, PA MSA		219 Macon-Warner Robins, GA MSA	259A Philadelphia, PA-NJ PMSA	
	Hartford-New Britain-Middletown, CT CMSA:		220 Madison, WI MSA	259B Trenton, NJ PMSA	
172A	Bristol, CT PMSA		221 Manchester, NH MSA	259C Vineland-Millville-Bridgeton, NJ PMSA	
172B	Hartford, CT PMSA		222 Mansfield, OH MSA	259D Wilmington, DE-NJ-MD PMSA	
172C	Middletown, CT PMSA		223 Mayaguez, PR MSA	260 Phoenix, AZ MSA	
172D	New Britain, CT PMSA		224 McAllen-Edinburg-Mission, TX MSA	261 Pine Bluff, AR MSA	
173	Hickory-Morganton, NC MSA		225 Medford, OR MSA		Pittsburgh-Beaver Valley, PA CMSA:
174	Honolulu, HI MSA		226 Melbourne-Titusville-Palm Bay, FL MSA	262A Beaver County, PA PMSA	
175	Houma-Thibodaux, LA MSA		227 Memphis, TN-AR-MS MSA	262B Pittsburgh, PA PMSA	
	Houston-Galveston-Brazoria, TX CMSA:		228 Merced, CA MSA	263 Pittsfield, MA MSA	
176A	Brazoria, TX PMSA		Miami-Fort Lauderdale, FL CMSA:	264 Ponce, PR MSA	
176B	Galveston-Texas City, TX PMSA		Fort Lauderdale-Hollywood-Pompano Beach, FL PMSA	265 Portland, ME MSA	
176C	Houston, TX PMSA		Miami-Hialeah, FL PMSA		
177	Huntington-Ashland, WV-KY-OH MSA	229A			
178	Huntsville, AL MSA	229B			

Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area
	Portland-Vancouver, OR-WA CMSA:	292	San Antonio, TX MSA	315	Stockton, CA MSA
266A	Portland, OR PMSA	293	San Diego, CA MSA	316	Syracuse, NY MSA
266B	Vancouver, WA PMSA		San Francisco-Oakland-San Jose, CA CMSA:	317	Tallahassee, FL MSA
267	Portsmouth-Dover-Rochester, NH-ME MSA	294A	Oakland, CA PMSA	318	Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL MSA
268	Poughkeepsie, NY MSA	294B	San Francisco, CA PMSA	319	Terre Haute, IN MSA
	Providence-Pawtucket-Fall River, RI-MA CMSA:	294C	San Jose, CA PMSA	320	Texarkana, TX-Texarkana, AR MSA
269A	Fall River, MA-RI PMSA	294D	Santa Cruz, CA PMSA	321	Toledo, OH MSA
269B	Pawtucket-Woonsocket-Attleboro, RI-MA PMSA	294E	Santa Rosa-Petaluma, CA PMSA		
269C	Providence, RI PMSA	294F	Vallejo-Fairfield-Napa, CA PMSA	322	Topeka, KS MSA
270	Provo-Orem, UT MSA	295A	Caguas, PR PMSA	323	Tucson, AZ MSA
271	Pueblo, CO MSA	295B	San Juan, PR PMSA	324	Tulsa, OK MSA
272	Raleigh-Durham, NC MSA	296	Santa Barbara-Santa Maria-Lompoc, CA MSA	325	Tuscaloosa, AL MSA
273	Rapid City, SD MSA	297	Santa Fe, NM MSA	326	Tyler, TX MSA
274	Reading, PA MSA	298	Sarasota, FL MSA	327	Utica-Rome, NY MSA
275	Redding, CA MSA	299	Savannah, GA MSA		
276	Reno, NV MSA	300	Scranton-Wilkes-Barre, PA MSA	328	Victoria, TX MSA
277	Richland-Kennewick-Pasco, WA MSA		Seattle-Tacoma, WA CMSA:	329	Visalia-Tulare-Porterville, CA MSA
278	Richmond-Petersburg, VA MSA	301A	Seattle, WA PMSA	330	Waco, TX MSA
279	Roanoke, VA MSA	301B	Tacoma, WA PMSA	331	Washington, DC-MD-VA MSA
280	Rochester, MN MSA	302	Sharon, PA MSA	332	Waterbury, CT MSA
281	Rochester, NY MSA	303	Sheboygan, WI MSA		
282	Rockford, IL MSA	304	Sherman-Denison, TX MSA	333	Waterloo-Cedar Falls, IA MSA
283	Sacramento, CA MSA	305	Shreveport, LA MSA	334	Wausau, WI MSA
284	Saginaw-Bay City-Midland, MI MSA	306	Sioux City, IA-NE MSA	335	West Palm Beach-Boca Raton-Delray Beach, FL MSA
		307	Sioux Falls, SD MSA	336	Wheeling, WV-OH MSA
285	St. Cloud, MN MSA	308	South Bend-Mishawaka, IN MSA	337	Wichita, KS MSA
286	St. Joseph, MO MSA	309	Spokane, WA MSA		
287	St. Louis, MO-IL MSA	310	Springfield, IL MSA	338	Wichita Falls, TX MSA
288	Salem, OR MSA	311	Springfield, MO MSA	339	Williamsport, PA MSA
289	Salinas-Seaside-Monterey, CA MSA	312	Springfield, MA MSA	340	Wilmington, NC MSA
		313	State College, PA MSA	341	Worcester, MA MSA
290	Salt Lake City-Ogden, UT MSA	314	Steubenville-Weirton, OH-WV MSA	342	Yakima, WA MSA
291	San Angelo, TX MSA			343	York, PA MSA
				344	Youngstown-Warren, OH MSA
				345	Yuba City, CA MSA
				346	Yuma, AZ MSA

Table A. Census Tract Comparability: 1990 to 1980

[Tables list selected census tracts for which boundaries or identification changed between 1980 and 1990. See text "How to Use This Census Report" for further explanation]

1990 tract	1980 tract
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TAYLOR COUNTY, TX ¹

¹Census tract comparability not provided; no changes in census tracts between 1980 and 1990 or changes affected less than 2.5 percent of the 1990 census population of the census tract.

Table B. Census Tract Comparability: 1980 to 1990

[Tables list selected census tracts for which boundaries or identification changed between 1980 and 1990. See text "How to Use This Census Report" for further explanation]

1980 tract	1990 tract
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TAYLOR COUNTY, TX ¹

¹Census tract comparability not provided; no changes in census tracts between 1980 and 1990 or changes affected less than 2.5 percent of the 1990 census population of the census tract.

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Abilene, TX MSA	Taylor County		Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Taylor County					Abilene city (pt.), Taylor County	
		Total	Abilene city (pt.)	Tract 130	Tract 131	Tract 132	Tract 133	Tract 134	Tract 101	Tract 102
LAND AREA										
Square kilometers	2 371.7	2 371.7	236.8	20.5	19.4	77.3	68.6	202.3	6.9	4.2
Square miles	915.7	915.7	91.4	7.9	7.5	29.8	26.5	78.1	2.6	1.6
AGE										
All persons	119 655	119 655	105 857	1 168	5 974	1 625	1 922	9 760	5 095	2 735
Under 5 years	9 809	9 809	8 914	—	746	141	145	959	198	183
5 to 9 years	9 707	9 707	8 598	—	653	131	168	896	212	204
10 to 14 years	8 403	8 403	7 215	—	517	117	125	783	151	151
15 to 19 years	9 495	9 495	8 515	179	434	112	113	648	1 305	402
20 to 24 years	11 201	11 201	10 595	636	673	98	120	737	1 412	514
25 to 34 years	20 661	20 661	18 703	244	1 349	276	335	2 170	573	354
35 to 44 years	15 969	15 969	13 819	22	740	262	226	1 636	295	239
45 to 54 years	10 585	10 585	8 930	—	370	193	223	811	223	182
55 to 64 years	9 437	9 437	8 121	—	279	152	221	537	254	157
65 to 74 years	7 919	7 919	6 836	5	157	88	145	373	267	175
75 to 84 years	4 751	4 751	4 083	31	43	48	85	144	157	121
85 years and over	1 718	1 718	1 528	51	13	7	16	66	48	53
3 and 4 years	3 955	3 955	3 578	—	305	52	66	383	79	83
16 years and over	90 115	90 115	79 729	1 168	3 978	1 216	1 464	6 986	4 506	2 170
18 years and over	87 053	87 053	77 096	1 168	3 824	1 166	1 414	6 718	4 446	2 123
21 years and over	79 608	79 608	70 118	810	3 518	1 103	1 349	6 345	2 628	1 610
60 years and over	18 862	18 862	16 345	87	355	213	341	806	610	438
62 years and over	17 046	17 046	14 773	87	288	182	297	728	565	400
Median	30.2	30.2	29.6	22.6	24.8	32.3	33.5	29.2	21.2	23.1
Female	61 453	61 453	54 387	180	3 022	813	981	4 921	2 537	1 433
Under 5 years	4 707	4 707	4 258	—	362	67	75	484	96	85
5 to 9 years	4 768	4 768	4 208	—	313	67	91	434	107	97
10 to 14 years	4 093	4 093	3 518	—	260	55	68	377	88	63
15 to 19 years	4 689	4 689	4 220	19	236	56	38	317	654	231
20 to 24 years	5 392	5 392	5 102	71	349	41	59	402	642	268
25 to 34 years	10 162	10 162	9 167	23	659	139	166	1 107	255	170
35 to 44 years	8 063	8 063	6 950	1	384	128	110	811	135	108
45 to 54 years	5 559	5 559	4 728	—	195	106	124	389	120	102
55 to 64 years	5 126	5 126	4 476	—	150	75	107	263	147	88
65 to 74 years	4 514	4 514	3 905	4	79	44	81	201	151	96
75 to 84 years	3 121	3 121	2 714	24	24	31	52	90	107	85
85 years and over	1 259	1 259	1 141	38	11	4	10	46	35	40
3 and 4 years	1 905	1 905	1 715	—	141	27	37	191	39	40
16 years and over	47 125	47 125	41 755	180	2 052	615	744	3 568	2 228	1 170
18 years and over	45 587	45 587	40 436	180	1 971	587	724	3 428	2 189	1 146
21 years and over	41 920	41 920	36 967	139	1 800	560	696	3 241	1 299	856
60 years and over	11 362	11 362	9 943	66	200	115	190	453	368	276
62 years and over	10 387	10 387	9 081	66	158	94	170	417	344	252
Median	31.8	31.8	31.2	25.0	24.9	34.0	34.4	29.3	21.2	23.6
Male	58 202	58 202	51 470	988	2 952	812	941	4 839	2 558	1 302
Median age	28.7	28.7	28.1	22.4	24.6	31.4	32.8	29.1	21.3	22.7
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP										
All persons	119 655	119 655	105 857	1 168	5 974	1 625	1 922	9 760	5 095	2 735
In households	112 905	112 905	99 155	—	5 907	1 618	1 922	9 677	3 145	2 107
Householder	43 301	43 301	38 060	—	1 977	595	730	3 460	1 352	790
Family householder	31 027	31 027	27 031	—	1 525	468	540	2 776	783	502
Nonfamily householder	12 274	12 274	11 029	—	452	127	190	684	569	288
Living alone	10 688	10 688	9 529	—	350	108	172	577	403	251
Spouse	25 976	25 976	22 439	—	1 135	410	463	2 493	691	388
Child	35 719	35 719	31 436	—	2 298	506	562	3 298	695	675
Other relatives	4 356	4 356	3 890	—	261	68	121	193	76	159
Nonrelatives	3 553	3 553	3 330	—	236	39	46	233	331	95
Institutionalized persons	2 541	2 541	2 504	87	10	—	—	81	32	—
Other persons in group quarters	4 209	4 209	4 198	1 081	57	7	—	2	1 918	628
Persons per household	2.61	2.61	2.61	—	2.99	2.72	2.63	2.80	2.33	2.67
Persons per family	3.13	3.13	3.14	—	3.42	3.10	3.12	3.16	2.87	3.43
Persons 65 years and over	14 388	14 388	12 447	87	213	143	246	583	472	349
In households	13 228	13 228	11 326	—	201	138	246	506	472	348
Householder	9 249	9 249	7 917	—	130	101	166	310	313	251
Nonfamily householder	4 470	4 470	3 827	—	51	41	75	115	138	135
Living alone	4 342	4 342	3 714	—	49	37	69	112	133	132
Spouse	3 151	3 151	2 683	—	40	29	55	146	137	73
Other relatives	735	735	642	—	27	5	20	47	21	23
Nonrelatives	93	93	84	—	4	3	5	3	1	1
Institutionalized persons	1 139	1 139	1 105	87	—	—	—	76	—	1
Other persons in group quarters	21	21	16	—	12	5	—	1	—	1
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN										
Families	31 027	31 027	27 031	—	1 525	458	540	2 776	783	502
With own children under 18 years	15 900	15 900	14 004	—	1 011	237	228	1 639	303	236
Number of own children under 18 years	29 671	29 671	26 113	—	1 970	417	445	2 896	583	519
Married-couple families	25 976	25 976	22 439	—	1 135	410	463	2 493	691	388
With own children under 18 years	12 832	12 832	11 177	—	721	206	191	1 424	272	175
Number of own children under 18 years	24 257	24 257	21 113	—	1 417	371	381	2 573	534	369
Female householder, no husband present	4 014	4 014	3 661	—	311	41	59	214	70	84
With own children under 18 years	2 512	2 512	2 314	—	236	21	31	175	26	48
Number of own children under 18 years	4 488	4 488	4 151	—	453	31	52	265	41	118
MARITAL STATUS										
Males 15 years and over	43 851	43 851	38 727	988	1 971	612	737	3 496	2 288	1 009
Never married	11 636	11 636	10 689	798	471	107	148	597	1 509	459
Now married, except separated	27 353	27 353	23 721	76	1 221	426	489	2 591	723	433
Separated	770	770	700	29	55	12	12	43	9	23
Widowed	928	928	794	15	22	12	18	37	15	18
Divorced	3 164	3 164	2 823	70	202	55	70	228	32	76
Females 15 years and over	47 885	47 885	42 403	180	2 087	624	747	3 626	2 246	1 188
Never married	9 316	9 316	8 672	93	397	75	71	504	1 292	488</td

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Abilene city (pt.), Taylor County—Con.									
	Tract 103	Tract 104	Tract 105	Tract 106	Tract 107	Tract 108	Tract 109	Tract 110	Tract 111	Tract 112
LAND AREA										
Square kilometers	2.9	1.7	1.5	2.4	1.7	2.4	9.7	1.1	1.1	1.9
Square miles	1.1	.6	.6	.9	.7	.9	3.8	.4	.4	.7
AGE										
All persons	1 839	2 339	3 475	3 837	3 654	2 657	5 071	928	377	2 758
Under 5 years	201	212	318	245	348	265	321	86	21	241
5 to 9 years	202	242	316	293	325	235	317	94	12	216
10 to 14 years	157	187	245	284	301	171	274	52	16	210
15 to 19 years	119	180	271	251	274	175	292	56	12	182
20 to 24 years	121	190	190	165	251	252	822	75	25	269
25 to 34 years	302	324	544	500	529	423	861	152	59	459
35 to 44 years	199	287	472	545	421	301	637	130	32	310
45 to 54 years	129	194	343	498	267	218	454	77	24	247
55 to 64 years	112	211	343	528	279	169	418	71	29	219
65 to 74 years	108	173	264	373	301	198	351	58	33	228
75 to 84 years	116	108	125	131	239	164	235	58	70	142
85 years and over	73	31	44	24	119	86	89	19	44	35
3 and 4 years	99	79	147	114	130	104	116	38	9	86
16 years and over	1 254	1 660	2 544	2 954	2 622	1 952	4 102	680	326	2 057
18 years and over	1 204	1 575	2 441	2 847	2 506	1 891	4 003	654	323	1 993
21 years and over	1 141	1 482	2 290	2 720	2 365	1 768	3 722	621	310	1 876
60 years and over	356	409	576	764	805	534	876	175	161	508
62 years and over	335	365	520	658	748	494	794	163	154	461
Median	28.7	29.9	32.3	38.3	30.8	29.9	31.0	31.1	47.8	30.3
Female	989	1 224	1 882	1 989	1 982	1 407	2 674	482	210	1 466
Under 5 years	104	97	158	127	161	123	154	36	10	125
5 to 9 years	99	125	148	146	165	115	170	48	7	115
10 to 14 years	78	96	118	131	161	68	148	26	9	105
15 to 19 years	60	90	153	132	146	92	149	29	6	82
20 to 24 years	67	106	109	78	120	133	418	41	11	138
25 to 34 years	172	152	288	257	270	201	430	67	19	225
35 to 44 years	102	140	251	285	205	163	295	61	15	164
45 to 54 years	64	102	187	268	145	123	242	43	13	129
55 to 64 years	55	118	188	280	169	95	232	39	16	128
65 to 74 years	60	105	156	195	182	121	205	38	19	133
75 to 84 years	77	73	92	74	166	114	159	42	51	94
85 years and over	51	20	34	16	92	59	72	12	34	28
3 and 4 years	57	33	70	60	63	45	60	16	4	46
16 years and over	694	885	1 430	1 556	1 465	1 086	2 174	364	183	1 109
18 years and over	665	849	1 375	1 495	1 402	1 055	2 128	353	183	1 078
21 years and over	635	792	1 287	1 438	1 329	985	1 969	332	174	1 027
60 years and over	217	249	364	419	531	343	548	114	114	311
62 years and over	208	224	337	360	494	321	503	108	108	290
Median	30.0	31.6	33.9	39.4	33.9	33.1	31.9	33.0	63.5	32.4
Male	850	1 115	1 593	1 848	1 672	1 250	2 397	446	167	1 292
Median age	27.3	28.1	30.7	37.0	28.1	27.4	29.7	29.2	35.5	28.3
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP										
All persons	1 839	2 339	3 475	3 837	3 654	2 657	5 071	928	377	2 758
In households	1 631	2 306	3 475	3 837	3 451	2 577	4 960	928	283	2 758
Householder	535	754	1 273	1 390	1 167	986	2 192	376	145	1 095
Family householder	440	571	960	1 168	850	597	1 238	228	54	688
Nonfamily householder	95	183	313	222	317	389	954	148	91	407
Living alone	88	164	291	205	282	343	739	138	81	355
Spouse	313	448	770	1 076	651	430	1 028	142	37	520
Child	674	835	1 181	1 187	1 256	854	1 192	263	60	863
Other relatives	83	194	159	130	267	193	175	100	24	155
Nonrelatives	26	75	92	54	110	114	373	47	17	125
Institutionalized persons	180	—	—	—	203	71	105	—	94	—
Other persons in group quarters	28	33	—	—	—	9	6	—	—	—
Persons per household	3.05	3.06	2.73	2.76	2.96	2.61	2.26	2.47	1.95	2.52
Persons per family	3.43	3.59	3.20	3.05	3.56	3.47	2.93	3.21	3.24	3.24
Persons 65 years and over	297	312	433	528	659	448	675	135	147	405
In households	145	312	433	528	470	444	589	135	58	405
Householder	99	214	316	341	344	326	419	104	47	291
Nonfamily householder	38	94	173	122	185	198	214	59	28	160
Living alone	38	93	170	119	180	188	209	57	28	154
Spouse	39	70	84	155	96	78	131	17	8	88
Other relatives	7	25	28	30	25	34	35	10	3	22
Nonrelatives	—	3	5	2	5	6	4	4	—	4
Institutionalized persons	151	—	—	—	189	3	86	—	89	—
Other persons in group quarters	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN										
Families	440	571	960	1 168	850	597	1 238	228	54	688
With own children under 18 years	274	284	503	486	468	300	557	113	18	347
Number of own children under 18 years	569	629	926	911	973	664	981	214	41	671
Married-couple families	313	448	770	1 076	551	430	1 028	142	37	520
With own children under 18 years	183	229	385	434	351	216	434	64	12	241
Number of own children under 18 years	367	515	706	811	739	477	785	129	30	468
Female householder, no husband present	112	95	156	75	156	128	170	68	11	134
With own children under 18 years	82	42	100	44	91	66	102	37	5	87
Number of own children under 18 years	187	90	191	85	174	158	169	68	9	173
MARITAL STATUS										
Males 15 years and over	571	792	1 138	1 430	1 185	885	1 957	324	144	970
Never married	120	192	222	234	283	266	635	93	50	251
Now married, except separated	346	487	800	1 101	712	467	1 080	156	56	560
Separated	15	23	21	10	43	35	33	15	8	24
Widowed	38	22	26	28	47	46	51	16	13	24
Divorced	52	68	69	57	100	71	158	44	17	111
Females 15 years and over	708	906	1 458	1 585	1 495	1 101	2 202	372	184	1 121
Never married	115	167	263	204	247	279	591	66	26	203
Now married, except separated	339	484	801	1 096	707	453	1 061	151	48	557
Separated	20	36	31	20	65	48	39	32	5	42
Widowed	148	145	205	165	328	211	312	79	83	158
Divorced	86	74	158	100	148	110	199	44	22	161

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Abilene city (pt.), Taylor County—Con.									
	Tract 113	Tract 114	Tract 115	Tract 116	Tract 117	Tract 118	Tract 119	Tract 120	Tract 121	Tract 122
	2.8	3.7	2.3	1.9	1.0	1.2	1.8	7.3	1.3	10.9
Square kilometers	1.1	1.4	.9	.7	.4	.5	.7	2.8	.5	4.2
AGE										
All persons	3 989	4 989	2 896	2 631	1 460	641	2 275	1 957	805	2 810
Under 5 years	337	421	239	224	145	59	197	155	—	194
5 to 9 years	307	432	243	205	119	59	209	157	10	230
10 to 14 years	314	338	182	164	120	45	184	170	37	192
15 to 19 years	306	297	151	136	111	50	165	119	77	249
20 to 24 years	268	304	184	173	112	49	165	57	79	212
25 to 34 years	602	847	507	479	284	110	389	233	228	555
35 to 44 years	516	626	373	344	191	77	261	367	180	351
45 to 54 years	417	518	245	199	112	62	198	235	74	223
55 to 64 years	387	490	247	206	101	37	170	256	63	212
65 to 74 years	341	396	256	264	77	46	151	151	40	232
75 to 84 years	162	224	213	180	71	34	135	47	16	121
85 years and over	32	96	56	57	17	13	51	10	1	39
3 and 4 years	136	163	110	82	49	17	82	72	—	79
16 years and over	2 974	3 734	2 192	2 006	1 066	465	1 650	1 443	743	2 128
18 years and over	2 844	3 616	2 141	1 954	1 020	446	1 587	1 391	716	2 047
21 years and over	2 663	3 449	2 038	1 864	941	416	1 494	1 343	665	1 898
60 years and over	731	955	654	600	207	109	419	317	84	513
62 years and over	649	854	611	570	190	104	384	271	73	468
Median	32.4	33.1	33.8	33.3	29.1	30.8	30.5	37.2	33.6	31.0
Female	2 131	2 681	1 544	1 398	721	331	1 181	986	403	1 298
Under 5 years	154	227	104	89	65	24	95	79	—	91
5 to 9 years	158	215	112	100	55	25	100	68	4	103
10 to 14 years	160	175	89	74	49	22	86	81	11	97
15 to 19 years	140	138	82	77	56	26	67	68	39	93
20 to 24 years	146	151	102	84	57	28	82	30	39	74
25 to 34 years	310	442	268	246	129	53	188	125	99	231
35 to 44 years	297	326	187	166	95	38	125	179	101	146
45 to 54 years	220	280	140	109	57	33	116	122	38	111
55 to 64 years	222	275	137	126	55	21	94	132	37	107
65 to 74 years	202	230	149	162	41	30	91	73	24	141
75 to 84 years	98	145	133	120	47	22	96	24	10	74
85 years and over	24	77	41	45	15	9	41	5	1	30
3 and 4 years	65	81	48	35	22	6	38	37	—	41
16 years and over	1 630	2 036	1 217	1 118	549	254	883	743	381	979
18 years and over	1 575	1 977	1 191	1 087	530	244	856	714	369	950
21 years and over	1 485	1 900	1 127	1 038	482	225	822	680	345	899
60 years and over	439	588	393	390	130	70	276	149	50	310
62 years and over	393	534	372	372	119	69	256	123	42	286
Median	34.9	34.8	35.6	36.1	30.6	32.3	33.7	36.9	35.7	33.3
Male	1 858	2 308	1 352	1 233	739	310	1 094	971	402	1 512
Median age	30.2	31.4	32.0	30.9	27.0	29.0	28.1	37.5	32.7	29.3
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP										
All persons	3 989	4 989	2 896	2 631	1 460	641	2 275	1 957	805	2 810
In households	3 983	4 897	2 896	2 628	1 460	641	2 275	1 955	8	2 362
Householder	1 541	1 898	1 167	1 137	577	251	865	692	3	905
Family householder	1 109	1 398	812	706	353	154	557	595	3	634
Nonfamily householder	432	500	355	431	224	97	308	97	—	271
Living alone	390	433	312	396	190	83	277	88	—	243
Spouse	879	1 156	675	586	252	102	385	560	3	498
Child	1 281	1 506	847	725	473	214	761	620	2	758
Other relatives	175	184	120	113	80	32	175	50	—	117
Nonrelatives	107	153	87	67	78	42	89	33	—	84
Institutionalized persons	—	92	—	—	—	—	—	—	797	396
Other persons in group quarters	6	—	—	3	—	—	—	2	—	52
Persons per household	2.58	2.58	2.48	2.31	2.53	2.55	2.63	2.83	2.67	2.61
Persons per family	3.11	3.04	3.02	3.02	3.28	3.26	3.37	3.07	2.67	3.17
Persons 65 years and over	535	716	525	501	165	93	337	208	57	392
In households	535	629	525	501	165	93	337	208	—	390
Householder	381	445	361	374	126	69	258	135	—	276
Nonfamily householder	187	217	175	210	76	38	149	41	—	144
Living alone	183	213	168	204	71	35	146	40	—	141
Spouse	123	155	141	100	26	14	55	67	—	94
Other relatives	29	26	19	24	8	8	22	5	—	17
Nonrelatives	2	3	4	3	5	2	2	1	—	3
Institutionalized persons	—	87	—	—	—	—	—	—	57	2
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN										
Families	1 109	1 398	812	706	353	154	557	595	3	634
With own children under 18 years	564	682	372	350	199	88	283	285	1	299
Number of own children under 18 years	1 036	1 252	685	620	385	175	577	536	2	589
Married-couple families	879	1 156	675	586	252	102	385	560	3	498
With own children under 18 years	407	522	291	288	140	54	197	270	1	228
Number of own children under 18 years	751	975	553	510	275	111	415	514	2	444
Female householder, no husband present	197	206	110	99	78	45	142	20	—	98
With own children under 18 years	140	141	61	53	46	29	70	5	—	50
Number of own children under 18 years	258	247	100	93	89	56	141	8	—	101
MARITAL STATUS										
Males 15 years and over	1 372	1 734	993	903	524	218	785	717	370	1 187
Never married	304	346	165	170	150	61	224	99	367	306
Now married, except separated	917	1 190	702	605	269	107	419	569	3	652
Separated	23	25	19	12	20	8	33	3	—	35
Widowed	23	38	29	29	14	7	27	22	—	29
Divorced	105	135	78	87	71	35	82	24	—	165
Females 15 years and over	1 659	2 064	1 239	1 135	552	260	900	758	388	1 007
Never married	274	276	186	167	97	62	122	95	385	164
Now married, except separated	909	1 190	698	604	267	108	425	567	3	529
Separated	48	46	29	20	25	11	31	6	—	37
Widowed	215	307	183	223	80	46	187	56	—	157
Divorced	213	245	143	121	83	33	135	34	—	120

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Abilene city (pt.), Taylor County—Con.									
	Tract 123	Tract 124	Tract 125	Tract 126	Tract 127	Tract 128	Tract 129	Tract 130 (pt.)	Tract 131 (pt.)	Tract 132 (pt.)
LAND AREA										
Square kilometers	2.8	4.1	2.1	2.9	8.2	8.1	1.4	20.4	19.3	6.8
Square miles	1.1	1.6	.8	1.1	3.2	3.1	.5	7.9	7.5	2.6
AGE										
All persons	4 302	2 608	3 468	3 181	7 492	5 666	3 797	1 168	5 974	125
Under 5 years	336	161	181	121	574	482	755	—	746	13
5 to 9 years	273	183	205	206	713	279	589	—	653	16
10 to 14 years	236	180	242	212	690	209	328	—	517	8
15 to 19 years	466	195	190	188	552	403	161	179	434	9
20 to 24 years	536	114	142	71	216	1 278	286	636	673	12
25 to 34 years	672	390	385	227	1 157	1 631	1 198	244	1 349	32
35 to 44 years	480	375	457	460	1 686	639	423	22	740	20
45 to 54 years	324	321	429	450	852	338	38	—	370	8
55 to 64 years	338	317	448	522	566	197	13	—	279	5
65 to 74 years	325	254	372	430	340	146	6	5	157	2
75 to 84 years	251	91	255	220	122	52	—	31	43	—
85 years and over	65	27	162	74	24	12	—	51	13	—
3 and 4 years	127	67	66	51	249	147	304	—	305	6
16 years and over	3 416	2 042	2 802	2 595	5 370	4 647	2 073	1 168	3 978	84
18 years and over	3 316	1 955	2 716	2 510	5 111	4 552	1 994	1 168	3 824	80
21 years and over	2 829	1 867	2 621	2 436	4 900	4 065	1 944	810	3 518	78
60 years and over	801	509	1 006	976	759	294	15	87	355	3
62 years and over	737	454	924	877	649	257	10	87	288	3
Median	29.0	37.2	43.3	47.6	34.1	25.6	22.3	22.6	24.8	26.1
Female	2 283	1 364	1 908	1 701	3 799	2 783	1 861	180	3 022	61
Under 5 years	151	74	83	52	267	223	365	—	362	7
5 to 9 years	139	89	92	109	364	123	274	—	313	8
10 to 14 years	112	84	119	105	346	82	155	—	260	5
15 to 19 years	253	86	94	91	261	234	80	19	236	2
20 to 24 years	270	52	77	34	108	634	172	71	349	7
25 to 34 years	331	199	195	116	627	747	583	23	659	14
35 to 44 years	252	205	239	245	868	314	193	1	384	11
45 to 54 years	174	182	238	238	407	176	23	—	195	5
55 to 64 years	198	164	251	291	291	111	12	—	150	1
65 to 74 years	199	144	212	226	170	95	4	79	1	—
75 to 84 years	167	65	177	140	76	35	—	24	24	—
85 years and over	37	20	131	54	14	9	—	38	11	—
3 and 4 years	54	33	29	22	114	67	153	—	141	4
16 years and over	1 859	1 102	1 594	1 416	2 754	2 337	1 048	180	2 052	41
18 years and over	1 815	1 059	1 551	1 372	2 621	2 285	1 004	180	1 971	39
21 years and over	1 540	1 024	1 503	1 333	2 534	2 006	972	139	1 800	38
60 years and over	487	298	642	561	406	189	12	66	200	1
62 years and over	456	270	599	507	345	166	7	66	158	1
Median	31.5	39.6	47.0	49.4	34.2	25.6	22.8	25.0	24.9	25.8
Male	2 019	1 244	1 560	1 480	3 693	2 883	1 936	988	2 952	64
Median age	27.3	34.4	39.3	45.4	33.9	25.5	21.3	22.4	24.6	26.2
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP										
All persons	4 302	2 608	3 468	3 181	7 492	5 666	3 797	1 168	5 974	125
In households	3 868	2 593	3 266	3 106	7 489	5 666	3 797	—	5 907	125
Householder	1 646	1 048	1 367	1 266	2 580	2 905	975	—	1 977	44
Family householder	1 096	776	1 022	1 010	2 249	1 461	970	—	1 525	38
Nonfamily householder	550	272	345	256	331	1 444	5	—	452	6
Living alone	487	247	322	244	293	1 251	4	—	350	5
Spouse	860	652	894	946	2 081	1 143	935	—	1 135	31
Child	1 063	772	891	820	2 641	1 199	1 813	—	2 298	46
Other relatives	168	68	66	50	98	305	13	—	236	2
Nonrelatives	131	53	48	24	89	—	—	87	10	—
Institutionalized persons	61	15	202	75	3	—	—	1 081	57	—
Other persons in group quarters	373	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Persons per household	2.35	2.47	2.39	2.45	2.90	1.95	3.89	—	2.99	2.84
Persons per family	2.91	2.92	2.81	2.80	3.14	2.68	3.90	—	3.42	3.08
Persons 65 years and over	641	372	789	724	486	210	67	213	2	2
In households	641	372	587	649	485	210	6	—	201	1
Householder	458	255	389	442	302	163	—	—	130	1
Nonfamily householder	233	112	174	172	87	110	—	—	51	—
Living alone	226	107	170	165	86	107	—	—	49	—
Spouse	152	96	164	187	143	36	1	—	40	1
Other relatives	27	19	32	17	38	9	5	—	27	—
Nonrelatives	4	2	2	3	2	2	—	—	4	—
Institutionalized persons	—	—	202	75	1	—	—	87	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN										
Families	1 096	776	1 022	1 010	2 249	1 461	970	—	1 525	38
With own children under 18 years	508	350	416	352	1 299	703	856	—	1 011	27
Number of own children under 18 years	836	610	727	649	2 326	1 038	1 778	—	1 970	43
Married-couple families	860	652	894	946	2 081	1 143	935	—	1 135	31
With own children under 18 years	375	275	341	324	1 175	478	823	—	721	22
Number of own children under 18 years	635	490	612	605	2 127	728	1 720	—	1 417	36
Female householder, no husband present	189	103	99	51	138	247	24	—	311	4
With own children under 18 years	109	60	55	25	107	190	23	—	236	3
Number of own children under 18 years	161	97	87	38	177	260	43	—	453	4
MARITAL STATUS										
Males 15 years and over	1 576	967	1 226	1 207	2 693	2 341	1 058	988	1 971	47
Never married	491	205	188	172	448	740	89	798	471	11
Now married, except separated	905	664	931	965	2 108	1 229	957	76	1 221	31
Separated	24	15	—	9	14	61	1	29	55	—
Widowed	42	17	40	32	16	13	—	15	22	—
Divorced	114	66	58	29	107	298	11	70	202	5
Females 15 years and over	1 881	1 117	1 614	1 435	2 822	2 355	1 067	180	2 087	41
Never married	485	155	168	138	375	573	87	93	397	4
Now married, except separated	898	664	931	965	2 117	1 191	948	12	1 199	32
Separated	41	24	15	13	17	—	7	3	95	1
Widowed	253	142	350	240	145	130	5	58	127	—
Divorced	204	132	150	79	168	379	20	14	269	4

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Abilene city (pt.), Taylor County—Con.		Remainder of Taylor County						
	Tract 133 (pt.)	Tract 134 (pt.)	Tract 130 (pt.)	Tract 131 (pt.)	Tract 132 (pt.)	Tract 133 (pt.)	Tract 134 (pt.)	Tract 135	Tract 136
LAND AREA									
Square kilometers	31.3	57.6	—	1	70.5	37.4	144.7	1 179.5	702.7
Square miles	12.1	22.2	—	—	27.2	14.4	55.9	455.4	271.3
AGE									
All persons	1 584	7 274	—	—	1 500	338	2 486	4 242	5 232
Under 5 years	130	805	—	—	128	15	154	264	334
5 to 9 years	141	701	—	—	115	27	195	351	421
10 to 14 years	98	550	—	—	109	27	233	354	465
15 to 19 years	95	463	—	—	103	18	185	262	412
20 to 24 years	106	636	—	—	86	14	101	149	256
25 to 34 years	282	1 822	—	—	244	53	348	559	754
35 to 44 years	172	1 191	—	—	242	54	445	662	747
45 to 54 years	182	479	—	—	185	41	332	542	555
55 to 64 years	188	289	—	—	147	33	248	446	442
65 to 74 years	112	204	—	—	86	33	169	367	428
75 to 84 years	65	84	—	—	48	20	60	213	327
85 years and over	13	50	—	—	7	3	16	73	91
3 and 4 years	59	323	—	—	46	7	60	107	157
16 years and over	1 196	5 130	—	—	1 132	268	1 856	3 211	3 919
18 years and over	1 157	4 945	—	—	1 086	257	1 773	3 104	3 737
21 years and over	1 102	4 644	—	—	1 025	247	1 701	2 970	3 547
60 years and over	273	466	—	—	210	68	340	866	1 033
62 years and over	233	423	—	—	179	64	305	778	947
Median	32.7	27.9	—	—	33.4	37.6	35.7	37.8	34.7
Female	800	3 676	—	—	752	181	1 245	2 179	2 709
Under 5 years	67	403	—	—	60	8	81	128	172
5 to 9 years	73	342	—	—	59	18	92	173	218
10 to 14 years	51	264	—	—	50	17	113	178	217
15 to 19 years	30	224	—	—	54	8	93	126	188
20 to 24 years	52	352	—	—	34	7	50	80	119
25 to 34 years	140	936	—	—	125	26	171	287	386
35 to 44 years	83	571	—	—	117	27	240	335	394
45 to 54 years	102	224	—	—	101	22	165	274	269
55 to 64 years	93	153	—	—	74	14	110	217	235
65 to 74 years	57	110	—	—	43	24	91	208	243
75 to 84 years	44	59	—	—	31	8	31	132	205
85 years and over	8	38	—	—	4	2	8	41	63
3 and 4 years	33	159	—	—	23	4	32	53	78
16 years and over	606	2 632	—	—	574	138	936	1 670	2 052
18 years and over	591	2 537	—	—	548	133	891	1 613	1 966
21 years and over	567	2 385	—	—	522	129	856	1 556	1 890
60 years and over	152	280	—	—	114	38	173	483	611
62 years and over	134	257	—	—	93	36	160	448	569
Median	33.7	27.9	—	—	34.6	36.8	36.0	38.6	36.3
Male	784	3 598	—	—	748	157	1 241	2 063	2 523
Median age	31.6	27.8	—	—	31.9	37.9	35.2	37.1	33.2
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP									
All persons	1 584	7 274	—	—	1 500	338	2 486	4 242	5 232
In households	1 584	7 191	—	—	1 493	338	2 486	4 235	5 198
Householder	592	2 569	—	—	551	138	891	1 667	1 994
Family householder	441	2 043	—	—	430	99	733	1 269	1 465
Nonfamily householder	151	526	—	—	121	39	158	398	529
Living alone	139	435	—	—	103	33	142	375	506
Spouse	368	1 804	—	—	379	95	689	1 136	1 238
Child	473	2 498	—	—	460	89	800	1 276	1 658
Other relatives	112	129	—	—	66	9	64	109	218
Nonrelatives	39	191	—	—	37	7	42	47	90
Institutionalized persons	—	81	—	—	—	—	—	3	34
Other persons in group quarters	—	2	—	—	7	—	—	4	—
Persons per household	2.68	2.80	—	—	2.71	2.45	2.79	2.54	2.61
Persons per family	3.16	3.17	—	—	3.10	2.95	3.12	2.99	3.13
Persons 65 years and over	190	338	—	—	141	56	245	653	846
In households	190	261	—	—	136	56	245	653	812
Householder	130	157	—	—	100	36	153	455	588
Nonfamily householder	53	54	—	—	41	22	61	216	303
Living alone	49	53	—	—	37	20	59	211	301
Spouse	41	71	—	—	28	14	75	167	184
Other relatives	16	31	—	—	5	4	16	30	38
Nonrelatives	3	2	—	—	3	2	1	1	2
Institutionalized persons	—	76	—	—	—	—	—	—	34
Other persons in group quarters	—	1	—	—	5	—	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN									
Families	441	2 043	—	—	430	99	733	1 269	1 465
With own children under 18 years	188	1 282	—	—	210	40	357	568	721
Number of own children under 18 years	369	2 229	—	—	374	76	667	1 082	1 359
Married-couple families	368	1 804	—	—	379	95	689	1 136	1 238
With own children under 18 years	153	1 096	—	—	184	38	328	508	597
Number of own children under 18 years	307	1 956	—	—	335	74	617	986	1 132
Female householder, no husband present	56	185	—	—	37	3	29	101	183
With own children under 18 years	29	152	—	—	18	2	23	43	112
Number of own children under 18 years	50	225	—	—	27	2	40	69	199
MARITAL STATUS									
Males 15 years and over	606	2 551	—	—	565	131	945	1 573	1 910
Never married	127	443	—	—	96	21	154	259	417
Now married, except separated	393	1 887	—	—	395	96	704	1 158	1 279
Separated	11	35	—	—	12	1	8	16	33
Widowed	16	19	—	—	12	2	18	37	65
Divorced	59	167	—	—	50	11	61	103	116
Females 15 years and over	609	2 667	—	—	583	138	959	1 700	2 102
Never married	56	372	—	—	71	15	132	169	257
Now married, except separated	394	1 866	—	—	395	97	700	1 159	1 285
Separated	21	53	—	—	8	1	6	11	41
Widowed	78	139	—	—	63	17	61	238	348
Divorced	60	237	—	—	46	8	60	123	171

Table 2. General Characteristics of White Persons: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Abilene, TX MSA	Taylor County		Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Taylor County		Abilene city (pt.), Taylor County			
		Total	Abilene city (pt.)	Tract 131	Tract 134	Tract 102	Tract 103	Tract 104	Tract 105
AGE									
All persons	100 237	100 237	87 120	3 856	8 840	2 029	1 365	1 076	2 677
Under 5 years	7 693	7 693	6 867	476	861	108	128	98	215
5 to 9 years	7 538	7 538	6 503	387	804	112	128	90	213
10 to 14 years	6 564	6 564	5 446	287	690	81	93	63	186
15 to 19 years	7 588	7 588	6 680	240	569	307	81	69	195
20 to 24 years	9 278	9 278	8 731	487	667	432	86	84	126
25 to 34 years	17 003	17 003	15 150	936	1 937	251	229	151	431
35 to 44 years	13 383	13 383	11 327	478	1 452	157	141	122	370
45 to 54 years	9 241	9 241	7 647	231	762	133	112	93	260
55 to 64 years	8 518	8 518	7 242	185	527	137	96	104	286
65 to 74 years	7 308	7 308	6 246	109	364	146	98	92	234
75 to 84 years	4 493	4 493	3 837	29	143	115	105	85	117
85 years and over	1 630	1 630	1 444	11	64	50	68	25	44
3 and 4 years	3 075	3 075	2 724	190	345	46	68	31	104
16 years and over	77 222	77 222	67 291	2 667	6 366	1 718	1 004	814	2 025
18 years and over	74 866	74 866	65 335	2 587	6 126	1 701	970	775	1 946
21 years and over	68 583	68 583	59 476	2 391	5 799	1 250	925	737	1 844
60 years and over	17 507	17 507	15 044	244	791	392	324	247	518
62 years and over	15 855	15 855	13 630	195	715	356	305	230	469
Median	31.5	31.5	30.9	25.4	29.5	24.2	32.2	33.4	34.3
Female	51 637	51 637	44 909	1 913	4 457	1 075	721	583	1 457
Under 5 years	3 673	3 673	3 260	226	437	52	65	50	114
5 to 9 years	3 672	3 672	3 146	187	384	53	60	41	101
10 to 14 years	3 213	3 213	2 669	146	342	32	47	33	91
15 to 19 years	3 737	3 737	3 308	135	279	180	38	35	106
20 to 24 years	4 460	4 460	4 195	250	357	226	44	52	69
25 to 34 years	8 351	8 351	7 406	445	993	111	123	71	224
35 to 44 years	6 755	6 755	5 697	236	717	68	70	59	194
45 to 54 years	4 847	4 847	4 046	121	361	77	54	49	141
55 to 64 years	4 591	4 591	3 961	90	259	77	47	58	156
65 to 74 years	4 179	4 179	3 578	51	194	79	52	61	141
75 to 84 years	2 959	2 959	2 558	17	90	82	74	59	86
85 years and over	1 200	1 200	1 085	9	44	38	47	15	34
3 and 4 years	1 478	1 478	1 301	79	175	24	39	17	55
16 years and over	40 521	40 521	35 379	1 336	3 244	933	543	453	1 131
18 years and over	39 325	39 325	34 386	1 291	3 120	925	525	435	1 089
21 years and over	36 237	36 237	31 476	1 182	2 955	663	506	411	1 033
60 years and over	10 567	10 567	9 171	130	443	250	199	159	331
62 years and over	9 695	9 695	8 411	101	408	227	190	150	309
Median	33.3	33.3	32.7	25.2	29.6	24.7	33.4	37.1	36.2
Male	48 600	48 600	42 211	1 943	4 383	954	644	493	1 220
Median age	29.8	29.8	29.2	25.5	29.4	23.7	30.3	30.9	32.6
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP									
All persons	100 237	100 237	87 120	3 856	8 840	2 029	1 365	1 076	2 677
In households	94 274	94 274	81 205	3 797	8 757	1 453	1 180	1 059	2 677
Householder	37 717	37 717	32 665	1 366	3 179	619	418	410	1 040
Family householder	26 611	26 611	22 769	1 017	2 547	357	331	273	759
Nonfamily householder	11 106	11 106	9 896	349	632	262	87	137	281
Living alone	9 714	9 714	8 585	264	533	228	81	122	263
Spouse	22 714	22 714	19 317	805	2 265	297	251	220	639
Child	28 006	28 006	23 997	1 337	2 956	369	439	328	858
Other relatives	2 948	2 948	2 533	123	164	94	53	67	78
Nonrelatives	2 889	2 889	2 693	166	193	74	19	34	62
Institutionalized persons	2 293	2 293	2 256	10	81	—	160	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	3 670	3 670	3 659	49	2	576	25	17	—
Persons per household	2.51	2.51	2.49	2.79	2.77	2.35	2.83	2.62	2.60
Persons per family	3.03	3.03	3.02	3.24	3.13	3.10	3.25	3.30	3.11
Persons 65 years and over	13 431	13 431	11 527	149	571	311	271	202	395
In households	12 313	12 313	10 448	137	494	310	136	202	395
Householder	8 639	8 639	7 332	85	308	229	94	145	294
Nonfamily householder	4 235	4 235	3 600	35	115	131	38	79	166
Living alone	4 121	4 121	3 501	33	112	128	38	79	163
Spouse	2 992	2 992	2 533	34	144	65	35	43	77
Other relatives	605	605	515	17	39	15	7	14	19
Nonrelatives	77	77	68	1	3	1	—	—	5
Institutionalized persons	1 097	1 097	1 063	—	76	—	134	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	21	21	16	12	1	1	1	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN									
Families	26 611	26 611	22 769	1 017	2 547	357	331	273	759
With own children under 18 years	12 943	12 943	11 144	645	1 475	138	185	123	377
Number of own children under 18 years	23 388	23 388	20 047	1 185	2 595	273	357	254	680
Married-couple families	22 855	22 855	19 442	815	2 300	295	255	223	647
With own children under 18 years	10 755	10 755	9 179	490	1 290	109	139	104	313
Number of own children under 18 years	19 835	19 835	16 871	909	2 315	224	268	220	572
Female householder, no husband present	2 980	2 980	2 546	152	186	45	65	40	92
With own children under 18 years	1 791	1 791	1 605	124	152	21	40	15	53
Number of own children under 18 years	2 913	2 913	2 599	212	232	34	78	30	90
MARITAL STATUS									
Males 15 years and over	37 363	37 363	32 470	1 352	3 191	790	467	366	912
Never married	9 498	9 498	8 620	281	534	369	92	83	164
Now married, except separated	23 858	23 858	20 358	874	2 377	326	285	231	663
Separated	540	540	480	36	36	17	12	9	15
Widowed	803	803	675	13	36	16	33	12	20
Divorced	2 664	2 664	2 337	148	208	62	45	31	50
Females 15 years and over	41 079	41 079	35 834	1 354	3 294	938	549	459	1 151
Never married	7 541	7 541	6 944	210	447	402	70	68	168
Now married, except separated	23 497	23 497	20 014	842	2 334	318	275	231	663
Separated	721	721	662	46	47	17	7	13	12
Widowed	5 463	5 463	4 750	73	195	145	133	97	186
Divorced	3 857	3 857	3 464	183	271	56	64	42	122

Table 2. General Characteristics of White Persons: 1990—Con.

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Abilene city (pt.), Taylor County—Con.							
	Tract 106	Tract 107	Tract 108	Tract 109	Tract 110	Tract 112	Tract 113	Tract 114
AGE								
All persons	3 424	2 668	1 549	3 996	508	2 046	3 185	4 351
Under 5 years	215	231	123	250	40	154	260	332
5 to 9 years	259	203	110	230	46	130	228	349
10 to 14 years	237	193	74	198	32	135	218	285
15 to 19 years	200	173	70	210	34	101	212	239
20 to 24 years	140	176	160	736	46	182	209	252
25 to 34 years	442	376	243	674	90	343	483	716
35 to 44 years	476	288	172	499	79	222	385	536
45 to 54 years	455	197	145	354	39	207	334	480
55 to 64 years	495	210	111	324	46	191	351	453
65 to 74 years	358	282	127	257	24	211	319	393
75 to 84 years	125	225	141	188	26	137	158	223
85 years and over	22	114	73	76	6	33	28	93
3 and 4 years	99	85	45	89	16	57	103	127
16 years and over	2 666	2 003	1 232	3 281	383	1 612	2 439	3 333
18 years and over	2 578	1 935	1 209	3 214	364	1 577	2 348	3 239
21 years and over	2 473	1 840	1 144	2 978	344	1 504	2 221	3 098
60 years and over	728	741	401	673	84	476	682	934
62 years and over	628	695	372	615	75	433	605	840
Median	39.5	34.5	34.5	30.7	30.8	34.0	34.5	35.0
Female	1 765	1 483	865	2 110	256	1 120	1 691	2 334
Under 5 years	108	112	61	121	13	83	121	176
5 to 9 years	129	101	57	124	21	70	105	167
10 to 14 years	109	100	35	108	18	69	112	145
15 to 19 years	105	92	36	108	15	48	92	111
20 to 24 years	64	84	88	382	25	101	108	122
25 to 34 years	224	189	112	328	43	165	253	376
35 to 44 years	247	147	98	234	38	119	219	281
45 to 54 years	247	109	88	188	21	109	175	257
55 to 64 years	258	129	58	174	25	113	200	251
65 to 74 years	189	172	79	151	17	126	190	230
75 to 84 years	70	159	101	127	18	90	95	144
85 years and over	15	89	52	65	2	27	21	74
3 and 4 years	47	41	22	48	5	33	50	62
16 years and over	1 396	1 151	709	1 740	203	893	1 336	1 821
18 years and over	1 345	1 115	698	1 710	195	874	1 297	1 776
21 years and over	1 301	1 063	661	1 570	183	842	1 240	1 710
60 years and over	397	497	265	423	52	296	407	574
62 years and over	344	467	248	395	48	275	364	524
Median	40.6	39.1	39.5	31.4	32.3	36.6	37.5	37.2
Male	1 659	1 183	684	1 886	252	926	1 494	2 017
Median age	37.9	30.2	30.5	29.7	28.9	31.9	32.0	32.9
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP								
All persons	3 424	2 668	1 549	3 996	508	2 046	3 185	4 351
In households	3 424	2 479	1 474	3 901	508	2 046	3 180	4 263
Householder	1 271	925	656	1 764	206	900	1 299	1 702
Family householder	1 066	633	349	967	127	529	917	1 241
Nonfamily householder	205	292	307	797	79	371	382	461
Living alone	190	265	274	609	73	328	348	404
Spouse	985	501	268	864	97	411	748	1 052
Child	1 019	819	386	873	139	530	945	1 244
Other relatives	104	162	88	73	37	98	107	148
Nonrelatives	45	72	76	327	29	107	81	117
Institutionalized persons	—	189	69	91	—	—	—	88
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	6	4	—	—	5	—
Persons per household	2.71	2.68	2.26	2.21	2.40	2.26	2.44	2.51
Persons per family	2.99	3.34	3.13	2.86	3.09	2.95	2.97	2.97
Persons 65 years and over	505	621	341	521	56	381	505	709
In households	505	443	337	442	56	381	505	625
Householder	326	326	250	313	40	277	358	443
Nonfamily householder	116	182	166	170	21	155	177	217
Living alone	113	177	160	169	21	150	174	213
Spouse	151	93	57	105	9	84	121	155
Other relatives	26	19	26	22	6	16	24	24
Nonrelatives	2	5	4	2	1	4	2	3
Institutionalized persons	—	178	3	79	—	—	—	84
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN								
Families	1 066	633	349	967	127	529	917	1 241
With own children under 18 years	422	310	149	431	62	227	433	564
Number of own children under 18 years	782	626	296	745	118	409	777	1 021
Married-couple families	993	500	268	851	92	410	753	1 051
With own children under 18 years	385	238	115	360	38	160	324	452
Number of own children under 18 years	710	489	226	650	77	298	583	844
Female householder, no husband present	58	107	61	86	29	96	141	160
With own children under 18 years	30	58	28	56	19	54	98	99
Number of own children under 18 years	58	103	58	75	34	91	176	161
MARITAL STATUS								
Males 15 years and over	1 294	871	530	1 561	186	729	1 126	1 539
Never married	197	185	151	502	47	168	232	289
Now married, except separated	1 013	542	285	890	99	432	783	1 083
Separated	9	26	19	16	5	18	14	16
Widowed	26	39	32	32	8	22	20	37
Divorced	49	79	43	121	27	89	77	114
Females 15 years and over	1 419	1 170	712	1 757	204	898	1 353	1 846
Never married	164	166	171	473	36	142	185	222
Now married, except separated	1 002	539	284	879	100	440	768	1 080
Separated	18	43	20	22	13	27	35	32
Widowed	150	303	164	236	28	148	193	293
Divorced	85	119	73	147	27	141	172	219

Table 2. General Characteristics of White Persons: 1990—Con.

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Abilene city (pt.), Taylor County—Con.							Remainder of Taylor County
	Tract 119	Tract 122	Tract 123	Tract 128	Tract 129	Tract 131 (pt.)	Tract 134 (pt.)	
AGE								Tract 136
All persons								
Under 5 years	1 520	2 391	3 814	4 949	2 722	3 856	6 406	4 823
5 to 9 years	111	158	281	420	561	476	711	290
10 to 14 years	124	189	236	228	422	387	613	371
15 to 19 years	102	162	201	179	218	287	462	419
20 to 24 years	93	199	384	353	96	240	390	366
25 to 34 years	108	171	447	1 109	216	487	575	219
35 to 44 years	257	451	583	1 422	874	936	1 600	702
45 to 54 years	158	293	428	551	299	478	1 015	691
55 to 64 years	141	190	298	302	23	231	432	521
65 to 74 years	130	200	322	181	9	185	281	422
75 to 84 years	122	221	322	141	4	109	196	412
85 years and over	123	119	248	51	—	29	83	322
Median age	51	38	64	12	—	11	48	88
Female								
Under 5 years	816	1 130	2 064	2 414	1 292	1 913	3 243	2 515
5 to 9 years	51	75	128	193	250	226	359	150
10 to 14 years	61	85	122	96	196	187	292	196
15 to 19 years	48	77	99	68	106	146	232	193
20 to 24 years	36	77	214	206	46	135	189	164
25 to 34 years	54	63	238	548	129	250	312	104
35 to 44 years	130	190	290	641	408	445	831	366
45 to 54 years	73	125	222	270	132	236	483	363
55 to 64 years	82	97	162	157	14	121	197	253
65 to 74 years	73	103	189	101	9	90	149	225
75 to 84 years	80	134	198	91	2	51	104	237
85 years and over	87	74	166	34	—	17	59	203
Median age	41	30	36	9	—	9	36	61
Male								
Median age	704	1 261	1 750	2 535	1 430	1 943	3 163	2 308
30.6	30.1	28.7	25.6	22.3	25.5	28.0	34.0	
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP								
All persons								
In households	1 520	2 391	3 814	4 949	2 722	3 856	6 406	4 823
Householder	1 520	2 059	3 451	4 949	2 722	3 797	6 323	4 789
Family householder	657	818	1 510	2 588	730	1 366	2 300	1 883
Nonfamily householder	388	566	991	1 287	726	1 017	1 822	1 375
Living alone	269	252	519	1 301	4	349	478	508
Spouse	246	229	462	1 129	4	264	395	488
Child	269	452	778	995	660	805	1 593	1 173
Other relatives	420	620	904	1 023	1 292	1 337	2 175	1 484
Nonrelatives	108	99	143	81	29	123	102	175
Institutionalized persons	66	70	116	262	11	166	153	74
Other persons in group quarters	—	289	57	—	—	10	81	34
—	—	43	306	—	—	49	2	—
Persons per household	2.29	2.52	2.28	1.93	3.86	2.79	2.76	2.55
Persons per family	3.02	3.07	2.84	2.66	3.87	3.24	3.13	3.06
Persons 65 years and over	296	378	634	204	4	149	327	822
In households	296	377	634	204	4	137	250	788
Householder	296	377	634	204	4	137	250	788
Nonfamily householder	232	269	454	159	—	85	155	571
Living alone	139	140	232	108	—	35	54	297
Spouse	136	137	225	105	—	33	53	295
Other relatives	46	91	151	36	1	34	70	179
Nonrelatives	16	15	25	7	3	17	23	36
Institutionalized persons	2	2	4	2	—	1	2	2
Other persons in group quarters	—	1	—	—	—	—	76	34
—	—	—	—	—	—	12	1	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN								
Families	388	566	991	1 287	726	1 017	1 822	1 375
With own children under 18 years	169	252	432	605	642	645	1 122	666
Number of own children under 18 years	319	482	702	888	1 268	1 185	1 944	1 226
Married-couple families	271	447	778	1 025	701	815	1 619	1 173
With own children under 18 years	120	195	314	417	618	490	966	555
Number of own children under 18 years	233	377	522	634	1 236	909	1 714	1 029
Female householder, no husband present	98	90	171	206	17	152	157	166
With own children under 18 years	40	43	96	159	16	124	129	102
Number of own children under 18 years	73	78	142	215	25	212	192	180
MARITAL STATUS								
Males 15 years and over	527	989	1 381	2 065	781	1 352	2 260	1 767
Never married	134	240	395	645	55	281	385	370
Now married, except separated	296	557	817	1 089	717	874	1 681	1 205
Separated	18	24	20	51	—	36	25	26
Widowed	23	23	40	12	—	13	18	60
Divorced	56	145	109	268	9	148	148	106
Females 15 years and over	656	893	1 715	2 057	740	1 354	2 360	1 976
Never married	70	127	425	503	48	210	321	228
Now married, except separated	300	479	812	1 026	669	842	1 652	1 214
Separated	17	30	39	69	2	46	41	33
Widowed	168	150	248	118	4	73	134	338
Divorced	101	107	191	341	17	183	212	163

Table 3. General Characteristics of Black Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Abilene, TX MSA	Taylor County		Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Taylor County		Abilene city (pt.), Taylor County				
		Total	Abilene city (pt.)	Tract 131	Tract 134	Tract 109	Tract 113	Tract 129	Tract 131 (pt.)	
AGE										
All persons	7 547	7 547	7 472	1 049	434	886	461	628	1 049	431
Under 5 years	765	765	750	137	50	60	48	107	137	49
5 to 9 years	783	783	777	125	46	72	47	103	125	46
10 to 14 years	688	688	680	115	40	65	59	67	115	40
15 to 19 years	707	707	701	106	41	71	47	38	106	40
20 to 24 years	724	724	718	88	24	57	33	42	88	23
25 to 34 years	1 456	1 456	1 449	186	118	143	70	186	186	118
35 to 44 years	967	967	956	114	83	103	70	77	114	83
45 to 54 years	534	534	526	84	23	89	43	7	84	23
55 to 64 years	394	394	389	54	5	83	22	1	54	5
65 to 74 years	309	309	307	28	3	84	16	—	28	3
75 to 84 years	161	161	160	10	—	46	3	—	10	—
85 years and over	59	59	59	2	1	13	3	—	2	1
3 and 4 years	327	327	322	61	19	25	19	49	61	19
16 years and over	5 152	5 152	5 108	649	289	671	300	335	649	287
18 years and over	4 889	4 889	4 845	612	275	641	276	319	612	273
21 years and over	4 470	4 470	4 431	558	253	606	250	311	558	252
60 years and over	706	706	698	64	5	186	34	1	64	5
62 years and over	632	632	626	54	4	164	30	—	54	4
Median	25.6	25.6	25.6	22.8	26.5	33.4	24.3	19.5	22.8	26.7
Female	3 836	3 836	3 800	564	203	483	256	313	564	202
Under 5 years	380	380	373	72	21	25	24	65	72	21
5 to 9 years	435	435	431	57	28	41	31	53	57	28
10 to 14 years	326	326	324	56	16	37	30	26	56	16
15 to 19 years	345	345	341	49	17	34	24	19	49	17
20 to 24 years	359	359	355	56	16	26	23	24	56	15
25 to 34 years	713	713	711	106	55	85	32	90	106	55
35 to 44 years	452	452	446	62	33	47	42	32	62	33
45 to 54 years	274	274	271	47	12	49	24	3	47	12
55 to 64 years	227	227	225	33	2	50	12	1	33	2
65 to 74 years	176	176	175	17	2	50	9	—	17	2
75 to 84 years	109	109	108	7	—	32	3	7	—	—
85 years and over	40	40	40	2	1	7	2	—	2	1
3 and 4 years	163	163	161	31	6	10	9	31	31	6
16 years and over	2 616	2 616	2 595	371	134	371	167	164	371	133
18 years and over	2 480	2 480	2 459	352	126	357	154	154	352	125
21 years and over	2 287	2 287	2 269	325	118	342	139	149	325	117
60 years and over	431	431	427	43	3	116	22	1	43	3
62 years and over	386	386	383	37	3	101	20	—	37	3
Median	25.9	25.9	25.9	24.6	25.9	34.3	23.7	17.6	24.6	26.0
Male	3 711	3 711	3 672	485	231	403	205	315	485	229
Median age	25.4	25.4	25.4	19.3	27.0	31.3	25.2	22.5	19.3	27.1
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP										
All persons	7 547	7 547	7 472	1 049	434	886	461	628	1 049	431
In households	7 038	7 038	6 963	1 046	434	873	460	628	1 046	431
Householder	2 458	2 458	2 436	332	155	351	143	168	332	154
Family householder	1 780	1 780	1 764	266	123	225	114	167	266	123
Nonfamily householder	678	678	672	66	32	126	29	1	66	31
Living alone	597	597	592	59	28	107	26	—	59	27
Spouse	1 005	1 005	996	119	88	134	56	139	119	88
Child	2 755	2 755	2 730	479	168	274	201	310	479	167
Other relatives	562	562	550	79	10	82	47	9	79	10
Nonrelatives	258	258	251	37	13	32	13	2	37	12
Institutionalized persons	228	228	228	—	—	12	—	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	281	281	281	3	—	1	1	—	3	—
Persons per household	2.90	2.90	2.90	3.16	2.94	2.48	3.33	3.92	3.16	2.95
Persons per family	3.48	3.48	3.48	3.55	3.36	3.16	3.77	3.90	3.55	3.36
Persons 65 years and over	529	529	526	40	—	143	22	—	40	4
In households	493	493	490	40	4	136	22	—	40	4
Householder	365	365	363	29	1	100	16	—	29	1
Nonfamily householder	172	172	171	11	—	44	7	—	11	—
Living alone	161	161	160	11	—	40	7	—	11	—
Spouse	75	75	74	5	1	24	2	—	5	1
Other relatives	43	43	43	4	2	10	4	—	4	2
Nonrelatives	10	10	10	2	—	2	—	—	2	—
Institutionalized persons	36	36	36	—	—	7	—	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN										
Families	1 780	1 780	1 764	266	123	225	114	167	266	123
With own children under 18 years	1 134	1 134	1 124	187	90	103	76	147	187	90
Number of own children under 18 years	2 245	2 245	2 225	379	151	199	152	304	379	150
Married-couple families	1 118	1 118	1 109	134	102	139	64	158	134	102
With own children under 18 years	685	685	680	91	73	54	39	138	91	73
Number of own children under 18 years	1 329	1 329	1 320	189	126	103	75	285	189	125
Female householder, no husband present	558	558	554	117	18	78	42	7	117	18
With own children under 18 years	382	382	378	84	14	44	32	7	84	14
Number of own children under 18 years	816	816	805	174	23	90	71	15	174	23
MARITAL STATUS										
Males 15 years and over	2 616	2 616	2 593	293	160	309	136	182	293	159
Never married	904	904	897	102	29	98	41	20	102	28
Now married, except separated	1 275	1 275	1 266	144	112	148	70	159	144	112
Separated	128	128	124	13	5	15	6	1	13	5
Widowed	72	72	71	5	1	19	2	—	5	1
Divorced	237	237	235	29	13	29	17	2	29	13
Females 15 years and over	2 695	2 695	2 672	379	138	380	171	169	379	137
Never married	837	837	828	119	30	98	57	24	119	29
Now married, except separated	1 080	1 080	1 071	132	87	149	61	141	132	87
Separated	155	155	153	34	6	16	10	2	34	6
Widowed	303	303	300	38	1	74	16	—	38	1
Divorced	320	320	320	56	14	43	27	2	56	14

Table 4. General Characteristics of American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Abilene, TX MSA	Taylor County	
		Total	Abilene city (pt.)
AGE			
All persons	450	450	405
Under 5 years	36	36	33
5 to 9 years	34	34	31
10 to 14 years	35	35	34
15 to 19 years	47	47	43
20 to 24 years	38	38	35
25 to 34 years	81	81	70
35 to 44 years	62	62	57
45 to 54 years	53	53	46
55 to 64 years	39	39	37
65 to 74 years	17	17	14
75 to 84 years	7	7	4
85 years and over	1	1	1
3 and 4 years	15	15	14
16 years and over	340	340	302
18 years and over	326	326	290
21 years and over	290	290	257
60 years and over	38	38	31
62 years and over	32	32	26
Median	29.2	29.2	28.9
Female	224	224	197
Under 5 years	14	14	12
5 to 9 years	17	17	15
10 to 14 years	17	17	16
15 to 19 years	23	23	19
20 to 24 years	18	18	17
25 to 34 years	41	41	34
35 to 44 years	28	28	25
45 to 54 years	33	33	29
55 to 64 years	21	21	20
65 to 74 years	5	5	5
75 to 84 years	6	6	4
85 years and over	1	1	1
3 and 4 years	7	7	6
16 years and over	176	176	154
18 years and over	167	167	147
21 years and over	147	147	130
60 years and over	19	19	17
62 years and over	16	16	14
Median	29.3	29.3	29.7
Male	226	226	208
Median age	29.0	29.0	27.8
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP			
All persons	450	450	405
In households	430	430	385
Householder	171	171	148
Family householder	124	124	107
Nonfamily householder	47	47	41
Living alone	38	38	33
Spouse	85	85	75
Child	131	131	121
Other relatives	25	25	23
Nonrelatives	18	18	18
Institutionalized persons	3	3	3
Other persons in group quarters	17	17	17
Persons per household	2.67	2.67	2.66
Persons per family	3.16	3.16	3.14
Persons 65 years and over	25	25	19
In households	25	25	19
Householder	20	20	14
Nonfamily householder	7	7	4
Living alone	7	7	4
Spouse	2	2	2
Other relatives	2	2	2
Nonrelatives	1	1	1
Institutionalized persons	-	-	-
Other persons in group quarters	-	-	-
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN			
Families	124	124	107
With own children under 18 years	68	68	59
Number of own children under 18 years	108	108	101
Married-couple families	99	99	84
With own children under 18 years	51	51	44
Number of own children under 18 years	77	77	72
Female householder, no husband present	19	19	17
With own children under 18 years	12	12	10
Number of own children under 18 years	22	22	20
MARITAL STATUS			
Males 15 years and over	169	169	153
Never married	37	37	36
Now married, except separated	105	105	92
Separated	5	5	4
Widowed	4	4	3
Divorced	18	18	18
Females 15 years and over	176	176	154
Never married	34	34	31
Now married, except separated	97	97	82
Separated	10	10	10
Widowed	15	15	13
Divorced	20	20	18

Table 5. General Characteristics of Asian or Pacific Islander Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Abilene, TX MSA	Taylor County	
		Total	Abilene city (pt.)
AGE			
All persons	1 449	1 449	1 397
Under 5 years	125	125	119
5 to 9 years	128	128	125
10 to 14 years	111	111	106
15 to 19 years	142	142	135
20 to 24 years	144	144	141
25 to 34 years	280	280	275
35 to 44 years	278	278	267
45 to 54 years	125	125	118
55 to 64 years	81	81	77
65 to 74 years	29	29	28
75 to 84 years	3	3	3
85 years and over	3	3	3
3 and 4 years	46	46	45
16 years and over	1 053	1 053	1 016
18 years and over	1 002	1 002	968
21 years and over	914	914	884
60 years and over	77	77	75
62 years and over	59	59	57
Median	27.7	27.7	27.6
Female	908	908	872
Under 5 years	71	71	68
5 to 9 years	62	62	60
10 to 14 years	58	58	55
15 to 19 years	78	78	72
20 to 24 years	77	77	77
25 to 34 years	192	192	188
35 to 44 years	196	196	185
45 to 54 years	87	87	84
55 to 64 years	64	64	61
65 to 74 years	21	21	20
75 to 84 years	1	1	1
85 years and over	1	1	1
3 and 4 years	30	30	29
16 years and over	697	697	670
18 years and over	678	678	653
21 years and over	624	624	602
60 years and over	58	58	56
62 years and over	42	42	40
Median	30.6	30.6	30.5
Male	541	541	525
Median age	22.2	22.2	22.2
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP			
All persons	1 449	1 449	1 397
In households	1 362	1 362	1 310
Householder	322	322	313
Family householder	231	231	224
Nonfamily householder	91	91	89
Living alone	76	76	74
Spouse	434	434	415
Child	475	475	453
Other relatives	83	83	82
Nonrelatives	48	48	47
Institutionalized persons	7	7	7
Other persons in group quarters	80	80	80
Persons per household	2.94	2.94	2.93
Persons per family	3.57	3.57	3.55
Persons 65 years and over	35	35	34
In households	34	34	33
Householder	8	8	8
Nonfamily householder	3	3	3
Living alone	3	3	3
Spouse	5	5	4
Other relatives	20	20	20
Nonrelatives	1	1	1
Institutionalized persons	1	1	1
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN			
Families	231	231	224
With own children under 18 years	159	159	153
Number of own children under 18 years	409	409	391
Married-couple families	182	182	175
With own children under 18 years	126	126	120
Number of own children under 18 years	350	350	332
Female householder, no husband present	43	43	43
With own children under 18 years	31	31	31
Number of own children under 18 years	46	46	46
MARITAL STATUS			
Males 15 years and over	368	368	358
Never married	149	149	145
Now married, except separated	199	199	193
Separated	2	2	2
Widowed	1	1	1
Divorced	17	17	17
Females 15 years and over	717	717	689
Never married	161	161	156
Now married, except separated	474	474	454
Separated	11	11	11
Widowed	26	26	26
Divorced	45	45	42

Table 6. General Characteristics of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Abilene, TX MSA	Taylor County		Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Taylor County		Abilene city (pt.), Taylor County		
		Total	Abilene city (pt.)	Tract 131	Tract 134	Tract 102	Tract 103	Tract 104
AGE								
All persons	17 511	17 511	16 526	1 330	803	722	514	1 565
Under 5 years	2 150	2 150	2 055	159	74	84	83	151
5 to 9 years	2 157	2 157	2 039	186	73	103	83	185
10 to 14 years	1 801	1 801	1 678	166	71	79	70	151
15 to 19 years	1 690	1 690	1 596	112	51	78	42	137
20 to 24 years	1 772	1 772	1 680	117	64	69	38	130
25 to 34 years	3 173	3 173	3 026	282	130	121	83	220
35 to 44 years	2 220	2 220	2 083	177	98	86	54	195
45 to 54 years	1 132	1 132	1 058	60	24	52	27	134
55 to 64 years	714	714	664	45	12	20	21	130
65 to 74 years	453	453	421	20	5	22	6	92
75 to 84 years	197	197	183	5	-	4	7	30
85 years and over	52	52	43	1	1	4	-	10
3 and 4 years	856	856	814	73	30	40	37	57
16 years and over	11 056	11 056	10 425	796	376	439	264	1 046
18 years and over	10 419	10 419	9 832	750	354	412	247	985
21 years and over	9 350	9 350	8 818	681	323	361	228	917
60 years and over	996	996	927	51	11	39	20	194
62 years and over	885	885	821	43	10	37	16	163
Median	22.7	22.7	22.7	22.0	22.7	21.0	17.0	26.2
Female	8 691	8 691	8 229	659	295	373	286	807
Under 5 years	1 041	1 041	994	80	36	40	49	72
5 to 9 years	1 057	1 057	1 006	90	34	51	41	100
10 to 14 years	881	881	829	79	29	37	37	76
15 to 19 years	845	845	801	64	31	43	21	58
20 to 24 years	841	841	803	52	33	34	25	69
25 to 34 years	1 522	1 522	1 448	131	67	69	52	104
35 to 44 years	1 126	1 126	1 053	97	44	40	30	97
45 to 54 years	588	588	555	27	12	29	14	69
55 to 64 years	406	406	381	27	5	13	9	75
65 to 74 years	240	240	224	11	3	11	5	51
75 to 84 years	110	110	107	-	-	3	3	19
85 years and over	34	34	28	1	1	3	-	7
3 and 4 years	410	410	388	40	18	17	24	24
16 years and over	5 544	5 544	5 240	399	191	233	153	541
18 years and over	5 236	5 236	4 955	376	176	219	142	517
21 years and over	4 691	4 691	4 430	336	155	192	131	475
60 years and over	555	555	525	29	6	23	12	111
62 years and over	487	487	458	22	5	21	10	72
Median	23.2	23.2	23.1	21.8	22.5	21.8	17.8	26.8
Male	8 820	8 820	8 297	671	308	349	228	758
Median age	22.4	22.4	22.4	22.1	22.8	20.2	15.6	25.7
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP								
All persons	17 511	17 511	16 526	1 330	803	722	514	1 565
In households	17 002	17 002	16 019	1 325	603	696	502	1 550
Householder	4 630	4 630	4 370	341	163	171	121	423
Family householder	3 808	3 808	3 598	294	136	143	114	365
Nonfamily householder	822	822	772	47	27	28	7	58
Living alone	653	653	612	35	23	21	5	52
Spouse	3 023	3 023	2 841	248	132	101	77	288
Child	7 483	7 483	7 055	619	253	322	265	636
Other relatives	1 263	1 263	1 191	78	25	76	30	154
Nonrelatives	503	503	562	39	30	26	7	49
Institutionalized persons	252	252	250	-	-	-	6	-
Other persons in group quarters	257	257	257	5	-	26	6	15
Persons per household	3.54	3.54	3.54	3.79	3.28	3.92	3.96	3.61
Persons per family	3.94	3.94	3.94	4.11	3.63	4.39	4.05	3.90
Persons 65 years and over	702	702	647	26	5	30	13	132
In households	678	678	625	26	5	30	8	132
Householder	431	431	396	18	2	17	6	52
Nonfamily householder	166	166	153	6	-	6	3	21
Living alone	158	158	145	6	-	5	3	20
Spouse	131	131	118	3	1	4	1	30
Child	107	107	103	4	3	9	1	18
Other relatives	9	9	8	1	-	-	-	2
Nonrelatives	24	24	22	-	-	-	-	-
Institutionalized persons	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other persons in group quarters	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN								
Families	3 808	3 808	3 598	294	156	143	114	365
With own children under 18 years	2 677	2 677	2 541	226	94	101	91	203
Number of own children under 18 years	6 185	6 185	5 846	530	227	260	241	481
Married-couple families	2 910	2 910	2 743	235	119	102	73	284
With own children under 18 years	2 051	2 051	1 942	182	81	76	55	166
Number of own children under 18 years	4 769	4 769	4 499	429	200	176	141	404
Female householder, no husband present	874	874	644	41	10	29	37	61
With own children under 18 years	486	486	468	29	9	21	33	28
Number of own children under 18 years	1 144	1 144	1 097	74	20	65	95	62
MARITAL STATUS								
Males 15 years and over	5 691	5 691	5 354	409	189	211	119	519
Never married	1 805	1 805	1 699	108	55	73	32	131
Now married, except separated	3 222	3 222	3 037	256	134	114	75	319
Separated	168	168	157	10	4	6	4	16
Widowed	92	92	81	6	1	1	3	12
Divorced	404	404	380	29	7	17	5	41
Females 15 years and over	5 712	5 712	5 400	410	196	245	159	554
Never married	1 368	1 368	1 307	89	38	77	43	113
Now married, except separated	3 214	3 214	3 019	259	136	117	78	315
Separated	291	291	280	40	4	13	10	26
Widowed	349	349	331	17	2	17	14	61
Divorced	490	490	463	25	16	21	14	44

Table 6. General Characteristics of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990—Con.

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Abilene city (pt.), Taylor County—Con.							
	Tract 105	Tract 107	Tract 108	Tract 112	Tract 113	Tract 114	Tract 115	Tract 119
AGE								
All persons	656	1 566	1 033	784	681	548	423	835
Under 5 years	83	206	162	103	81	95	49	95
5 to 9 years	97	193	142	101	81	79	60	100
10 to 14 years	68	186	93	83	87	32	55	88
15 to 19 years	68	160	90	87	73	57	33	78
20 to 24 years	46	136	94	90	59	52	38	75
25 to 34 years	101	240	173	123	111	118	82	138
35 to 44 years	93	204	119	89	97	64	44	104
45 to 54 years	51	100	78	51	42	28	30	55
55 to 64 years	27	74	33	26	27	18	21	47
65 to 74 years	16	39	38	18	13	1	6	35
75 to 84 years	5	23	8	11	9	2	4	18
85 years and over	1	5	3	2	1	2	1	2
3 and 4 years	32	73	68	41	34	35	22	44
16 years and over	394	945	617	481	419	328	252	535
18 years and over	371	880	584	452	395	309	238	501
21 years and over	331	802	531	397	347	278	218	461
60 years and over	31	95	62	37	31	9	18	75
62 years and over	28	87	56	32	29	7	16	69
Median	21.3	21.7	21.7	21.3	21.5	21.5	22.2	23.7
Female	350	773	503	391	355	287	223	399
Under 5 years	48	94	72	50	35	63	23	45
5 to 9 years	39	100	72	62	43	36	27	50
10 to 14 years	36	97	33	39	47	19	29	41
15 to 19 years	42	81	49	39	36	31	21	29
20 to 24 years	27	58	50	41	33	24	20	37
25 to 34 years	60	120	78	53	54	52	48	63
35 to 44 years	44	91	64	49	58	35	20	49
45 to 54 years	28	53	41	28	20	12	18	31
55 to 64 years	14	43	17	14	14	12	10	26
65 to 74 years	7	21	21	8	9	—	3	14
75 to 84 years	5	12	4	7	5	1	3	13
85 years and over	—	3	2	1	1	2	1	1
3 and 4 years	19	35	27	18	14	17	9	22
16 years and over	219	463	315	234	222	165	141	254
18 years and over	207	432	300	221	215	152	130	242
21 years and over	179	392	268	196	189	136	118	228
60 years and over	18	51	35	19	20	5	10	40
62 years and over	15	47	31	17	20	5	8	36
Median	21.8	21.4	22.8	21.1	22.8	19.2	22.7	24.7
Male	306	793	530	393	326	261	200	436
Median age	20.7	22.0	20.7	21.4	20.3	23.3	21.0	22.5
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP								
All persons	656	1 566	1 033	784	681	548	423	835
In households	656	1 559	1 031	784	680	546	423	835
Householder	183	383	270	200	195	163	108	226
Family householder	160	342	224	167	153	129	95	188
Nonfamily householder	23	41	46	33	42	34	13	38
Living alone	21	33	35	24	33	20	10	31
Spouse	108	257	168	121	112	89	77	134
Child	301	720	476	370	298	231	192	374
Other relatives	49	155	87	74	46	24	32	70
Nonrelatives	15	44	30	19	29	39	14	31
Institutionalized persons	—	7	—	—	—	2	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	—
Persons per household	3.60	4.04	3.78	3.84	3.34	3.26	3.80	3.71
Persons per family	3.86	4.27	4.21	4.27	3.82	3.53	4.03	4.12
Persons 65 years and over	22	67	49	31	23	5	11	55
In households	22	61	49	31	23	4	11	55
Householder	16	40	30	17	19	3	8	37
Nonfamily householder	9	15	12	7	13	2	3	13
Living alone	9	15	11	6	12	2	3	13
Spouse	2	12	12	5	2	—	2	11
Other relatives	4	9	7	9	2	1	1	6
Nonrelatives	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN								
Families	160	342	224	167	153	129	95	188
With own children under 18 years	118	257	159	122	117	107	66	124
Number of own children under 18 years	250	583	394	287	250	212	162	284
Married-couple families	115	262	165	125	114	90	76	136
With own children under 18 years	84	200	118	88	87	71	53	90
Number of own children under 18 years	184	469	296	210	180	136	131	209
Female householder, no husband present	37	55	46	31	33	33	13	41
With own children under 18 years	30	40	33	28	26	30	8	28
Number of own children under 18 years	60	82	84	65	61	68	22	68
MARITAL STATUS								
Males 15 years and over	181	499	310	257	202	173	115	289
Never married	43	152	89	79	49	52	22	104
Now married, except separated	121	297	184	143	124	95	81	144
Separated	5	16	10	9	10	5	2	14
Widowed	3	6	6	4	3	1	1	5
Divorced	9	28	21	22	16	20	9	22
Females 15 years and over	227	482	326	240	230	169	144	263
Never married	65	109	77	57	55	42	34	49
Now married, except separated	111	278	175	135	117	92	85	146
Separated	13	27	22	12	15	10	9	16
Widowed	14	30	22	14	14	6	10	24
Divorced	24	38	30	22	29	19	6	28

Table 6. General Characteristics of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990—Con.

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Abilene city (pt.), Taylor County—Con.						Remainder of Taylor County
	Tract 122	Tract 123	Tract 128	Tract 129	Tract 131 (pt.)	Tract 134 (pt.)	
AGE							
All persons	585	499	567	489	1 330	532	558
Under 5 years	57	67	58	99	159	67	45
5 to 9 years	70	45	32	81	186	63	68
10 to 14 years	50	38	27	56	166	63	76
15 to 19 years	65	59	46	29	112	49	64
20 to 24 years	58	79	142	28	117	55	51
25 to 34 years	128	91	157	139	282	114	68
35 to 44 years	76	47	54	50	177	80	78
45 to 54 years	38	36	26	5	50	19	46
55 to 64 years	20	23	8	1	45	8	29
65 to 74 years	16	8	5	1	20	5	20
75 to 84 years	4	5	2	—	5	—	9
85 years and over	3	1	—	—	1	1	4
3 and 4 years	21	25	16	40	73	27	24
16 years and over	390	345	432	247	796	330	357
18 years and over	372	331	418	229	750	309	328
21 years and over	330	276	366	221	681	280	290
60 years and over	32	27	8	2	51	9	42
62 years and over	31	22	7	1	43	8	38
Median	24.5	22.5	24.0	16.3	22.0	22.4	21.9
Female	254	228	271	267	659	262	267
Under 5 years	29	26	22	48	80	31	25
5 to 9 years	32	20	14	43	50	32	32
10 to 14 years	31	17	11	18	79	28	35
15 to 19 years	26	24	28	18	64	30	29
20 to 24 years	16	34	68	20	52	29	22
25 to 34 years	46	44	79	77	131	56	32
35 to 44 years	33	28	27	27	97	39	44
45 to 54 years	19	16	12	4	27	10	18
55 to 64 years	7	14	7	1	27	4	16
65 to 74 years	12	3	2	1	11	2	10
75 to 84 years	1	1	1	—	—	—	1
85 years and over	2	1	—	—	1	1	3
3 and 4 years	13	7	7	19	40	17	13
16 years and over	150	164	223	145	399	166	170
18 years and over	144	158	213	132	376	152	154
21 years and over	133	137	184	127	336	132	141
60 years and over	19	13	4	2	29	5	16
62 years and over	19	10	3	1	22	4	16
Median	23.4	24.1	24.4	17.8	21.8	21.3	21.9
Male	331	271	296	222	671	270	291
Median age	25.0	21.3	23.6	13.6	22.1	22.9	21.9
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP							
All persons	585	499	567	489	1 330	532	558
In households	490	458	567	489	1 325	532	556
Householder	135	139	240	92	341	144	145
Family householder	108	108	129	92	294	120	120
Nonfamily householder	27	31	111	—	47	24	25
Living alone	22	25	88	—	35	20	21
Spouse	81	93	115	123	248	113	90
Child	224	176	149	253	619	228	256
Other relatives	32	31	20	21	78	19	49
Nonrelatives	18	19	43	—	39	28	16
Institutionalized persons	87	3	—	—	—	—	2
Other persons in group quarters	8	38	—	—	5	—	—
Persons per household	3.58	3.21	2.17	4.22	3.79	3.30	3.71
Persons per family	4.04	3.67	2.85	4.21	4.11	3.64	4.15
Persons 65 years and over	23	14	7	1	26	4	33
In households	23	14	7	1	26	4	31
Householder	16	10	2	—	18	1	20
Nonfamily householder	10	5	2	—	6	—	7
Living alone	10	4	1	—	6	—	7
Spouse	5	1	1	—	3	—	8
Other relatives	2	2	1	1	4	—	2
Nonrelatives	—	1	1	—	1	—	1
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN							
Families	108	108	129	71	294	120	120
With own children under 18 years	79	74	75	52	226	86	76
Number of own children under 18 years	178	145	134	248	530	204	192
Married-couple families	74	59	95	89	235	104	89
With own children under 18 years	57	61	53	80	182	74	59
Number of own children under 18 years	129	119	95	244	429	180	144
Female householder, no husband present	17	16	21	1	41	9	25
With own children under 18 years	14	12	16	2	29	8	15
Number of own children under 18 years	30	23	25	4	74	18	41
MARITAL STATUS							
Males 15 years and over	246	194	216	105	409	168	194
Never married	77	75	78	12	108	42	69
Now married except separated	122	97	102	93	256	116	100
Separated	11	4	5	—	10	4	6
Widowed	4	4	2	—	6	—	6
Divorced	32	4	29	—	29	5	13
Females 15 years and over	162	165	224	148	410	171	175
Never married	39	45	56	18	89	35	38
Now married except separated	85	98	120	126	259	116	99
Separated	15	2	13	—	20	4	9
Widowed	14	5	6	—	17	2	10
Divorced	9	15	29	—	25	14	19

Table 7. General Characteristics of White, Not of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Abilene, TX MSA	Taylor County		Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Taylor County		Abilene city (pt.), Taylor County		
		Total	Abilene city (pt.)	Tract 131	Tract 134	Tract 102	Tract 103	Tract 104
AGE								
All persons	92 955	92 955	80 310	3 514	8 541	1 815	1 177	664
Under 5 years	6 771	6 771	5 992	438	821	81	100	54
5 to 9 years	6 647	6 647	5 669	337	760	78	100	37
10 to 14 years	5 808	5 808	4 757	240	658	55	67	19
15 to 19 years	6 927	6 927	6 057	212	546	295	65	31
20 to 24 years	8 550	8 550	8 047	459	638	412	75	54
25 to 34 years	15 711	15 711	13 923	861	1 880	211	197	93
35 to 44 years	12 461	12 461	10 475	429	1 404	131	126	76
45 to 54 years	8 760	8 760	7 200	217	750	119	95	59
55 to 64 years	8 213	8 213	6 958	177	518	128	86	73
65 to 74 years	7 119	7 119	6 074	106	359	144	95	72
75 to 84 years	4 385	4 385	3 736	28	143	113	103	75
85 years and over	1 603	1 603	1 422	10	64	48	68	21
3 and 4 years	2 722	2 722	2 393	171	328	33	55	16
16 years and over	72 645	72 645	63 007	2 466	6 188	1 594	902	550
18 years and over	70 545	70 545	61 287	2 396	5 959	1 581	877	535
21 years and over	64 695	64 695	55 839	2 216	5 645	1 143	836	512
60 years and over	17 053	17 053	14 623	237	783	380	314	200
62 years and over	15 447	15 447	13 253	188	707	346	298	188
Median	32.3	32.3	31.7	25.6	29.7	24.5	33.9	40.6
Female	47 928	47 928	41 418	1 736	4 309	956	614	356
Under 5 years	3 216	3 216	2 824	204	421	37	47	23
5 to 9 years	3 224	3 224	2 723	163	362	33	46	15
10 to 14 years	2 833	2 833	2 315	125	326	19	33	9
15 to 19 years	3 402	3 402	2 991	121	263	172	30	17
20 to 24 years	4 110	4 110	3 862	236	345	215	37	31
25 to 34 years	7 720	7 720	6 811	407	959	90	104	41
35 to 44 years	6 271	6 271	5 251	208	697	56	60	36
45 to 54 years	4 586	4 586	3 797	111	356	68	45	32
55 to 64 years	4 411	4 411	3 792	87	255	71	43	39
65 to 74 years	4 075	4 075	3 485	49	191	79	50	48
75 to 84 years	2 897	2 897	2 496	17	90	80	72	52
85 years and over	1 183	1 183	1 071	8	44	36	47	13
3 and 4 years	1 300	1 300	1 135	69	165	17	29	7
16 years and over	38 162	38 162	33 164	1 229	3 154	864	483	308
18 years and over	37 095	37 095	32 289	1 189	3 038	858	470	298
21 years and over	34 232	34 232	29 596	1 087	2 883	605	454	285
60 years and over	10 303	10 303	8 923	126	439	242	192	130
62 years and over	9 461	9 461	8 192	97	404	221	185	124
Median	34.3	34.3	33.7	25.4	29.8	25.3	36.8	47.0
Male	45 027	45 027	38 892	1 778	4 232	859	563	308
Median age	30.5	30.5	29.8	25.8	29.6	24.0	32.2	35.2
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP								
All persons	92 955	92 955	80 310	3 514	8 541	1 815	1 177	664
In households	87 325	87 325	74 726	3 455	8 458	1 246	996	650
Householder	35 782	35 782	30 854	1 276	3 102	568	374	301
Family householder	25 120	25 120	21 374	950	2 483	320	292	183
Nonfamily householder	10 662	10 662	9 480	326	619	248	82	118
Living alone	9 348	9 348	8 241	247	521	218	77	105
Spouse	21 467	21 467	18 151	737	2 204	267	222	148
Child	24 988	24 988	21 189	1 181	2 825	281	343	146
Other relatives	2 450	2 450	2 068	102	149	66	42	31
Nonrelatives	2 638	2 638	2 464	159	178	64	15	24
Institutionalized persons	2 055	2 055	2 020	10	81	—	159	—
Other persons in group quarters	3 575	3 575	3 564	49	2	569	22	14
Persons per household	2.46	2.46	2.45	2.74	2.76	2.23	2.71	2.26
Persons per family	2.98	2.98	2.97	3.18	3.12	2.95	3.14	2.92
Persons 65 years and over	13 107	13 107	11 232	144	566	305	266	168
In households	12 008	12 008	10 170	132	489	304	132	168
Householder	8 433	8 433	7 144	83	306	225	91	123
Nonfamily householder	4 129	4 129	3 502	34	115	128	35	69
Living alone	4 020	4 020	3 408	32	112	126	35	69
Spouse	2 939	2 939	2 487	31	143	65	35	38
Other relatives	564	564	475	17	37	13	6	7
Nonrelatives	72	72	64	1	3	1	—	—
Institutionalized persons	1 078	1 078	1 046	—	76	—	133	—
Other persons in group quarters	21	21	16	12	1	1	1	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN								
Families	25 120	25 120	21 374	950	2 483	320	292	183
With own children under 18 years	11 889	11 889	10 154	589	1 434	112	156	65
Number of own children under 18 years	20 829	20 829	17 656	1 047	2 473	200	272	103
Married-couple families	21 696	21 696	18 358	760	2 244	265	227	154
With own children under 18 years	9 939	9 939	8 412	446	1 254	88	120	55
Number of own children under 18 years	17 823	17 823	14 979	798	2 206	165	211	84
Female householder, no husband present	2 724	2 724	2 406	143	180	39	55	25
With own children under 18 years	1 604	1 604	1 429	115	147	16	31	8
Number of own children under 18 years	2 479	2 479	2 201	192	220	22	52	16
MARITAL STATUS								
Males 15 years and over	35 074	35 074	30 336	1 255	3 102	734	422	245
Never married	8 768	8 768	7 938	255	513	350	79	53
Now married, except separated	22 582	22 582	19 165	816	2 314	295	257	155
Separated	468	468	414	32	34	14	11	6
Widowed	763	763	641	11	36	16	33	9
Divorced	2 493	2 493	2 178	141	205	59	42	22
Females 15 years and over	38 655	38 655	33 556	1 244	3 200	867	488	309
Never married	6 938	6 938	6 370	186	429	379	52	40
Now married, except separated	22 167	22 167	18 770	772	2 270	283	245	155
Separated	615	615	561	38	46	13	6	10
Widowed	5 302	5 302	4 598	71	194	140	125	76
Divorced	3 633	3 633	3 257	177	261	52	60	28

Table 7. General Characteristics of White, Not of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990—Con.

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Abilene city (pt.), Taylor County—Con.							
	Tract 105	Tract 107	Tract 108	Tract 112	Tract 113	Tract 114	Tract 115	Tract 119
AGE								
All persons	2 422	1 774	1 224	1 806	2 763	4 088	2 400	1 324
Under 5 years	183	109	70	117	206	284	185	87
5 to 9 years	181	97	66	94	175	309	179	106
10 to 14 years	154	84	48	112	162	272	120	87
15 to 19 years	166	84	52	80	175	212	116	73
20 to 24 years	114	96	132	158	169	227	142	84
25 to 34 years	399	241	185	304	410	661	408	233
35 to 44 years	330	176	137	198	331	513	318	137
45 to 54 years	238	148	116	187	315	460	207	126
55 to 64 years	272	172	99	186	331	443	219	116
65 to 74 years	229	252	110	207	311	393	245	111
75 to 84 years	113	206	137	131	150	221	207	115
85 years and over	43	109	72	32	28	93	54	49
3 and 4 years	90	45	25	40	82	109	85	32
16 years and over	1 872	1 467	1 033	1 470	2 186	3 176	1 884	1 030
18 years and over	1 803	1 434	1 017	1 443	2 109	3 090	1 847	1 008
21 years and over	1 716	1 384	966	1 385	2 008	2 968	1 766	960
60 years and over	503	672	373	462	661	931	622	334
62 years and over	455	629	347	422	586	837	583	306
Median	35.4	45.0	39.4	36.4	37.4	36.3	36.3	34.8
Female	1 318	1 035	698	786	1 467	2 199	1 286	715
Under 5 years	91	51	32	66	95	147	80	38
5 to 9 years	91	46	32	43	82	150	83	48
10 to 14 years	72	48	24	58	79	138	57	41
15 to 19 years	88	47	28	36	74	93	60	29
20 to 24 years	62	48	71	87	87	111	80	43
25 to 34 years	204	122	89	150	214	352	213	118
35 to 44 years	177	94	79	102	185	267	160	64
45 to 54 years	129	83	70	97	166	249	119	73
55 to 64 years	149	107	52	110	190	245	122	64
65 to 74 years	139	155	70	124	184	230	144	76
75 to 84 years	82	148	100	87	90	143	128	81
85 years and over	34	86	51	26	21	74	40	40
3 and 4 years	43	22	12	26	42	54	38	12
16 years and over	1 048	883	607	815	1 197	1 742	1 047	583
18 years and over	1 010	862	599	802	1 163	1 702	1 032	573
21 years and over	966	835	571	776	1 118	1 648	982	554
60 years and over	322	457	250	288	393	572	374	231
62 years and over	301	429	235	269	350	522	357	216
Median	37.8	52.2	43.8	39.8	40.6	38.5	38.1	41.2
Male	1 104	739	526	820	1 296	1 889	1 114	609
Median age	33.2	37.3	32.5	33.4	33.7	33.9	34.0	31.2
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP								
All persons	2 422	1 774	1 224	1 806	2 763	4 088	2 400	1 324
In households	2 422	1 592	1 151	1 806	2 759	4 000	2 400	1 324
Householder	968	702	566	837	1 175	1 623	1 030	599
Family householder	697	439	281	481	825	1 178	697	344
Nonfamily householder	271	263	285	356	350	445	333	255
Living alone	253	239	256	314	322	395	296	233
Spouse	595	356	214	377	686	1 008	584	234
Child	736	404	250	424	760	1 132	636	350
Other relatives	64	78	56	67	77	138	78	87
Nonrelatives	59	52	65	101	61	99	72	54
Institutionalized persons	—	182	69	—	—	88	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	4	—	4	—	—	—
Persons per household	2.52	2.30	2.05	2.18	2.37	2.48	2.34	2.21
Persons per family	3.03	2.96	2.88	2.85	2.88	2.95	2.89	2.94
Persons 65 years and over	385	567	319	370	489	707	506	275
In households	385	395	315	370	489	623	506	275
Householder	285	294	238	270	345	441	348	215
Nonfamily householder	161	168	160	150	167	215	170	133
Living alone	158	163	155	145	164	211	163	130
Spouse	76	83	53	83	119	155	138	43
Other relatives	19	13	20	13	23	24	16	16
Nonrelatives	5	5	4	4	2	3	4	1
Institutionalized persons	—	172	3	—	—	84	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN								
Families	697	439	281	481	825	1 178	697	344
With own children under 18 years	332	170	102	194	363	511	298	145
Number of own children under 18 years	581	291	184	323	618	921	511	265
Married-couple families	599	354	215	376	689	1 008	586	236
With own children under 18 years	278	132	78	138	275	416	233	99
Number of own children under 18 years	488	228	142	232	482	775	415	188
Female householder, no husband present	83	71	50	85	117	144	90	90
With own children under 18 years	45	31	20	45	80	86	50	37
Number of own children under 18 years	78	43	37	75	124	134	73	64
MARITAL STATUS								
Males 15 years and over	840	594	430	664	1 009	1 459	850	456
Never married	148	101	128	152	202	265	132	106
Now married, except separated	614	377	222	395	711	1 038	608	260
Separated	13	18	14	13	7	14	15	15
Widowed	20	35	29	19	18	36	27	22
Divorced	45	63	37	85	71	106	68	53
Females 15 years and over	1 064	890	610	819	1 211	1 764	1 066	588
Never married	143	107	153	124	153	201	146	59
Now married, except separated	617	381	226	399	702	1 035	599	262
Separated	10	27	15	24	22	29	18	13
Widowed	181	281	155	141	183	290	170	157
Divorced	113	94	61	131	151	209	133	97

Table 7. General Characteristics of White, Not of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990—Con.

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Abilene city (pt.), Taylor County—Con.						Remainder of Taylor County
	Tract 122	Tract 123	Tract 128	Tract 129	Tract 131 (pt.)	Tract 134 (pt.)	
AGE							
All persons	2 034	3 654	4 619	2 543	3 514	6 146	4 602
Under 5 years	131	259	372	527	438	675	275
5 to 9 years	147	220	213	389	337	576	345
10 to 14 years	129	187	162	195	240	436	384
15 to 19 years	163	373	326	85	212	367	343
20 to 24 years	135	421	1 030	209	459	548	199
25 to 34 years	364	561	1 338	832	861	1 550	678
35 to 44 years	246	415	518	274	429	971	659
45 to 54 years	170	283	287	20	217	424	500
55 to 64 years	186	309	175	8	177	275	411
65 to 74 years	210	317	137	4	106	193	405
75 to 84 years	117	245	49	—	28	83	316
85 years and over	36	64	12	—	10	48	87
3 and 4 years	53	101	114	204	171	271	128
16 years and over	1 584	2 955	3 837	1 406	2 466	4 392	3 519
18 years and over	1 528	2 874	3 762	1 364	2 396	4 244	3 366
21 years and over	1 435	2 478	3 356	1 332	2 216	3 998	3 218
60 years and over	473	771	277	8	237	446	984
62 years and over	430	713	243	6	188	405	903
Median	33.7	31.4	25.8	23.1	25.6	28.2	36.1
Female	978	1 982	2 262	1 187	1 736	3 109	2 403
Under 5 years	60	119	178	235	204	345	139
5 to 9 years	63	113	90	173	163	272	182
10 to 14 years	57	93	62	95	125	217	180
15 to 19 years	64	210	190	39	121	173	154
20 to 24 years	55	225	513	123	236	300	95
25 to 34 years	162	277	599	384	407	801	351
35 to 44 years	106	213	253	117	208	465	343
45 to 54 years	86	155	151	11	111	193	246
55 to 64 years	97	180	95	8	87	146	218
65 to 74 years	127	196	89	2	49	102	232
75 to 84 years	73	165	33	—	17	59	203
85 years and over	28	36	9	—	8	36	60
3 and 4 years	26	46	52	94	69	134	63
16 years and over	783	1 639	1 916	674	1 229	2 251	1 859
18 years and over	760	1 603	1 875	655	1 189	2 179	1 789
21 years and over	723	1 365	1 645	634	1 087	2 057	1 729
60 years and over	288	472	178	6	126	268	592
62 years and over	265	444	157	4	97	246	551
Median	37.1	33.5	25.8	23.1	25.4	28.3	37.7
Male	1 056	1 672	2 357	1 356	1 778	3 037	2 199
Median age	31.6	29.1	25.7	23.0	25.8	28.2	34.4
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP							
All persons	2 034	3 654	4 619	2 543	3 514	6 146	4 602
In households	1 786	3 298	4 619	2 543	3 455	6 063	4 570
Householder	738	1 464	2 444	700	1 276	2 234	1 828
Family householder	505	959	1 215	696	950	1 768	1 329
Nonfamily householder	233	505	1 229	4	326	466	499
Living alone	211	451	1 070	4	247	384	481
Spouse	405	746	932	615	737	1 540	1 137
Child	504	847	934	1 194	1 181	2 059	1 377
Other relatives	79	134	73	23	102	91	159
Nonrelatives	60	107	236	11	159	139	69
Institutionalized persons	207	54	—	—	10	81	32
Other persons in group quarters	41	302	—	—	49	2	—
Persons per household	2.43	2.26	1.92	3.84	2.74	2.76	2.51
Persons per family	2.96	2.81	2.65	3.85	3.18	3.13	3.03
Persons 65 years and over	363	626	198	4	144	324	808
In households	362	626	198	4	132	247	776
Householder	256	447	155	—	83	154	564
Nonfamily householder	131	227	106	—	34	54	295
Living alone	128	221	104	—	32	53	293
Spouse	89	151	35	1	31	70	175
Other relatives	15	25	7	3	17	21	36
Nonrelatives	2	3	1	—	1	2	1
Institutionalized persons	1	—	—	—	—	76	32
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	12	1	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN							
Families	505	959	1 215	696	950	1 768	1 329
With own children under 18 years	209	413	562	612	589	1 086	636
Number of own children under 18 years	385	657	804	1 173	1 047	1 836	1 146
Married-couple families	403	750	968	673	760	1 572	1 140
With own children under 18 years	163	299	384	590	446	934	534
Number of own children under 18 years	303	490	572	1 144	798	1 616	981
Female householder, no husband present	78	167	197	15	143	152	154
With own children under 18 years	34	92	154	14	115	125	93
Number of own children under 18 years	61	132	206	22	192	182	148
MARITAL STATUS							
Males 15 years and over	829	1 331	1 940	748	1 255	2 184	1 696
Never married	196	379	601	51	255	365	342
Now married, except separated	476	786	1 029	688	816	1 630	1 170
Separated	17	20	48	—	32	26	24
Widowed	23	38	11	—	11	18	58
Divorced	117	108	251	9	141	145	102
Females 15 years and over	798	1 657	1 932	684	1 244	2 275	1 902
Never married	107	410	470	41	186	303	212
Now married, except separated	427	778	961	622	772	1 596	1 174
Separated	19	38	64	2	38	40	30
Widowed	141	246	114	4	71	133	335
Divorced	104	185	323	15	177	203	151

Table 8. Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area		Abilene, TX MSA		Taylor County		Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Taylor County						Abilene city (pt.), Taylor County					
RACE		Total	Abilene City (pt.)	Tract 130	Tract 131	Tract 132	Tract 133	Tract 134	Tract 101	Tract 102	Tract 103	Tract 104	Tract 105				
RACE	All persons	119 655	119 655	1 168	5 974	1 625	1 922	9 760	5 095	2 735	1 839	2 339	3 475				
White	100 237	100 237	105 857	87 120	1 168	3 856	1 530	8 840	4 764	2 029	1 365	1 076	2 677				
Black	7 547	7 547	7 472	156	1 049	14	26	132	137	147	137	94	364				
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	450	450	405	5	26	20	18	35	12	16	4	8	11				
Eskimo	432	432	390	4	26	20	18	35	10	16	4	8	10				
Aleut	6	6	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
Asian or Pacific Islander	12	12	12	9	1	-	-	-	7	150	41	-	-				
Asian	1 449	1 449	1 397	20	109	23	7	145	99	38	8	9	31				
Chinese	151	151	148	13	3	1	1	61	14	15	14	2	11				
Filipino	429	429	427	115	8	32	4	14	13	13	13	2	7				
Japanese	128	128	128	115	1	6	4	4	4	3	3	-	-				
Asian Indian	96	96	92	2	-	-	-	23	16	4	4	-	-	6			
Korean	177	177	168	2	16	5	1	23	8	5	5	-	-	-			
Vietnamese	110	110	100	2	12	3	1	1	1	1	1	-	-	-			
Cambodian	74	74	74	-	-	-	-	-	9	5	5	-	-	-			
Hmong	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Lootian	15	15	15	15	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Thai	118	118	118	115	1	-	-	16	5	1	1	2	2				
Other Asian	85	85	80	1	5	2	1	5	1	1	3	2	1				
Pacific Islander	66	66	66	63	1	9	1	5	1	1	1	3	1				
Hawaiian	40	40	37	1	9	1	-	3	1	1	1	-	-	-			
Samoaan	5	5	5	5	1	-	-	1	1	1	1	-	-	-			
Guamanian	21	21	21	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-			
Other Pacific Islander	-	-	9 972	9 463	67	934	38	209	301	87	512	315	1 152	392			
HISPANIC ORIGIN																	
All persons	119 655	119 655	105 857	1 168	5 974	1 625	1 922	9 760	5 095	2 735	1 839	2 339	3 475				
Hispanic origin (any race)	17 511	17 511	16 526	110	1 330	134	297	603	172	722	514	565	656				
Mexican	15 500	15 500	14 609	75	1 128	125	275	504	137	660	436	505	590				
Puerto Rican	274	274	268	14	28	-	6	33	9	1	4	4	7				
Cuban	39	39	39	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	-	5				
Other Hispanic	1 698	1 698	1 610	21	174	9	16	65	25	60	77	56	54				
Not of Hispanic origin	102 144	102 144	89 331	1 058	4 644	1 491	1 625	9 157	4 923	2 013	1 325	774	2 819				
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN																	
All persons	119 655	119 655	105 857	1 168	5 974	1 625	1 922	9 760	5 095	2 735	1 839	2 339	3 475				
White	100 237	100 237	87 120	45	3 856	1 530	1 622	8 840	4 764	2 029	1 365	1 076	2 677				
Hispanic origin	7 282	7 282	6 810	45	342	93	82	299	80	214	188	412	255				
Not of Hispanic origin	92 955	92 955	92 955	80 310	875	3 514	1 437	1 580	8 541	4 684	1 815	1 177	664	422			
Black	7 547	7 547	7 472	156	1 049	14	14	132	137	147	147	94	364				
Hispanic origin	211	211	204	-	42	-	5	4	1	1	7	3	16				
Not of Hispanic origin	7 336	7 336	7 268	156	1 007	14	21	430	131	136	140	91	348				
Hispanic origin	450	450	405	5	26	20	18	35	35	12	16	4	11				
Not of Hispanic origin	84	84	82	-	3	3	2	3	2	-	2	1	2				
Asian or Pacific Islander	366	366	366	323	5	23	17	32	10	16	2	7	9	31			
Hispanic origin	1 449	1 449	1 397	20	109	23	7	150	100	41	8	9	31				
Not of Hispanic origin	107	107	107	103	14	3	2	2	1	1	2	2	2				
Asian Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	1 342	1 342	1 342	1 294	19	95	7	148	98	40	6	7	29				
Hispanic origin	9 972	9 972	9 463	67	934	64	295	301	87	512	315	1 152	392				
Other race	9 827	9 827	9 327	9	295	38	209	295	87	506	315	1 147	381				
Not of Hispanic origin	145	145	136	3	5	-	-	6	-	-	-	5	5				

Table 8. Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area

	Abilene city (pt.), Taylor County—Con.						
	Tract 106	Tract 107	Tract 108	Tract 109	Tract 110	Tract 111	Tract 112
RACE	All persons						
White	3 837	3 654	2 657	1 549	5 071	3 989	2 896
Black	3 424	2 668	1 299	886	233	2 046	2 421
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	214	8	28	11	12	146	42
American Indian						20	3
Eskimo						12	3
Aleut						18	3
Asian or Pacific Islander						14	6
Asian	38	38	14	66	4	77	45
Chinese	2	17	17	18	4	74	43
Filipino	17	3	1	1	1	10	22
Japanese	3	1	1	3	1	9	10
Asian Indian	4	1	4	2	1	1	7
Korean	1	1	4	3	1	1	5
Vietnamese	5	1	1	5	1	1	5
Cambodian						1	1
Hmong						1	1
Lao/Lotian						1	1
Thai						1	1
Other Asian						2	2
Pacific Islander						5	5
Hawaiian						8	8
Samoan						8	8
Guamanian						8	8
Other Pacific Islander						8	8
Other race						8	8
HISPANIC ORIGIN							
All persons	3 837	3 654	2 657	1 033	5 071	3 989	2 896
Hispanic origin (of any race)	352	1 566	1 947	953	272	127	548
Mexican	310	1 497			221	119	423
Puerto Rican						721	368
Cuban						2	9
Other Hispanic						1	1
Non-Hispanic origin						60	2
						7	4
						20	34
						250	34
						1 974	44
						3 308	441
						2 473	2 364
							1 126
							1
							1
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN							
All persons	3 837	3 654	2 657	1 549	5 071	3 989	2 896
White	3 424	2 668	1 299	886	233	2 046	2 421
Hispanic origin						136	422
Not of Hispanic origin						155	240
Black	206	894	1 774	1 224	3 841	2 888	1 39
Hispanic origin	3 218	1 299	214	387	886	288	400
Not of Hispanic origin						12	47
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut						4	42
Hispanic origin						11	2
Not of Hispanic origin						7	2
Asian or Pacific Islander						12	459
Hispanic origin						135	281
Not of Hispanic origin						12	40
Other race						1	15
Hispanic origin						12	7
Not of Hispanic origin						20	15
						1	3
						8	1
						6	8
						14	10
						5	7
						7	2
						17	17
						45	7
						9	7
						2	1
						19	15
						68	45
						107	290
						180	282
						104	273
						3	8
						104	156
						3	5

Table 8. Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area		Abilene city (pt.), Taylor County—Con.											
RACE		Tract 118	Tract 119	Tract 120	Tract 121	Tract 122	Tract 123	Tract 124	Tract 125	Tract 126	Tract 127	Tract 128	Tract 129
RACE	All persons												
White	641	2 275	1 957										
Black	484	1 520	1 877	84	7	732	905	2 810	4 302	2 608	3 181	7 492	3 797
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	79	11	9	11	8	71	154	2 391	3 814	3 330	35	7 128	2 722
American Indian	3						117	48	52	22	22	19	628
Eskimo	1						18	9	8	13	2	18	21
Aleut	1						2	2	2	2	22	18	19
Asian or Pacific Islander	2						1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Asian	24	24	47	47	47	23	28	28	41	33	18	128	165
Chinese	1						15	15	1	1	1	1	146
Filipino	1						6	5	10	9	11	21	78
Japanese	1						5	5	5	6	6	6	8
Asian Indian	1						1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Korean	1						2	2	1	1	1	1	1
Vietnamese	1						14	14	1	1	1	1	1
Cambodian	1						6	6	5	5	5	5	5
Hmong	1						7	7	8	7	7	7	7
Lotion	1						1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Thai	1						2	2	1	1	1	1	1
Other Asian	1						1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Pacific Islander	1						1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Hawaiian	1						1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Samoaan	1						1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Guamanian	1						1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Other Pacific Islander	1						1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Other race	73	636	17	17	17	223	334	334	40	40	6	75	222
HISPANIC ORIGIN	All persons												
Hispanic origin (of any race)	641	2 275	1 957	54	54	137	585	2 810	4 302	2 608	3 181	7 492	3 797
Mexican	251	835	772	49	49	136	523	499	499	412	110	39	5 666
Puerto Rican	233	772	4	1	1	1	1	1	10	10	85	221	489
Cuban	1						1	1	1	2	29	154	325
Other Hispanic	17	59	1 440	4	4	7	668	1 903	61	61	77	7	45
Not of Hispanic origin	390	1 440	1 440	1 440	1 440	1 440	2 225	3 803	2 471	3 803	3 142	7 271	5 099
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN	All persons												
White	641	2 275	1 957	805	805	732	2 810	4 302	2 608	3 181	7 492	3 797	5 666
Hispanic origin	484	1 520	1 877	732	732	2 391	3 814	3 814	3 814	3 330	3 120	7 128	2 722
Not of Hispanic origin	174	196	38	137	137	357	160	160	160	101	34	140	179
Block	310	1 324	1 839	79	79	2 034	2 654	2 654	2 654	2 378	3 257	3 086	3 543
Hispanic origin	2	84	84	71	71	154	154	154	154	117	52	172	628
Not of Hispanic origin	77	80	80	4	4	5	6	6	6	48	48	125	196
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	3	11	9	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	609
Hispanic origin	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	21
Not of Hispanic origin	10	8	8	2	2	2	2	2	2	12	12	22	5
Asian or Pacific Islander	2	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	28	33	18	14
Hispanic origin	2	4	4	2	2	2	1	1	1	4	4	2	14
Not of Hispanic origin	20	45	45	47	47	47	47	47	47	23	37	18	165
Other race	73	636	17	17	17	17	223	334	334	40	32	93	125
Hispanic origin	73	630	6	6	6	6	220	329	329	36	32	75	138
Not of Hispanic origin	73	630	6	6	6	6	220	329	329	36	32	73	261

Table 8. Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Abilene city (pt.), Taylor County—Con.						Remainder of Taylor County					
	Tract 130 (pt.)	Tract 131 (pt.)	Tract 132 (pt.)	Tract 133 (pt.)	Tract 134 (pt.)	Tract 135 (pt.)	Tract 130 (pt.)	Tract 131 (pt.)	Tract 132 (pt.)	Tract 133 (pt.)	Tract 134 (pt.)	Tract 135 (pt.)
RACE												
All persons	1 168	5 974	125	1 584	7 274	6 406	1 500	338	2 486	4 242	4 119	5 232
White	920	3 856	113	1 338	431	28	1 417	324	2 434	3	55	4 823
Black	156	1 049	26	5	17	15	14	—	3	15	12	55
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	5	4	26	5	17	15	1	1	2	2	14	10
American Indian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Eskimo	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Aleut	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chinese	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Filipino	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Japanese	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asian Indian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Korean	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vietnamese	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cambodian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hmong	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lao/Asian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Thai	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Asian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pacific Islander	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hawaiian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Samoa	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guamanian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Pacific Islander	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other race	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
HISPANIC ORIGIN												
All persons	1 168	5 974	125	1 584	7 274	6 406	1 500	338	2 486	4 242	4 119	5 232
Hispanic origin (of any race)	110	1 330	12	28	532	259	122	16	71	218	200	558
Mexican	75	128	10	6	436	32	115	16	68	1	3	492
Puerto Rican	14	28	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2
Cuban	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Hispanic	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN												
All persons	1 168	5 974	125	1 584	7 274	6 406	1 500	338	2 486	4 242	4 119	5 232
White	920	3 856	113	1 338	431	28	1 417	324	2 434	3	55	4 823
Hispanic origin	45	342	5	79	260	6 146	1 88	321	39	3998	3 121	221
Not of Hispanic origin	875	3 514	108	1 259	431	26	14	395	3	—	—	—
Black	156	1 049	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	55	4 602	4 602
Hispanic origin	—	42	—	5	427	4	—	—	—	7	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin	156	1 007	—	21	33	17	15	1	3	48	12	12
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	5	26	5	1	33	3	—	—	2	—	2	2
Hispanic origin	—	3	3	1	30	15	—	—	15	10	10	10
Not of Hispanic origin	5	23	5	16	30	7	1	2	8	8	8	8
Asian or Pacific Islander	20	109	2	2	135	2	—	—	15	3	—	—
Hispanic origin	1	14	2	7	133	7	—	—	15	5	8	8
Not of Hispanic origin	19	95	5	196	269	5	33	32	97	334	328	328
Other race	67	934	5	196	263	5	33	32	94	322	322	322
Hispanic origin	64	929	5	196	263	6	—	—	3	3	6	6

Table 9. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Abilene, TX MSA	Taylor County		Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Taylor County					Abilene city (pt.), Taylor County	
		Total	Abilene city (pt.)	Tract 130	Tract 131	Tract 132	Tract 133	Tract 134	Tract 101	Tract 102
All housing units	49 988	49 988	43 930	—	2 684	773	827	3 857	1 511	1 011
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER										
Occupied housing units	43 301	43 301	38 060	—	1 977	595	730	3 460	1 352	790
Owner-occupied housing units	26 924	26 924	22 597	—	975	473	569	2 356	729	484
Percent of occupied housing units	62.2	62.2	59.4	—	49.3	79.5	77.9	68.1	53.9	61.3
White	24 227	24 227	20 018	—	672	452	514	2 210	713	407
Black	1 013	1 013	1 001	—	149	4	8	63	5	13
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	85	85	70	—	5	6	3	9	2	1
Asian or Pacific Islander	136	136	130	—	12	4	1	20	4	3
Other race	1 463	1 463	1 378	—	137	7	43	54	5	60
Hispanic origin (of any race)	2 483	2 483	2 314	—	195	28	60	99	13	88
White, not of Hispanic origin	23 221	23 221	19 096	—	622	431	498	2 165	706	379
Renter-occupied housing units	16 377	16 377	15 463	—	1 002	122	161	1 104	623	306
White	13 490	13 490	12 647	—	694	111	141	969	570	212
Black	1 445	1 445	1 435	—	183	1	3	92	23	22
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	86	86	78	—	4	4	1	6	—	4
Asian or Pacific Islander	186	186	183	—	19	2	1	8	16	9
Other race	1 170	1 170	1 120	—	102	4	15	29	14	59
Hispanic origin (of any race)	2 147	2 147	2 056	—	146	10	18	64	24	83
White, not of Hispanic origin	12 561	12 561	11 758	—	654	105	138	937	560	189
VACANCY STATUS										
Vacant housing units	6 687	6 687	5 870	—	707	178	97	397	159	221
For sale only	1 058	1 058	953	—	33	8	10	93	24	41
For rent	2 776	2 776	2 625	—	221	36	17	196	93	66
Rented or sold, not occupied	488	488	347	—	6	11	33	15	2	38
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use	120	120	51	—	1	2	—	15	4	—
For migrant workers	13	13	1	—	—	—	—	3	—	—
Other vacant	2 232	2 232	1 893	—	446	121	37	75	36	76
Boarded up	321	321	280	—	10	3	10	1	1	15
ROOMS										
1 room	551	551	524	—	15	1	3	33	51	22
2 rooms	1 954	1 954	1 859	—	73	6	11	72	142	51
3 rooms	5 007	5 007	4 624	—	280	39	45	307	228	146
4 rooms	10 108	10 108	8 823	—	861	237	227	638	199	256
5 rooms	13 891	13 891	12 119	—	1 019	237	271	1 221	315	258
6 rooms	10 624	10 624	9 273	—	332	151	169	1 013	308	159
7 rooms	4 525	4 525	3 839	—	73	51	52	370	172	67
8 or more rooms	3 328	3 328	2 869	—	31	51	49	203	96	52
Median, all housing units	5.0	5.0	5.0	—	4.6	4.9	5.0	5.2	4.9	4.6
Mean, all housing units	5.1	5.1	5.1	—	4.6	5.2	5.1	5.2	4.8	4.7
Median, occupied housing units	5.1	5.1	5.1	—	4.7	5.1	5.0	5.3	5.1	4.7
Median, owner-occupied housing units	5.6	5.6	5.7	—	5.0	5.2	5.2	5.6	5.9	5.1
Median, renter-occupied housing units	4.2	4.2	4.2	—	4.4	4.5	4.4	4.5	3.5	4.1
UNITS IN STRUCTURE										
1, detached	34 381	34 381	29 957	—	1 120	320	577	2 741	960	684
1, attached	1 587	1 587	1 550	—	55	4	9	27	110	53
2	1 902	1 902	1 842	—	28	2	12	10	132	46
3 or 4	1 490	1 490	1 432	—	23	—	—	26	89	23
5 to 9	2 215	2 215	2 203	—	154	1	—	122	47	16
10 to 19	2 290	2 290	2 271	—	196	1	1	200	84	32
20 to 49	1 123	1 123	1 123	—	82	—	—	114	52	3
50 or more	1 183	1 183	1 183	—	—	—	—	115	—	63
Mobile home or trailer	3 119	3 119	1 746	—	833	363	199	490	23	66
Other	698	698	623	—	193	82	29	12	14	25
Occupied housing units	43 301	43 301	38 060	—	1 977	595	730	3 460	1 352	790
PERSONS IN UNIT										
1 person	10 688	10 688	9 529	—	350	108	172	577	403	251
2 persons	13 861	13 861	12 029	—	509	214	261	1 072	496	216
3 persons	7 498	7 498	6 598	—	427	113	106	754	194	118
4 persons	6 731	6 731	5 929	—	376	90	101	721	157	74
5 persons	2 957	2 957	2 584	—	192	51	56	252	82	62
6 or more persons	1 566	1 566	1 391	—	123	19	34	84	20	69
Median, occupied housing units	2.29	2.29	2.29	—	2.80	2.39	2.24	2.61	2.05	2.17
Median, owner-occupied housing units	2.32	2.32	2.33	—	2.92	2.40	2.22	2.75	2.16	2.16
Median, renter-occupied housing units	2.21	2.21	2.20	—	2.71	2.29	2.33	2.35	1.88	2.17
PERSONS PER ROOM										
1.00 or less	41 318	41 318	36 254	—	1 793	575	693	3 342	1 310	716
1.01 to 1.50	1 347	1 347	1 224	—	131	17	29	93	26	54
1.51 or more	636	636	582	—	53	3	8	25	16	20
Mean	.50	.50	.50	—	.64	.51	.51	.53	.47	.55
VALUE										
Specified owner-occupied housing units	22 429	22 429	20 095	—	595	168	356	1 832	630	358
Less than \$20,000	2 764	2 764	2 351	—	154	27	124	24	5	134
\$20,000 to \$39,999	6 776	6 776	6 125	—	316	64	73	295	102	154
\$40,000 to \$59,999	5 407	5 407	4 885	—	103	37	55	779	273	44
\$60,000 to \$79,999	3 890	3 890	3 516	—	19	21	60	465	164	19
\$80,000 to \$99,999	1 646	1 646	1 462	—	2	8	24	149	55	2
\$100,000 to \$149,999	1 236	1 236	1 090	—	—	9	16	93	27	1
\$150,000 to \$199,999	410	410	378	—	1	1	2	22	3	—
\$200,000 to \$249,999	153	153	149	—	—	—	1	1	1	—
\$250,000 to \$299,999	68	68	64	—	—	1	—	2	—	—
\$300,000 or more	79	79	75	—	—	—	1	2	—	—
Median (dollars)	45 500	45 500	45 800	—	26 900	37 300	34 700	55 200	54 300	24 400
Mean (dollars)	54 900	54 900	55 400	—	30 000	45 800	44 800	60 700	58 800	28 800
CONTRACT RENT										
Specified renter-occupied housing units	16 001	16 001	15 227	—	989	111	148	1 057	616	295
Median contract rent (dollars)	289	289	293	—	308	253	219	368	244	226
Mean contract rent (dollars)	311	311	315	—	312	262	244	377	291	252
With meals included in rent	114	114	111	—	1	—	—	—	1	2
Mean contract rent (dollars)	742	742	757	—	287	—	—	—	875	200
No meals included in rent	14 442	14 442	13 816	—	962	99	129	1 021	582	269
No cash rent	1 445	1 445	1 300	—	26	12	19	36	33	25

Table 9. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Abilene city (pt.), Taylor County—Con.									
	Tract 103	Tract 104	Tract 105	Tract 106	Tract 107	Tract 108	Tract 109	Tract 110	Tract 111	Tract 112
	605	873	1 385	1 468	1 345	1 288	2 537	585	232	1 340
All housing units										
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER										
Occupied housing units	535	754	1 273	1 390	1 167	986	2 192	376	145	1 095
Owner-occupied housing units	317	589	834	1 190	829	489	1 037	171	41	563
Percent of occupied housing units	59.3	78.1	65.5	85.6	71.0	49.6	47.3	45.5	28.3	51.4
White	275	316	695	1 104	676	315	790	93	20	481
Black	9	18	69	49	42	79	221	57	3	13
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	—	—	2	5	2	1	2	1	1	2
Asian or Pacific Islander	—	—	3	3	—	1	9	—	—	2
Other race	33	255	65	29	109	93	15	20	17	65
Hispanic origin (of any race)	63	341	113	80	247	132	31	41	23	100
White, not of Hispanic origin	245	229	649	1 072	540	275	776	72	14	446
Renter-occupied housing units	218	165	439	200	338	497	1 155	205	104	532
White	143	94	345	167	249	341	974	113	84	419
Black	29	9	46	18	37	67	130	59	7	37
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	2	—	4	—	4	4	4	1	—	5
Asian or Pacific Islander	1	1	2	4	2	—	16	1	—	4
Other race	43	61	42	11	46	85	31	31	13	67
Hispanic origin (of any race)	58	82	70	25	136	138	77	49	14	100
White, not of Hispanic origin	129	72	319	153	162	291	930	96	82	391
VACANCY STATUS										
Vacant housing units	70	119	112	78	178	302	345	209	87	245
For sale only	11	15	31	48	51	36	39	8	1	38
For rent	49	15	51	19	44	138	236	107	9	146
Rented or sold, not occupied	6	12	5	4	20	12	7	3	—	4
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use	—	1	—	—	3	1	6	1	1	2
For migrant workers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other vacant	4	76	25	7	60	115	57	90	76	55
Boarded up	—	10	2	—	4	35	6	26	4	11
ROOMS										
1 room	1	14	25	—	5	33	74	12	31	23
2 rooms	12	41	63	1	40	123	193	64	90	89
3 rooms	53	73	96	16	65	255	554	133	36	237
4 rooms	153	230	137	48	406	278	481	157	25	243
5 rooms	196	271	481	443	458	299	440	99	23	404
6 rooms	148	157	394	550	238	186	428	73	12	197
7 rooms	34	60	139	256	86	67	212	24	5	85
8 or more rooms	8	27	50	154	46	47	155	23	10	62
Median, all housing units	4.9	4.8	5.3	5.9	4.8	4.3	4.4	4.0	2.4	4.7
Mean, all housing units	4.9	4.8	5.2	6.1	4.9	4.4	4.6	4.2	3.2	4.7
Median, occupied housing units	5.0	4.9	5.3	5.9	4.9	4.5	4.6	4.3	2.8	4.8
Median, owner-occupied housing units	5.3	5.0	5.6	6.0	5.0	5.2	6.0	5.3	5.5	5.3
Median, renter-occupied housing units	4.3	4.3	4.3	5.6	4.4	3.5	3.3	3.6	2.2	3.8
UNITS IN STRUCTURE										
1, detached	469	845	1 050	1 440	1 263	896	1 234	353	68	879
1, attached	48	12	13	6	26	69	99	51	4	22
2	62	4	6	—	34	136	145	97	14	132
3 or 4	10	3	35	10	4	49	189	24	9	46
5 to 9	12	2	32	—	1	38	316	53	10	25
10 to 19	2	—	97	3	—	3	250	—	—	29
20 to 49	—	—	44	—	—	5	131	—	—	73
50 or more	—	—	94	—	—	68	104	—	122	126
Mobile home or trailer	1	1	—	3	2	2	30	1	2	—
Other	1	6	14	6	15	22	39	6	3	8
Occupied housing units	535	754	1 273	1 390	1 167	986	2 192	376	145	1 095
PERSONS IN UNIT										
1 person	88	164	291	205	282	343	739	138	81	355
2 persons	145	202	371	534	298	245	737	97	36	316
3 persons	110	111	234	244	196	132	310	54	8	169
4 persons	100	116	224	260	184	113	268	41	8	126
5 persons	53	80	99	106	91	82	96	25	5	65
6 or more persons	39	81	54	41	116	71	42	21	7	64
Median, occupied housing units	2.81	2.60	2.43	2.42	2.52	2.11	1.98	2.02	1.50—	2.11
Median, owner-occupied housing units	2.60	2.49	2.48	2.33	2.33	2.25	2.36	2.06	2.13	2.25
Median, renter-occupied housing units	3.01	3.04	2.23	3.18	3.11	1.92	1.55	1.97	1.50—	1.89
PERSONS PER ROOM										
1.00 or less	490	635	1 222	1 372	1 033	886	2 125	338	133	1 011
1.01 to 1.50	31	79	44	14	83	57	35	16	3	54
1.51 or more	14	40	7	4	51	43	32	22	9	30
Mean	.61	.63	.53	.46	.60	.58	.48	.55	.57	.53
VALUE										
Specified owner-occupied housing units	297	549	781	1 104	762	434	942	156	34	517
Less than \$20,000	70	250	23	18	253	185	85	66	19	112
\$20,000 to \$39,999	174	241	370	258	438	160	103	64	7	315
\$40,000 to \$59,999	49	52	293	547	61	63	188	20	5	71
\$60,000 to \$79,999	4	4	90	228	5	18	367	4	—	11
\$80,000 to \$99,999	—	1	5	41	2	6	140	—	3	3
\$100,000 to \$149,999	—	—	—	8	3	1	53	—	—	4
\$150,000 to \$199,999	—	—	—	3	—	—	3	2	—	1
\$200,000 to \$249,999	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
\$250,000 to \$299,999	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$300,000 or more	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	29 600	21 600	39 900	49 100	24 100	22 600	64 500	23 800	16 700	27 900
Mean (dollars)	29 700	24 100	41 800	51 500	25 700	28 000	62 900	27 400	27 500	30 400
CONTRACT RENT										
Specified renter-occupied housing units	209	162	430	194	335	487	1 146	200	102	526
Median contract rent (dollars)	228	216	269	396	257	247	244	209	190	253
Mean contract rent (dollars)	209	219	264	404	255	357	284	212	210	257
With meals included in rent	—	—	—	—	9	78	4	2	—	—
Mean contract rent (dollars)	—	—	—	—	238	966	278	225	—	—
No meals included in rent	194	140	418	184	308	381	1 125	189	98	513
No cash rent	15	22	12	10	18	28	17	9	4	13

Table 9. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Abilene city (pt.), Taylor County—Con.									
	Tract 113	Tract 114	Tract 115	Tract 116	Tract 117	Tract 118	Tract 119	Tract 120	Tract 121	Tract 122
All housing units.....	1 731	2 059	1 305	1 314	733	414	1 057	728	3	1 070
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER										
Occupied housing units.....	1 541	1 898	1 167	1 137	577	251	865	692	3	905
Owner-occupied housing units.....	943	1 318	881	800	288	116	507	613	—	649
Percent of occupied housing units.....	61.2	69.4	75.5	70.4	49.9	46.2	58.6	88.6	—	71.7
White.....	818	1 250	826	767	252	97	391	594	—	608
Black.....	63	28	10	7	6	9	8	2	—	6
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	5	5	—	2	2	—	3	3	—	3
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	11	5	5	1	1	—	4	10	—	—
Other race.....	46	30	40	23	27	10	101	4	—	32
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	99	65	63	36	34	29	144	11	—	75
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	765	1 215	804	755	245	78	349	587	—	563
Renter-occupied housing units.....	598	580	286	337	289	135	358	79	3	256
White.....	481	452	240	304	226	104	266	74	3	210
Black.....	80	68	10	8	30	23	20	1	—	14
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	3	1	4	—	2	—	5	1	—	2
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	11	5	1	1	1	1	—	2	—	5
Other race.....	23	54	31	24	30	7	67	1	—	25
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	96	98	45	48	48	44	82	6	—	60
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	410	408	226	281	211	70	250	70	3	175
VACANCY STATUS										
Vacant housing units.....	190	161	138	177	156	163	192	36	—	165
For sale only.....	22	46	42	47	24	5	24	15	—	34
For rent.....	52	75	26	78	96	62	72	8	—	69
Rented or sold, not occupied.....	27	13	6	11	9	5	8	2	—	27
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use.....	—	2	5	2	—	1	1	—	—	1
For migrant workers.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other vacant.....	89	25	59	39	27	90	87	11	—	34
Boarded up.....	63	2	3	2	11	38	13	—	—	9
ROOMS										
1 room.....	8	5	10	30	11	9	10	5	—	13
2 rooms.....	58	42	24	56	50	83	74	8	—	37
3 rooms.....	129	74	61	97	111	89	140	26	—	64
4 rooms.....	333	506	261	225	160	76	286	35	—	318
5 rooms.....	640	619	386	341	192	77	272	77	1	320
6 rooms.....	373	493	276	325	131	36	180	140	1	205
7 rooms.....	131	218	144	137	36	19	67	143	—	73
8 or more rooms.....	59	102	143	103	42	25	28	294	1	40
Median, all housing units.....	5.0	5.2	5.3	5.2	4.7	3.8	4.6	7.0	6.0	4.8
Mean, all housing units.....	5.0	5.3	5.5	5.2	4.7	4.1	4.6	7.0	7.0	4.9
Median, occupied housing units.....	5.1	5.2	5.3	5.4	4.8	4.6	4.7	7.1	6.0	5.0
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	5.5	5.6	5.6	5.7	5.6	5.3	5.1	7.2	—	5.2
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	4.3	4.3	4.6	4.3	3.9	3.5	4.0	5.3	6.0	4.3
UNITS IN STRUCTURE										
1, detached.....	1 189	1 642	1 226	1 125	516	198	887	683	3	920
1, attached.....	42	31	29	51	27	47	18	21	—	17
2.....	68	132	17	94	99	40	101	7	—	61
3 or 4.....	148	112	9	21	32	48	32	—	—	25
5 to 9.....	47	15	1	1	13	46	7	2	—	2
10 to 19.....	158	11	1	—	4	33	—	—	—	4
20 to 49.....	71	26	—	—	33	—	—	—	—	—
50 or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile home or trailer.....	—	66	3	—	1	1	—	11	—	32
Other.....	8	24	19	22	8	1	12	4	—	9
Occupied housing units.....	1 541	1 898	1 167	1 137	577	251	865	692	3	905
PERSONS IN UNIT										
1 person.....	390	433	312	396	190	83	277	88	—	243
2 persons.....	505	634	406	330	158	65	229	269	2	272
3 persons.....	252	375	202	180	88	36	130	121	—	155
4 persons.....	231	288	134	148	66	39	100	136	1	131
5 persons.....	107	112	71	65	44	17	65	60	—	61
6 or more persons.....	56	56	42	18	31	11	64	18	—	43
Median, occupied housing units.....	2.25	2.31	2.17	2.02	2.12	2.15	2.18	2.46	2.25	2.27
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	2.30	2.22	2.12	2.00	2.04	2.06	2.16	2.45	—	2.19
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	2.15	2.64	2.40	2.09	2.24	2.24	2.21	2.53	2.25	2.54
PERSONS PER ROOM										
1.00 or less.....	1 477	1 830	1 120	1 116	523	224	784	680	3	845
1.01 to 1.50.....	41	50	38	12	36	14	53	5	—	44
1.51 or more.....	23	18	9	9	18	13	28	6	—	16
Mean.....	.51	.48	.44	.43	.52	.55	.56	.40	.38	.51
VALUE										
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	871	1 198	824	743	261	105	461	575	—	593
Less than \$20,000.....	37	49	125	88	61	40	207	16	—	124
\$20,000 to \$39,999.....	385	458	321	305	144	36	216	38	—	337
\$40,000 to \$59,999.....	307	424	145	168	38	26	33	15	—	93
\$60,000 to \$79,999.....	102	176	70	104	6	2	4	26	—	23
\$80,000 to \$99,999.....	30	50	51	40	5	1	—	63	—	9
\$100,000 to \$149,999.....	8	29	57	25	6	—	—	216	—	4
\$150,000 to \$199,999.....	1	9	26	7	—	—	—	116	—	—
\$200,000 to \$249,999.....	1	1	12	2	—	—	—	45	—	—
\$250,000 to \$299,999.....	—	2	9	2	—	—	—	14	—	—
\$300,000 or more.....	—	—	8	2	1	—	1	26	—	—
Median (dollars).....	40 600	43 100	37 200	38 400	28 100	26 900	21 900	130 500	—	29 500
Mean (dollars).....	44 300	48 400	58 000	48 300	33 600	28 600	24 500	141 200	—	32 700
CONTRACT RENT										
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	593	572	281	333	286	132	355	74	2	243
Median contract rent (dollars).....	280	259	272	266	241	220	216	502	—	247
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	275	285	272	276	249	234	221	507	—	253
With meals included in rent.....	1	—	—	2	1	—	1	—	—	3
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	363	—	—	263	237	—	263	—	—	117
No meals included in rent.....	568	555	268	296	271	117	333	61	2	216
No cash rent.....	24	17	13	35	14	15	21	13	2	24

Table 9. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Abilene city (pt.), Taylor County—Con.									
	Tract 123	Tract 124	Tract 125	Tract 126	Tract 127	Tract 128	Tract 129	Tract 130 (pt.)	Tract 131 (pt.)	Tract 132 (pt.)
	1 924	1 110	1 476	1 311	2 717	3 426	989	—	2 684	111
All housing units										
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER										
Occupied housing units	1 646	1 048	1 367	1 266	2 580	2 905	975	—	1 977	44
Owner-occupied housing units	909	698	987	1 112	2 079	371	2	—	975	29
Percent of occupied housing units	55.2	66.6	72.2	87.8	80.6	12.8	.2	—	49.3	65.9
White	867	676	962	1 104	2 011	351	2	—	672	28
Black	6	7	8	2	34	8	—	—	149	—
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	1	2	5	2	2	—	—	—	5	—
Asian or Pacific Islander	2	5	6	2	18	3	—	—	12	—
Other race	33	8	6	2	14	9	—	—	137	1
Hispanic origin (of any race)	53	23	11	9	45	24	—	—	195	1
White, not of Hispanic origin	846	661	957	1 097	1 981	336	2	—	622	28
Renter-occupied housing units	737	350	380	154	501	2 534	973	—	1 002	15
White	643	328	353	143	472	2 237	728	—	694	12
Black	29	16	14	9	17	166	168	—	183	—
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	3	1	1	—	2	8	4	—	4	2
Asian or Pacific Islander	5	2	3	2	5	41	15	—	19	—
Other race	57	3	9	—	5	82	58	—	102	1
Hispanic origin (of any race)	86	20	19	4	17	216	92	—	146	2
White, not of Hispanic origin	618	312	343	139	461	2 108	698	—	654	11
VACANCY STATUS										
Vacant housing units	278	62	109	45	137	521	14	—	707	67
For sale only	59	14	34	14	82	20	—	—	33	—
For rent	131	21	60	25	18	440	—	—	221	2
Rented or sold, not occupied	17	4	12	—	12	43	—	—	6	—
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use	—	—	2	1	2	7	—	—	1	1
For migrant workers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other vacant	71	22	1	5	23	11	14	—	446	64
Boarded up	4	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	10	—
ROOMS										
1 room	17	1	3	—	1	63	—	—	15	—
2 rooms	63	31	14	3	5	245	10	—	73	1
3 rooms	178	62	68	11	34	976	31	—	280	6
4 rooms	554	107	226	51	146	1 155	136	—	861	44
5 rooms	618	410	329	134	619	700	428	—	1 019	35
6 rooms	343	344	432	423	943	209	336	—	332	24
7 rooms	101	111	231	304	514	56	37	—	73	—
8 or more rooms	50	44	173	385	455	22	11	—	31	1
Median, all housing units	4.7	5.4	5.7	6.6	6.1	3.9	5.2	—	4.6	4.6
Mean, all housing units	4.8	5.4	5.8	6.9	6.3	3.9	5.2	—	4.6	4.7
Median, occupied housing units	4.8	5.4	5.8	6.7	6.1	3.9	5.2	—	4.7	4.8
Median, owner-occupied housing units	5.2	5.7	6.1	6.8	6.2	5.4	5.0	—	5.0	4.9
Median, renter-occupied housing units	4.2	4.7	4.5	5.9	5.4	3.7	5.2	—	4.4	4.4
UNITS IN STRUCTURE										
1, detached	1 405	879	1 149	1 185	2 457	424	397	—	1 120	3
1, attached	53	38	72	24	52	5	424	—	55	—
2	70	26	60	9	10	31	163	—	28	—
3 or 4	115	40	31	23	55	204	—	—	23	—
5 to 9	128	19	86	46	109	853	—	—	154	—
10 to 19	21	68	32	19	4	1 020	—	—	196	—
20 to 49	55	30	40	—	21	343	—	—	82	—
50 or more	54	—	—	—	—	437	—	—	—	—
Mobile home or trailer	3	—	1	—	—	98	—	—	833	43
Other	20	10	5	5	9	11	5	—	193	65
Occupied housing units	1 646	1 048	1 367	1 266	2 580	2 905	975	—	1 977	44
PERSONS IN UNIT										
1 person	487	247	322	244	293	1 251	4	—	350	5
2 persons	564	377	564	578	841	938	108	—	509	14
3 persons	294	206	213	181	565	416	202	—	427	14
4 persons	190	146	189	178	639	221	408	—	376	7
5 persons	76	51	57	65	195	69	193	—	192	3
6 or more persons	35	21	22	20	47	10	60	—	123	1
Median, occupied housing units	2.10	2.23	2.14	2.17	2.78	1.71	3.93	—	2.80	2.71
Median, owner-occupied housing units	2.08	2.28	2.17	2.18	2.75	2.47	2.00	—	2.92	2.55
Median, renter-occupied housing units	2.13	2.04	1.99	2.13	2.88	1.59	3.93	—	2.71	3.13
PERSONS PER ROOM										
1.00 or less	1 582	1 027	1 352	1 264	2 559	2 815	922	—	1 793	42
1.01 to 1.50	44	20	11	1	20	52	43	—	131	2
1.51 or more	20	1	4	1	1	38	10	—	53	—
Mean	.49	.46	.41	.35	.46	.50	.75	—	.64	.58
VALUE										
Specified owner-occupied housing units	844	651	917	1 043	1 945	275	2	—	595	—
Less than \$20,000	93	7	8	—	3	1	—	—	154	—
\$20,000 to \$39,999	475	200	113	9	7	70	2	—	316	—
\$40,000 to \$59,999	232	295	265	86	190	113	—	—	103	—
\$60,000 to \$79,999	36	138	293	330	827	78	—	—	19	—
\$80,000 to \$99,999	3	7	162	273	401	12	—	—	2	—
\$100,000 to \$149,999	1	3	68	196	336	1	—	—	—	—
\$150,000 to \$199,999	3	—	7	80	101	—	—	—	1	—
\$200,000 to \$249,999	—	—	—	39	43	—	—	—	—	—
\$250,000 to \$299,999	1	—	—	13	23	—	—	—	—	—
\$300,000 or more	—	1	1	17	14	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	33 600	47 300	64 700	86 300	78 500	51 400	37 500	—	26 900	—
Mean (dollars)	36 100	49 200	67 200	105 100	94 500	52 000	37 500	—	30 000	—
CONTRACT RENT										
Specified renter-occupied housing units	716	343	376	150	494	2 534	952	—	989	15
Median contract rent (dollars)	289	417	384	519	565	315	414	—	308	300
Mean contract rent (dollars)	282	397	422	527	576	319	437	—	312	298
With meals included in rent	2	1	—	—	—	1	2	—	1	—
Mean contract rent (dollars)	175	413	—	—	—	287	338	—	287	—
No meals included in rent	678	329	356	135	488	2 504	218	—	962	14
No cash rent	36	13	20	15	6	29	732	—	26	1

Table 9. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Abilene city (pt.), Taylor County—Con.		Remainder of Taylor County						
	Tract 133 (pt.)	Tract 134 (pt.)	Tract 130 (pt.)	Tract 131 (pt.)	Tract 132 (pt.)	Tract 133 (pt.)	Tract 134 (pt.)	Tract 135	Tract 136
All housing units	679	2 909	—	—	662	148	948	1 972	2 328
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER									
Occupied housing units	592	2 569	—	—	551	138	891	1 667	1 994
Owner-occupied housing units	452	1 595	—	—	444	117	761	1 437	1 568
Percent of occupied housing units	76.4	62.1	—	—	80.6	84.8	85.4	86.2	78.6
White	401	1 456	—	—	424	113	754	1 415	1 503
Black	8	62	—	—	4	—	1	1	6
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	3	8	—	—	6	—	1	4	4
Asian or Pacific Islander	1	19	—	—	4	—	1	—	1
Other race	39	50	—	—	6	4	4	17	54
Hispanic origin (of any race)	56	89	—	—	27	4	10	39	89
White, not of Hispanic origin	385	1 417	—	—	403	113	748	1 392	1 469
Renter-occupied housing units	140	974	—	—	107	21	130	230	426
White	122	844	—	—	99	19	125	220	380
Black	3	92	—	—	1	—	—	—	9
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	1	6	—	—	2	—	—	3	3
Asian or Pacific Islander	1	7	—	—	2	—	1	—	—
Other race	13	25	—	—	3	2	4	7	34
Hispanic origin (of any race)	16	55	—	—	8	2	9	16	56
White, not of Hispanic origin	119	817	—	—	94	19	120	211	359
VACANCY STATUS									
Vacant housing units	87	340	—	—	111	10	57	305	334
For sale only	10	85	—	—	8	—	8	46	43
For rent	16	180	—	—	34	1	16	32	68
Rented or sold, not occupied	26	6	—	—	11	7	9	27	87
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use	—	5	—	—	1	—	10	51	7
For migrant workers	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	6	4
Other vacant	35	63	—	—	57	2	12	143	125
Boarded up	10	—	—	—	3	—	1	15	22
ROOMS									
1 room	3	28	—	—	1	—	5	8	13
2 rooms	9	64	—	—	5	2	8	32	48
3 rooms	40	255	—	—	33	5	52	120	173
4 rooms	199	531	—	—	193	28	107	421	536
5 rooms	223	992	—	—	202	48	229	612	681
6 rooms	134	743	—	—	127	35	270	398	521
7 rooms	35	202	—	—	51	17	168	218	232
8 or more rooms	36	94	—	—	50	13	109	163	124
Median, all housing units	4.9	5.1	—	—	5.0	5.3	5.8	5.2	5.1
Mean, all housing units	5.1	5.1	—	—	5.2	5.5	5.8	5.3	5.2
Median, occupied housing units	4.9	5.1	—	—	5.1	5.4	5.8	5.3	5.2
Median, owner-occupied housing units	5.1	5.5	—	—	5.2	5.5	6.0	5.4	5.4
Median, renter-occupied housing units	4.3	4.4	—	—	4.5	4.8	4.7	4.7	4.5
UNITS IN STRUCTURE									
1, detached	444	1 964	—	—	317	133	777	1 568	1 629
1, attached	9	22	—	—	4	—	5	11	17
2	12	6	—	—	2	—	4	4	50
3 or 4	—	23	—	—	—	—	3	—	47
5 to 9	—	122	—	—	1	—	—	1	10
10 to 19	—	200	—	—	1	1	—	—	17
20 to 49	—	114	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
50 or more	—	115	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile home or trailer	185	338	—	—	320	14	152	362	525
Other	29	5	—	—	17	—	7	18	33
Occupied housing units	592	2 569	—	—	551	138	891	1 667	1 994
PERSONS IN UNIT									
1 person	139	435	—	—	103	33	142	375	506
2 persons	206	767	—	—	200	55	305	639	633
3 persons	88	573	—	—	99	18	181	257	345
4 persons	79	551	—	—	83	22	170	241	286
5 persons	49	186	—	—	48	7	66	106	146
6 or more persons	31	57	—	—	18	3	27	49	78
Median, occupied housing units	2.26	2.64	—	—	2.36	2.15	2.50	2.22	2.28
Median, owner-occupied housing units	2.25	2.85	—	—	2.39	2.12	2.50	2.19	2.26
Median, renter-occupied housing units	2.33	2.34	—	—	2.18	2.33	2.47	2.52	2.39
PERSONS PER ROOM									
1.00 or less	555	2 470	—	—	533	138	872	1 616	1 905
1.01 to 1.50	29	81	—	—	15	—	12	38	58
1.51 or more	8	18	—	—	3	—	7	13	31
Mean	.52	.55	—	—	.51	.44	.47	.47	.49
VALUE									
Specified owner-occupied housing units	283	1 345	—	—	168	73	487	697	909
Less than \$20,000	116	2	—	—	27	8	22	158	198
\$20,000 to \$39,999	55	252	—	—	64	18	43	182	344
\$40,000 to \$59,999	37	649	—	—	37	18	130	144	193
\$60,000 to \$79,999	41	327	—	—	21	19	138	83	113
\$80,000 to \$99,999	18	77	—	—	8	6	72	62	36
\$100,000 to \$149,999	14	25	—	—	9	2	68	50	17
\$150,000 to \$199,999	1	10	—	—	1	1	12	13	5
\$200,000 to \$249,999	—	1	—	—	1	—	2	1	—
\$250,000 to \$299,999	—	2	—	—	—	—	2	2	2
\$300,000 or more	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	28 800	53 200	—	—	37 300	51 900	67 000	40 900	34 200
Mean (dollars)	42 100	56 800	—	—	45 800	55 500	71 700	51 400	40 600
CONTRACT RENT									
Specified renter-occupied housing units	131	953	—	—	96	17	104	167	390
Median contract rent (dollars)	224	373	—	—	242	175	300	203	184
Mean contract rent (dollars)	248	380	—	—	257	212	342	225	193
With meals included in rent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2
Mean contract rent (dollars)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	263	150
No meals included in rent	115	931	—	—	85	14	90	126	311
No cash rent	16	22	—	—	11	3	14	40	77

Table 10. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990

Abilene city (pt.), Taylor County

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area		Taylor County		Abilene city (pt.), Taylor County									
		Total	Abilene city (pt.)	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Taylor County									
		Tract 131	Tract 134	Tract 102	Tract 103	Tract 104	Tract 105	Tract 106	Tract 107	Tract 108	Tract 109		
TENURE													
Owner-occupied housing units	37 717	37 717	32 665	1 366	3 179	619	418	410	1 040	1 271	925	656	1 764
Percent of occupied housing units	24 227	24 227	20 018	672	2 210	407	275	316	695	1 104	676	315	790
Renter-occupied housing units	64 2	64 2	61 3	49 2	69 5	65 8	77 1	66 8	345	86 9	73 1	48 0	44 8
Percent of occupied housing units	13 490	13 490	12 647	694	30 5	143	94	167	33 2	13 1	24 9	34 1	97 4
	35 8	35 8	38 7	34 2									55 2
ROOMS													
1 room	321	321	301	9	22	9	7	2	24	2	2	11	49
2 rooms	1 45	1 45	1 084	44	58	23	14	50	22	22	60	133	
3 rooms	3 178	3 178	2 930	128	216	75	22	70	7	35	126	381	
4 rooms	6 614	6 614	5 695	425	465	148	90	75	37	287	113	285	
5 rooms	10 601	10 601	9 092	539	164	148	139	351	391	309	155	283	
6 rooms	8 892	8 892	7 657	162	882	118	87	308	473	170	119	315	
7 rooms	3 950	3 950	3 316	40	341	44	24	34	122	21	66	41	177
8 or more rooms	3 016	3 016	2 590	19	196	38	16	40	141	34	31	14 1	
Median, occupied housing units	5.2	5.2	5.2	4.6	5.3	4.8	5.1	5.0	5.4	5.9	4.6	4.6	4.6
Median, owner-occupied housing units	5.7	5.7	5.7	4.9	5.1	5.3	5.7	6.0	5.7	5.0	5.4	6.1	6.1
Median, renter-occupied housing units	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.3	4.5	4.2	4.4	4.6	4.2	5.7	4.4	3.4	3.3
UNITS IN STRUCTURE													
1, detached	27 338	27 338	23 551	562	2 385	440	363	399	814	1 252	878	450	825
1, attached	1 051	1 051	1 018	29	19	27	15	4	7	5	17	25	81
2	1 199	1 199	1 199	1 161	21	9	25	33	3	1	18	68	112
3 or 4	949	949	949	906	16	18	17	3	—	27	5	2	245
5 to 9	1 476	1 476	1 472	83	93	4	2	—	—	26	3	1	120
10 to 19	1 484	1 484	1 487	107	127	16	1	—	—	46	3	10	256
20 to 49	807	807	807	70	90	3	—	—	—	26	—	5	164
50 or more	942	942	942	—	89	40	—	—	—	87	—	5	92
Mobile home or trailer	2 245	2 245	1 150	468	340	45	1	1	1	—	2	68	86
Other	226	226	191	10	9	2	—	—	3	6	4	8	9
PERSONS IN UNIT													
1 person	9 714	9 714	8 585	264	533	228	81	122	263	190	265	274	609
2 persons	12 717	12 717	10 926	397	1 009	186	127	128	324	507	264	174	607
3 persons	6 418	6 418	5 554	295	694	88	79	49	169	221	148	82	245
4 persons	5 615	5 615	4 843	250	647	74	54	54	180	231	212	60	
5 persons	2 289	2 289	1 940	107	227	43	35	28	70	91	62	40	67
6 or more persons	964	964	817	53	69	28	22	29	34	31	66	26	24
Median, occupied housing units	2.22	2.22	2.21	2.57	2.57	1.94	2.51	2.15	2.38	2.25	1.81	1.95	1.95
Median, owner-occupied housing units	2.27	2.27	2.27	2.68	2.70	1.96	2.44	2.07	2.38	2.30	2.10	2.03	2.38
Median, renter-occupied housing units	2.10	2.10	2.08	2.49	2.49	2.32	2.70	2.70	1.84	3.11	2.88	1.52	1.50
PERSONS PER ROOM													
1.00 or less	36 644	36 644	31 730	1 281	3 096	596	400	373	1 007	1 263	851	625	1 730
1.01 to 1.50	794	279	685	63	67	16	14	24	29	7	51	26	16
1.51 or more	.47	.47	250	.47	.60	16	4	.51	.49	1	23	5	18
Mean												.54	.47
VALUE													
Specified owner-occupied housing units	20 042	20 042	17 786	341	1 704	298	258	293	658	1 027	623	280	716
Less than \$20,000	2 038	2 038	1 664	77	22	106	57	107	20	15	206	95	17
\$20,000 to \$29,999	5 772	5 772	5 146	171	281	129	154	143	293	227	360	115	23
\$40,000 to \$59,999	5 026	5 026	4 510	80	721	38	43	39	257	517	50	47	148
\$60,000 to \$79,999	3 704	3 704	3 334	11	425	19	4	2	84	216	2	15	343
\$80,000 to \$99,999	1 591	1 591	1 408	1	137	3	—	1	4	40	6	6	131
\$100,000 to \$149,999	2 122	2 122	1 068	—	21	3	—	—	—	8	3	1	49
\$150,000 to \$199,999	404	404	372	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	3	
\$200,000 to \$249,999	149	149	146	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	
\$250,000 to \$299,999	67	67	63	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
\$300,000 or more	79	79	75	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Median (dollars)	48 100	48 100	48 700	28 600	54 900	25 000	30 000	30 000	40 900	49 500	24 400	25 000	69 200
Mean (dollars)	57 500	57 500	58 200	32 000	60 900	29 700	30 100	26 700	42 600	52 000	31 200	31 200	71 13
CONTRACT RENT													
Specified renter-occupied housing units	13 176	13 176	12 467	684	926	204	138	91	340	162	247	334	969
Median contract rent (dollars)	298	320	300	313	371	229	237	234	265	399	257	255	246
Mean contract rent (dollars)	99	99	97	318	378	265	234	234	264	409	419	419	291
With meals included in rent	822	822	834	287	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	1
Mean contract rent (dollars)	11 919	11 919	11 335	661	893	77	329	128	128	238	226	238	955
No meals included in rent	1 158	1 158	1 035	22	33	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	13
No cash rent													

Table 10. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990—Con.

(Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Abilene city (pt.), Taylor County—Con.										Remainder of Taylor County	
	Tract 110	Tract 112	Tract 113	Tract 114	Tract 119	Tract 122	Tract 123	Tract 128	Tract 129	Tract 131 (pt.)	Tract 134 (pt.)	
Occupied housing units	206	900	1 299	1 702	657	818	1 510	2 588	730	1 366	2 300	1 883
TENURE												
Owner-occupied housing units	93	481	818	1 250	391	608	867	351	2	672	1 456	1 503
Percent of occupied housing units	45.1	53.4	63.0	73.4	59.5	74.3	57.4	13.6	.3	49.2	63.3	79.8
Renter-occupied housing units	113	419	481	452	266	210	643	237	.3	69.4	84.4	38.0
Percent of occupied housing units	54.9	46.6	37.0	26.6	40.5	25.7	42.6	86.4	.7	50.8	36.7	20.2
ROOMS												
1 room	3	12	6	3	5	2	12	45	—	9	19	10
2 rooms	22	42	38	15	35	16	40	209	8	44	54	33
3 rooms	39	134	91	49	80	33	120	748	22	128	181	106
4 rooms	40	170	193	355	175	218	424	806	93	425	375	370
5 rooms	34	293	513	543	174	273	494	525	300	539	784	569
6 rooms	41	146	293	443	124	178	282	186	269	162	620	471
7 rooms	12	58	113	198	45	65	91	50	30	40	177	207
8 or more rooms	15	45	52	96	19	33	47	19	8	19	90	117
Median, occupied housing units	4.5	4.8	5.1	5.3	4.7	5.0	4.8	3.9	5.3	4.6	5.2	5.2
Median, owner-occupied housing units	5.7	5.3	5.5	5.6	5.1	5.2	5.4	5.0	5.4	4.9	5.5	5.4
Median, renter-occupied housing units	3.5	3.8	4.3	4.3	4.0	4.3	4.2	3.7	5.3	4.3	4.5	4.5
UNITS IN STRUCTURE												
1, detached	123	626	956	1 442	550	752	1 178	365	304	562	1 645	1 345
1, attached	12	12	32	19	14	8	31	3	324	29	14	14
2, —	43	59	51	95	67	23	53	28	97	21	6	30
3 or 4	10	22	22	95	54	15	6	74	149	16	17	37
5 to 9	15	19	27	10	4	2	2	58	621	83	93	2
10 to 19	—	14	78	4	—	—	2	20	714	107	127	15
20 to 49	—	29	55	10	—	—	38	249	—	70	90	—
50 or more	—	—	—	—	59	—	37	360	—	—	89	—
Mobile home or trailer	—	—	—	—	5	5	7	92	7	5	468	421
Other	3	6	6	9	9	3	18	18	5	10	216	19
PERSONS IN UNIT												
1 person	73	328	348	404	246	229	462	4	264	395	488	488
2 persons	63	283	480	596	194	258	537	81	397	707	611	611
3 persons	25	129	209	327	93	138	361	154	295	515	326	326
4 persons	21	95	177	238	63	112	165	189	308	250	477	268
5 persons	15	36	74	96	38	50	59	61	144	107	162	130
6 or more persons	9	29	31	41	23	31	27	6	39	53	44	60
Median, occupied housing units	1.98	1.93	2.16	2.25	1.93	2.20	2.05	1.70	3.91	2.57	2.59	2.24
Median, owner-occupied housing units	2.07	2.09	2.20	2.25	1.90	2.12	2.03	2.44	2.00	2.68	2.79	2.24
Median, renter-occupied housing units	1.86	1.66	2.04	2.50	1.96	2.48	2.07	1.56	3.91	2.49	2.31	2.28
PERSONS PER ROOM												
1.00 or less	187	665	1 268	1 666	628	775	1 469	2 517	695	1 281	2 233	1 821
1.01 to 1.50	9	27	21	30	22	34	28	41	29	63	55	49
1.51 or more	10	8	10	6	7	9	13	30	6	22	12	13
Mean	.53	.47	.47	.46	.49	.49	.47	.49	.71	.60	.53	.48
VALUE												
Specified owner-occupied housing units	\$3	411	757	1 137	355	553	806	260	2	341	1 223	862
Less than \$20,000	24	92	23	48	162	113	90	—	—	77	2	177
\$20,000 to \$39,999	36	268	322	429	163	312	450	67	2	171	240	327
\$40,000 to \$59,999	17	63	277	400	25	224	224	108	—	80	591	189
\$60,000 to \$79,999	4	10	98	169	4	23	34	72	—	11	287	109
\$80,000 to \$99,999	—	3	27	50	—	9	3	11	—	1	66	36
\$100,000 to \$149,999	—	4	8	29	4	1	4	1	—	—	25	17
\$150,000 to \$199,999	2	1	1	9	—	3	3	—	—	1	9	5
\$200,000 to \$249,999	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	—
\$250,000 to \$299,999	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$300,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Median (dollars)	—	28 100	28 500	41 800	43 300	21 900	30 000	33 700	51 000	28 600	52 600	35 000
Mean (dollars)	33 300	31 100	45 700	48 800	25 200	33 200	36 100	37 500	51 700	32 000	56 500	41 100
CONTRACT RENT												
Specified renter-occupied housing units	111	415	477	444	264	200	624	237	717	684	827	347
Median contract rent (dollars)	226	254	281	277	218	254	291	316	415	376	376	192
Mean contract rent (dollars)	236	258	281	296	224	261	284	320	442	318	382	196
With meals included in rent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean contract rent (dollars)	109	—	363	—	1	263	175	287	363	287	187	187
No meals included in rent	2	403	454	429	245	187	589	209	169	661	807	283
No cash rent	12	22	15	15	21	22	27	33	547	547	22	63

Table 11. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a Black Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area		Abilene, TX MSA		Taylor County		Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Taylor County		Abilene city (pt.), Taylor County		Tract 134 (pt.)	
Occupied housing units		Total	Abilene city (pt.)	Tract 131	Tract 134	Tract 109	Tract 113	Tract 129	Tract 131 (pt.)	Tract 134 (pt.)	
TENURE											
Owner-occupied housing units	1 013	1 013	1 001	149	63	221	63	-	149	62	
Percent of occupied housing units	41.2	41.2	41.1	44.9	40.6	63.0	44.1	-	44.9	40.3	
Renter-occupied housing units	1 445	1 445	1 435	183	92	130	80	168	183	92	
Percent of occupied housing units	58.8	58.8	55.1	55.1	59.4	37.0	55.9	100.0	55.1	59.7	
ROOMS											
1 room	34	34	1	2	10	1	-	1	2	2	
2 rooms	126	126	124	6	22	4	2	6	5	5	
3 rooms	312	312	308	5	30	5	5	26	30	30	
4 rooms	548	548	541	75	67	25	25	75	27	27	
5 rooms	718	718	712	122	43	47	82	122	42	42	
6 rooms	479	479	477	79	36	73	38	79	36	36	
7 rooms	164	164	163	21	11	26	12	21	11	11	
8 or more rooms	77	77	77	2	1	10	1	2	2	1	
Median, owner-occupied housing units	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8	5.1	5.1	5.0	4.8	
Median, owner-occupied housing units	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.3	5.3	5.8	5.1	5.3	5.7	
Median, renter-occupied housing units	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.6	4.0	4.4	5.1	4.6	4.0	
UNITS IN STRUCTURE											
1, detached	1 499	1 499	1 491	218	75	269	92	55	218	75	
1, attached	158	158	158	158	10	72	6	72	11	1	
2	145	145	142	3	4	8	8	41	3	-	
3 or 4	118	118	118	118	5	13	13	-	6	5	
5 to 9	136	136	136	136	6	13	13	10	7	7	
10 to 19	165	165	164	164	7	21	18	-	21	21	
20 to 49	90	90	90	90	6	14	13	3	28	14	
50 or more	56	56	56	56	5	20	8	-	6	14	
Mobile home or trailer	67	67	58	58	35	11	1	-	35	20	
Other	24	24	23	23	4	2	2	-	4	10	
PERSONS IN UNIT											
1 person	597	597	592	59	28	107	26	-	59	27	
2 persons	546	546	542	70	34	105	27	20	70	34	
3 persons	469	469	462	73	34	54	22	37	73	34	
4 persons	458	458	456	68	42	49	34	66	68	42	
5 persons	222	222	220	22	14	23	19	32	29	14	
6 or more persons	166	166	164	33	3	13	15	13	33	3	
Median, occupied housing units	2.68	2.68	2.68	3.01	2.96	2.15	3.34	3.91	3.01	2.97	
Median, owner-occupied housing units	2.66	2.66	2.67	3.09	3.68	2.17	3.65	3.91	2.84	3.70	
Median, renter-occupied housing units	2.70	2.70	2.69	2.46	2.46	2.11	2.95	3.09	3.09	2.46	
PERSONS PER ROOM											
1.00 or less	2 230	2 230	2 212	297	141	325	158	297	140	140	
1.01 to 1.50	166	166	166	26	13	11	7	26	13	13	
1.51 or more	62	62	58	9	1	9	6	3	9	1	
Mean	.60	.60	.60	.64	.60	.53	.64	.73	.64	.60	
VALUE											
Specified owner-occupied housing units	905	905	900	133	54	204	55	-	133	54	
Less than \$20,000	231	231	229	43	-	66	2	-	43	-	
\$20,000 to \$39,999	350	350	348	72	5	78	30	-	72	5	
\$40,000 to \$59,999	189	189	189	189	12	22	19	-	22	22	
\$60,000 to \$79,999	102	102	102	101	5	15	3	-	5	5	
\$80,000 to \$99,999	24	24	24	24	5	5	1	-	1	-	
\$100,000 to \$149,999	8	8	8	8	-	4	-	-	-	-	
\$150,000 to \$199,999	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
\$200,000 to \$249,999	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
\$250,000 to \$299,999	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
\$300,000 or more	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Median (dollars)	31 600	31 600	31 600	25 400	-	60 000	27 800	-	25 400	60 000	
Mean (dollars)	36 400	36 400	36 400	27 800	60 500	34 400	38 300	-	27 800	60 500	
CONTRACT RENT											
Specified renter-occupied housing units	1 417	1 417	1 407	181	79	160	160	161	161	89	
Median contract rent (dollars)	279	279	280	318	284	228	318	417	318	338	
Mean contract rent (dollars)	282	282	283	314	259	242	314	422	314	361	
With meals included in rent	5	5	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Mean contract rent (dollars)	192	192	192	192	192	225	225	77	77	87	
No meals included in rent	1 254	1 254	1 254	158	158	157	157	126	126	2	
No cash rent	158	158	158	2	2	4	4	2	2	2	

Table 12. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Abilene, TX MSA	Taylor County	
		Total	Abilene city (pt.)
Occupied housing units	171	171	148
TENURE			
Owner-occupied housing units	85	85	70
Percent of occupied housing units	49.7	49.7	47.3
Renter-occupied housing units	86	86	78
Percent of occupied housing units	50.3	50.3	52.7
ROOMS			
1 room	2	2	2
2 rooms	8	8	8
3 rooms	21	21	20
4 rooms	38	38	32
5 rooms	44	44	37
6 rooms	37	37	32
7 rooms	13	13	10
8 or more rooms	8	8	7
Median, occupied housing units	4.9	4.9	4.8
Median, owner-occupied housing units	5.5	5.5	5.5
Median, renter-occupied housing units	4.1	4.1	4.1
UNITS IN STRUCTURE			
1, detached	110	110	98
1, attached	6	6	6
2	8	8	8
3 or 4	4	4	3
5 to 9	4	4	4
10 to 19	9	9	9
20 to 49	5	5	5
50 or more	3	3	3
Mobile home or trailer	20	20	10
Other	2	2	2
PERSONS IN UNIT			
1 person	38	38	33
2 persons	55	55	46
3 persons	32	32	28
4 persons	27	27	26
5 persons	13	13	11
6 or more persons	6	6	4
Median, occupied housing units	2.36	2.36	2.39
Median, owner-occupied housing units	2.25	2.25	2.32
Median, renter-occupied housing units	2.55	2.55	2.50
PERSONS PER ROOM			
1.00 or less	158	158	137
1.01 to 1.50	6	6	5
1.51 or more	7	7	6
Mean	.51	.51	.54
VALUE			
Specified owner-occupied housing units	68	68	58
Less than \$20,000	17	17	11
\$20,000 to \$39,999	19	19	19
\$40,000 to \$59,999	17	17	14
\$60,000 to \$79,999	6	6	6
\$80,000 to \$99,999	4	4	4
\$100,000 to \$149,999	3	3	2
\$150,000 to \$199,999	1	1	1
\$200,000 to \$249,999	1	1	1
\$250,000 to \$299,999	—	—	—
\$300,000 or more	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	37,500	37,500	38,800
Mean (dollars)	46,400	46,400	46,300
CONTRACT RENT			
Specified renter-occupied housing units	76	76	76
Median contract rent (dollars)	257	257	266
Mean contract rent (dollars)	275	275	283
With meals included in rent	2	2	2
Mean contract rent (dollars)	263	263	263
No meals included in rent	77	77	70
No cash rent	5	5	4

Table 13. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an Asian or Pacific Islander Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Abilene, TX MSA	Taylor County	
		Total	Abilene city (pt.)
Occupied housing units	322	322	313
TENURE			
Owner-occupied housing units	136	136	130
Percent of occupied housing units	42.2	42.2	41.5
Renter-occupied housing units	186	186	183
Percent of occupied housing units	57.8	57.8	58.5
ROOMS			
1 room	11	11	11
2 rooms	39	39	39
3 rooms	59	59	59
4 rooms	68	68	65
5 rooms	65	65	61
6 rooms	46	46	45
7 rooms	16	16	16
8 or more rooms	18	18	17
Median, owner-occupied housing units	4.3	4.3	4.2
Median, renter-occupied housing units	5.3	5.3	5.3
Median, owner-occupied housing units	3.5	3.5	3.5
UNITS IN STRUCTURE			
1, detached	163	160	160
1, attached	19	19	19
2	8	8	8
3 or 4	25	25	25
5 to 9	21	21	21
10 to 19	35	35	35
20 to 49	12	12	12
50 or more	14	14	14
Mobile home or trailer	12	12	6
Other	13	13	13
PERSONS IN UNIT			
1 person	76	76	74
2 persons	72	72	71
3 persons	57	57	56
4 persons	64	64	60
5 persons	33	33	33
6 or more persons	20	20	19
Median, occupied housing units	2.73	2.73	2.71
Median, owner-occupied housing units	3.47	3.47	3.47
Median, renter-occupied housing units	2.12	2.12	2.11
PERSONS PER ROOM			
1.00 or less	273	273	265
1.01 to 1.50	30	30	30
1.51 or more	19	19	18
Mean	.96	.96	.96
VALUE			
Specified owner-occupied housing units	116	114	114
Less than \$20,000	5	5	5
\$20,000 to \$39,999	31	31	31
\$40,000 to \$59,999	27	27	27
\$60,000 to \$79,999	18	18	18
\$80,000 to \$99,999	18	18	17
\$100,000 to \$149,999	9	9	9
\$150,000 to \$199,999	5	5	5
\$200,000 to \$249,999	2	2	1
\$250,000 to \$299,999	1	1	1
\$300,000 or more	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	55,000	55,000	54,300
Mean (dollars)	68,500	68,500	66,900
CONTRACT RENT			
Specified renter-occupied housing units	181	178	178
Median contract rent (dollars)	296	296	294
Mean contract rent (dollars)	322	322	320
With meals included in rent	2	2	2
Mean contract rent (dollars)	213	213	213
No meals included in rent	165	165	162
No cash rent	14	14	14

Table 14. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Taylor County		Abilene city (pt.), Taylor County						Abilene city (pt.), Taylor County					
	Total	Abilene city (pt.)	Tract 131	Tract 134	Tract 102	Tract 103	Tract 104	Tract 105	Tract 106	Tract 107	Tract 108	Tract 112	Tract 112	200
Occupied housing units ...	4 630	4 630	4 370	341	163	171	121	423	183	383	270			
TENURE														
Owner-occupied housing units	2 483	2 483	2 314	195	99	88	63	341	113	247	132	100	100	
Percent of occupied housing units	53.6	53.6	53.0	57.2	60.7	51.5	52.1	60.6	61.7	64.5	48.9	50.0	50.0	
Renter-occupied housing units	2 147	2 147	2 056	146	64	63	58	62	70	136	138	100	100	
Percent of occupied housing units	46.4	46.4	47.0	42.8	39.3	48.5	47.9	19.4	38.3	35.5	51.1	50.0	50.0	
ROOMS														
1 room	83	83	81	5	3	6	5	2	2	6	6	5	5	
2 rooms	305	305	295	22	27	29	27	8	22	33	35	37	37	
3 rooms	626	626	594	47	77	44	44	43	9	43	43	43	43	
4 rooms	1 132	1 132	1 061	127	30	31	31	114	24	107	67	27	27	
5 rooms	1 300	1 300	1 223	51	51	44	31	125	61	121	63	63	63	
6 rooms	768	768	727	51	30	21	27	80	54	62	33	32	32	
7 rooms	285	285	269	9	12	14	11	20	19	22	13	14	14	
8 or more rooms	131	131	120	3	2	6	1	9	6	10	10	11	11	
Median, occupied housing units	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.7	4.8	4.5	4.8	4.7	5.3	4.7	4.3	4.8	4.8	
Median, owner-occupied housing units	5.1	5.1	5.1	4.9	5.1	5.0	5.4	4.9	5.7	4.9	4.9	5.3	5.3	
Median, renter-occupied housing units	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.2	4.0	4.0	4.2	3.8	4.5	4.2	3.7	3.8	3.8	
UNITS IN STRUCTURE														
1, detached	3 315	3 315	3 137	233	105	132	79	408	138	344	212	152	152	
1, attached	184	184	182	8	1	9	19	8	1	11	13	13	13	
2, detached	251	251	247	5	1	1	1	1	1	12	26	26	28	
3 or 4	154	154	151	3	2	4	2	1	8	3	9	7	7	
5 to 9	147	147	147	6	4	1	3	2	5	1	1	2	2	
10 to 19	183	183	180	18	8	8	2	1	19	19	1	3	3	
20 to 49	94	94	94	14	9	9	1	6	6	2	2	3	3	
50 or more	63	63	63	63	9	9	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Mobile home or trailer	169	169	169	48	23	8	3	3	3	1	1	1	1	
Other	70	70	68	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
PERSONS IN UNIT														
1 person	653	653	612	35	23	21	5	52	21	33	35	24	24	
2 persons	837	837	786	46	31	29	22	90	73	43	48	48	48	
3 persons	914	914	860	65	41	33	25	77	77	79	44	43	43	
4 persons	933	933	894	81	36	27	32	77	41	85	48	38	38	
5 persons	653	653	619	50	18	15	15	64	64	57	50	27	27	
6 or more persons	640	640	599	14	14	44	22	67	25	82	45	39	39	
Median, occupied housing units	3.40	3.40	3.42	3.80	3.17	3.59	3.77	3.45	3.51	3.88	3.67	3.61	3.61	
Median, owner-occupied housing units	3.64	3.64	3.64	4.04	3.81	3.95	3.95	3.89	3.95	3.79	3.71	3.85	3.85	
Median, renter-occupied housing units	3.13	3.13	3.12	3.35	2.75	3.40	3.50	3.40	3.50	3.50	3.60	3.33	3.33	
PERSONS PER ROOM														
1.00 or less	3 684	3 684	3 478	257	135	122	96	317	166	280	193	149	149	
1.01 to 1.50	567	567	541	21	21	13	69	14	57	57	38	30	30	
1.51 or more	379	379	351	31	7	13	3	37	3	46	39	21	21	
Mean	.80	.80	.80	.87	.80	.86	.86	.79	.69	.87	.88	.83	.83	
VALUE														
Specified owner-occupied housing units	2 190	2 190	2 077	154	84	73	59	319	103	222	120	94	94	
Less than \$20,000	724	724	678	45	1	29	18	181	80	68	68	27	27	
\$20,000 to \$39,999	991	991	949	91	10	35	32	123	130	59	58	58	58	
\$40,000 to \$59,999	305	305	292	13	46	8	9	14	32	11	12	8	8	
\$60,000 to \$79,999	115	115	109	5	22	4	1	10	10	1	2	1	1	
\$80,000 to \$99,999	35	35	32	4	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
\$100,000 to \$149,999	13	13	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
\$150,000 to \$199,999	3	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
\$200,000 to \$249,999	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	
\$250,000 to \$299,999	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
\$300,000 or more	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	
Median (dollars)	25 900	25 900	25 900	25 200	25 800	24 800	24 800	24 800	24 800	24 800	24 800	24 800	24 800	
Mean (dollars)	30 800	30 800	30 800	30 700	30 700	30 700	30 700	30 700	30 700	30 700	30 700	30 700	30 700	
CONTRACT RENT														
Specified renter-occupied housing units	2 097	2 097	2 018	144	62	81	65	134	103	222	120	94	94	
Median contract rent (dollars)	246	246	248	281	197	141	275	242	185	222	222	238	238	
With meals included in rent	253	253	256	281	351	171	205	242	190	266	244	244	244	
Mean contract rent (dollars)	14	14	14	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	6	6	6	
No meals included in rent	232	232	232	241	142	71	200	200	73	51	122	122	122	
No cash rent	1 916	1 916	1 865	1 42	58	4	4	4	4	5	10	9	9	
167	167	140	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	

Table 14. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990 — Con.

(Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Abilene city (pt.), Taylor County—Con.										Remainder of Taylor County
	Tract 113	Tract 114	Tract 115	Tract 119	Tract 122	Tract 123	Tract 128	Tract 129	Tract 131 (pt.)	Tract 134 (pt.)	
Occupied housing units											
TENURE	195	163	108	226	135	139	240	92	341	144	145
Owner-occupied housing units	99	65	63	144	75	53	24	—	195	89	89
Percent of occupied housing units	50.8	39.9	58.3	63.7	55.6	38.1	10.0	—	57.2	61.8	61.4
Renter-occupied housing units	96	98	45	82	60	86	216	92	146	55	56
Percent of occupied housing units	49.2	60.1	41.7	36.3	44.4	61.9	90.0	100.0	42.8	38.2	38.6
ROOMS											
1 room	1	15	6	3	2	6	9	—	5	2	1
2 rooms	11	15	4	19	10	10	19	—	22	8	6
3 rooms	29	64	35	29	43	44	73	3	47	24	17
4 rooms	37	28	36	53	42	35	61	15	77	27	39
5 rooms	62	29	16	34	17	22	9	29	127	46	45
6 rooms	41	11	8	21	6	5	1	—	51	26	22
7 rooms	10	4	2	8	4	1	—	—	9	9	11
8 or more rooms	4.8	4.3	4.7	4.6	4.5	4.4	3.9	—	3	2	4
Median, occupied housing units	5.4	5.6	4.9	5.1	4.9	5.1	4.7	—	4.7	4.7	4.7
Median, owner-occupied housing units	5.4	5.6	4.9	5.1	4.9	5.1	4.9	—	5.1	5.0	5.0
Median, renter-occupied housing units	4.1	3.9	4.5	3.9	4.0	3.8	4.0	—	4.2	4.0	4.1
UNITS IN STRUCTURE											
1, detached	127	82	101	199	116	89	25	—	233	93	98
1, attached	7	7	2	4	6	6	—	—	8	1	2
2	18	34	27	12	5	11	2	20	5	—	2
3 or 4	19	—	—	2	2	11	18	—	3	1	—
5 to 9	7	—	—	—	1	1	10	53	6	6	4
10 to 19	11	3	—	—	4	4	—	79	18	8	3
20 to 49	5	5	—	—	—	4	25	—	14	9	—
50 or more	—	5	—	—	—	6	32	—	—	9	—
Mobile home or trailer	—	—	—	1	1	1	3	—	48	18	36
Other	—	1	—	2	8	3	2	3	6	1	2
PERSONS IN UNIT											
1 person	33	20	10	31	22	25	88	—	35	20	21
2 persons	36	28	21	36	21	25	72	8	46	25	26
3 persons	35	45	41	41	41	37	46	10	65	37	28
4 persons	42	41	23	47	32	22	24	24	81	35	25
5 persons	30	20	18	32	16	18	6	6	64	15	19
6 or more persons	19	9	18	18	18	12	4	10	50	12	26
Median, occupied housing units	3.31	3.24	3.72	3.61	3.55	3.03	1.94	4.22	3.80	3.23	3.41
Median, owner-occupied housing units	3.87	3.47	3.27	3.67	3.70	3.15	2.70	4.22	4.04	3.56	3.42
Median, renter-occupied housing units	2.62	3.13	4.18	3.50	3.20	1.87	4.22	4.22	3.35	2.82	3.40
PERSONS PER ROOM											
1.00 or less	172	134	81	174	100	113	219	85	257	119	111
1.01 to 1.50	15	19	19	32	18	18	13	5	53	21	18
1.51 or more	8	10	8	20	13	8	8	2	31	4	16
Mean	.74	.75	.82	.80	.80	.76	.61	1.04	.87	.80	.80
VALUE											
Specified owner-occupied housing units	93	61	60	131	73	48	20	—	154	75	64
Less than \$20,000	16	3	20	63	25	5	—	—	45	—	27
\$20,000 to \$39,999	53	33	35	61	40	32	6	6	91	7	24
\$40,000 to \$59,999	17	15	7	6	7	10	8	8	13	44	8
\$60,000 to \$79,999	4	8	1	—	1	1	5	5	5	21	4
\$80,000 to \$99,999	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—
\$100,000 to \$149,999	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$150,000 to \$199,999	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$200,000 to \$249,999	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$250,000 to \$299,999	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$300,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	29,800	36,900	24,500	20,500	24,100	30,000	50,000	—	25,200	55,800	24,200
Mean (dollars)	33,400	42,000	26,100	25,500	25,100	32,800	49,400	—	26,800	56,000	28,000
CONTRACT RENT											
Specified renter-occupied housing units	96	98	81	84	54	216	91	144	216	54	51
Median contract rent (dollars)	230	194	240	213	217	302	405	281	307	357	157
Mean contract rent (dollars)	215	223	241	213	219	423	423	281	—	359	159
With meals included in rent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean contract rent (dollars)	95	94	44	78	187	78	142	215	215	35	113
No cash rent	1	4	1	2	4	6	6	69	69	35	15

Table 15. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White, Not of Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990

(Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Taylor County		Abilene city (pt.)		Tract 131		Tract 134		Tract 102		Tract 103		Tract 104		Tract 105		Tract 107		Tract 108		Tract 112	
	Total	Taylor County	Total	Abilene city (pt.)	Total	Taylor County	Total	Taylor County	Total	Taylor County	Total	Taylor County	Total	Taylor County	Total	Taylor County	Total	Taylor County	Total	Taylor County	Total	Taylor County
Occupied housing units	35 782	35 782	30 854	1 276	3 102		568	374	301	968	702	566	837									
Owner-occupied housing units	23 221	23 221	19 096	622	2 165		379	245	229	649	540	275										
Percent of occupied housing units	64.9	64.9	61.9	48.7	69.8		66.7	65.5	76.1	67.0	76.9	48.6										
Renter-occupied housing units	12 561	12 561	11 758	654	937		189	129	72	319	162	291										
Percent of occupied housing units	35.1	35.1	38.1	51.3	30.2		33.3	34.5	23.9	33.0	23.1	51.4										
ROOMS																						
1 room	294	294	275	6	21		9	5	9	23	10	10										
2 rooms	1 024	1 024	967	38	53		21	44	44	69	18	113										
3 rooms	2 934	2 934	2 699	116	206		66	26	79	72	67	223										
4 rooms	6 141	6 141	5 251	405	453		134	134	138	102	108	332										
5 rooms	10 064	10 064	8 593	830	974		155	155	100	108	100	284										
6 rooms	8 556	8 556	7 345	153	866		108	108	39	19	30	111										
7 rooms	3 816	3 816	3 190	34	334		195	195	18	7	13	38										
8 or more rooms	2 953	2 953	2 534	4.6	5.3		4.8	5.1	5.0	5.3	5.1	5.7										
Median, occupied housing units	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.7	5.7		4.9	5.7	5.1	5.3	4.2	4.8										
Median, owner-occupied housing units	5.7	5.7	4.2	4.2	4.2		4.3	4.3	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2										
Median, renter-occupied housing units																						
UNITS IN STRUCTURE																						
1-detached	26 015	26 015	22 313	510	2 334		405	292	292	761	677	382										
1, attached	973	973	941	1 049	19		28	21	14	11	11	18										
2--detached	1 084	1 084	830	15	18		19	19	16	27	3	1	9									
3 or 4	872	872	1 395	1 395	1 391		81	90	4	3	22	22										
5 to 9	1 395	1 395	1 386	1 386	1 371		104	125	14	1	1	1	1									
10 to 19	1 395	1 395	764	764	764		62	85	3	1	1	1	1									
20 to 49	764	764	907	907	907		—	39	39	84	84	85										
50 or more	907	907	2 176	2 176	1 113		449	329	44	2	1	1	1									
Mobile home or trailer	2 176	2 176	210	210	175		8	9	2	—	6	3	9									
Other																						
PERSONS IN UNIT																						
1 person	9 348	9 348	8 241	247	521		218	218	218	177	118	106	253									
2 persons	12 360	12 360	12 360	10 593	385		992	674	674	79	73	32	235									
3 persons	6 040	6 040	6 040	5 206	282		227	631	39	63	36	167	102									
4 persons	5 255	5 255	5 255	4 499	227		227	631	37	30	14	14	26	78								
5 persons	2 038	2 038	2 038	1 703	95		95	219	37	30	14	14	22	26								
6 or more persons	741	741	612	40	65		18	13	13	13	13	8	193	198								
Median, occupied housing units	2.19	2.19	2.24	2.24	2.24		2.58	2.58	2.69	1.90	2.35	1.84	1.98	1.67								
Median, owner-occupied housing units	2.24	2.24	2.06	2.06	2.04		2.48	2.48	2.48	2.31	2.66	2.30	1.81	1.87								
Median, renter-occupied housing units																						
PERSONS PER ROOM																						
1.00 or less	35 019	35 019	30 207	1 210	3 032		554	362	293	942	683	556										
1.01 to 1.50	589	589	494	52	57		10	10	6	24	24	16										
1.51 or more	174	174	153	14	13		4	2	2	2	2	3										
Mean	.46	.46	.46	.46	.46		.59	.51	.44	.42	.48	.45										
VALUE																						
Specified owner-occupied housing units	19 156	19 156	16 953	305	1 667		273	229	229	613	613	500										
Less than \$20,000	1 789	1 789	1 430	66	22		100	50	50	20	20	164										
\$20,000 to \$29,999	5 390	5 390	4 868	4 784	152		277	114	114	136	136	114	273									
\$30,000 to \$39,999	3 648	3 648	3 281	4 362	76		700	34	34	39	39	43	240									
\$40,000 to \$49,999	1 566	1 566	1 386	1 386	1		414	19	19	4	4	42	76									
\$50,000 to \$149,999	1 203	1 203	1 061	1 061	—		92	3	3	1	1	1	4									
\$150,000 to \$199,999	401	401	369	1 369	1		21	1	1	—	—	—	1									
\$200,000 to \$249,999	147	147	144	144	—		1	1	1	—	—	—	—									
\$250,000 to \$299,999	67	67	63	63	—		2	2	2	—	—	—	—									
\$300,000 or more	77	77	73	73	—		28 800	54 800	54 800	29 900	29 900	27 100	40 800									
Median (dollars)	49 200	49 200	49 800	59 300	59 300		32 400	61 000	61 000	30 000	30 000	28 800	42 500									
Mean (dollars)	58 500	58 500	58 500	59 300	59 300		—	—	—	—	—	—	—									
CONTRACT RENT																						
Specified owner-occupied housing units	12 266	12 266	11 591	645	895		162	124	124	273	273	235										
Median contract rent (dollars)	300	300	305	314	371		324	318	318	379	379	348										
With meals included in rent	93	93	93	91	91		—	—	—	—	—	—										
Mean contract rent (dollars)	860	860	860	874	287		865	164	164	623	623	248										
No meals included in rent	11 068	11 068	11 105	10 511	10 511		305	115	115	10 105	10 105	30 500										
No cash rent	11 068	11 068	11 105	10 511	10 511		30 500	32 400	32 400	30 000	30 000	28										

Table 15. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White, Not of Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990 — Con.

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area		Abilene city (pt.), Taylor County—Con.										Remainder of Taylor County	
		Tract 113	Tract 114	Tract 115	Tract 119	Tract 122	Tract 123	Tract 128	Tract 129	Tract 131 (pt.)	Tract 134 (pt.)	Tract 136	
Occupied housing units	1 175	1 623	1 030	599	738	1 464	2 444	700	1 276	2 234	1 828		
TENURE													
Owner-occupied housing units	765	1 215	804	563	846	336	2	622	1 417	1 469	804		
Percent of occupied housing units	65.1	74.9	58.3	76.3	57.8	13.7	.3	48.7	63.4	81.7	359		
Renter-occupied housing units	410	408	226	175	618	2 108	3	654	65.4	81.7	36.6		
Percent of occupied housing units	34.9	25.1	21.9	23.7	42.2	86.3	99.7	51.3			19.6		
ROOMS													
1 room	6	3	4	4	1	11	41	—	6	19	10		
2 rooms	31	11	13	31	10	37	195	8	38	49	31		
3 rooms	76	43	37	73	28	116	709	21	116	171	101		
4 rooms	161	324	179	158	191	409	763	88	505	364	357		
5 rooms	473	527	309	160	246	482	489	291	153	762	550		
6 rooms	272	427	232	117	169	274	181	254	172	608	461		
7 rooms	106	193	123	39	61	88	47	19	34	89	203		
8 or more rooms	50	95	133	17	32	47	19	8	18	89	115		
Median, occupied housing units	5.2	5.3	5.4	4.7	5.1	4.8	3.9	5.3	5.2	5.2	5.3		
Median, owner-occupied housing units	5.5	5.6	5.7	5.1	5.2	5.4	4.8	5.0	4.9	5.5	5.4		
Median, renter-occupied housing units	4.3	4.4	4.7	4.0	4.4	4.2	3.7	5.3	4.3	4.5	4.6		
UNITS IN STRUCTURE													
1 detached	885	1 404	988	500	679	1 144	348	296	510	1 602	1 308		
1 attached	27	17	14	12	12	22	49	304	3	14	13		
2	38	71	12	14	14	4	4	95	19	6	28		
3 or 4	78	45	4	—	—	—	—	—	15	17	36		
5 to 9	22	10	—	—	1	—	58	586	—	81	90		
10 to 19	69	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	104	125		
20 to 49	51	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	36	62	85		
50 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Mobile home or trailer	56	2	2	—	22	3	3	90	5	449	208		
Other	5	9	9	4	3	18	6	6	5	5	19		
PERSONS IN UNIT													
1 person	322	395	296	233	211	451	1 070	4	247	384	481		
2 persons	437	582	375	185	244	527	804	80	385	694	601		
3 persons	185	300	178	82	128	251	323	149	282	497	312		
4 persons	153	221	105	50	93	159	176	298	227	462	259		
5 persons	57	86	52	42	42	54	57	133	95	156	124		
6 or more persons	21	39	24	19	20	22	4	36	40	41	51		
Median, occupied housing units	2.11	2.22	2.08	1.86	2.15	2.03	2.03	1.69	2.52	2.58	2.22		
Median, owner-occupied housing units	2.15	2.17	2.06	1.81	2.09	2.00	2.03	2.44	2.00	2.58	2.22		
Median, renter-occupied housing units	1.97	2.41	2.20	1.94	2.40	2.04	1.55	3.90	3.90	2.48	2.23		
PERSONS PER ROOM													
1.00 or less	1 155	1 594	1 010	577	716	1 429	2 386	666	1 210	2 179	1 777		
1.01 to 1.50	13	24	19	17	19	24	32	29	52	45	40		
1.51 or more	7	5	1	5	3	11	26	5	14	10	11		
Mean	.45	.45	.41	.47	.47	.46	.48	.69	.59	.53	.47		
VALUE													
Specified owner-occupied housing units	709	1 104	754	509	787	246	2	305	1 191	837			
Less than \$20,000	18	46	102	140	95	88	1	66	2	237	169		
\$20,000 to \$39,999	295	414	283	149	292	437	64	152	2	572	317		
\$40,000 to \$59,999	266	390	138	84	220	102	—	76	9	277	184		
\$60,000 to \$79,999	95	165	68	4	22	34	68	10	1	66	108		
\$80,000 to \$99,999	25	48	51	—	4	3	10	—	—	25	36		
\$100,000 to \$149,999	8	29	57	—	4	1	1	—	—	9	5		
\$150,000 to \$199,999	1	9	26	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	—		
\$200,000 to \$249,999	—	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
\$250,000 to \$299,999	—	2	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Median (dollars)	42 300	43 300	39 300	22 600	30 500	33 800	50 900	37 500	28 800	52 500	35 300		
Mean (dollars)	46 300	48 900	60 900	23 900	33 900	36 200	51 700	37 500	32 400	56 600	41 400		
CONTRACT RENT													
Specified renter-occupied housing units	406	400	222	248	168	600	2	108	645	800	328		
Median contract rent (dollars)	289	290	276	217	260	293	317	414	314	377	199		
With meals included in rent	294	306	278	223	267	285	321	443	318	383	198		
Mean contract rent (dollars)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
No meals included in rent	363	387	211	13	18	149	149	161	161	287	187		
No cash rent	384	387	13	11	18	19	30	526	623	781	261		

Table 16. Selected Ancestry Groups and Persons in Selected Hispanic Origin Groups: 1990

(Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability; see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Taylor County		Abilene city (pt.), Taylor County					
	Total	Abilene city (pt.)	Tract 130	Tract 131	Tract 132	Tract 133	Tract 134	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Taylor County
ANCESTRY								
All persons	119 655	105 868	1 162	5 974	1 631	1 983	9 787	5 095
Ancestry specified	103 235	92 048	1 058	5 115	1 377	1 582	8 392	4 301
Single ancestry	70 730	63 472	777	3 919	820	1 027	5 449	3 001
Multiple ancestry	32 505	28 576	281	1 196	557	2 943	533	1 300
Ancestry unclassified or not reported	16 420	13 820	104	859	254	401	794	1 395
SELECTED ANCESTRY GROUPS								
Total ancestries reported	239 310	239 310	211 736	2 324	11 948	3 262	3 946	19 574
Arab	165	165	113	-	-	-	-	9
Austrian	58	58	53	-	-	-	-	-
Belgian	44	44	44	7	14	3	4	6
Canadian	152	152	149	8	11	9	9	18
Czech	389	389	347	-	-	-	-	-
Danish	309	309	245	7	12	7	6	11
Dutch	3	3	865	48	106	39	59	127
English	18 232	18 232	16 132	97	556	409	90	333
Finnish	52	52	52	-	-	-	-	53
French (except Basque)	4 137	4 137	3 683	22	129	51	57	127
French Canadian	517	517	461	14	19	17	65	67
German	23 519	23 519	20 836	375	942	359	381	505
Greek	146	146	144	-	10	-	-	203
Hungarian	197	197	156	8	-	-	-	11
Irish	22 205	22 205	19 026	197	786	349	530	104
Italian	1 707	1 707	1 525	36	100	26	32	65
Lithuanian	75	75	75	-	-	-	-	15
Norwegian	689	689	608	28	65	18	43	17
Polish	1 032	1 032	970	14	38	12	84	10
Portuguese	147	147	147	8	16	2	35	13
Romanian	32	32	32	7	-	-	-	-
Russian	176	176	176	-	-	-	-	-
Scotch-Irish	4 734	4 734	4 252	-	108	40	58	69
Slovak	2 738	2 738	2 488	20	85	41	44	40
Subsaharan African	195	195	166	-	30	-	-	53
Swedish	318	318	318	-	115	-	-	366
Swiss	1 260	1 260	1 217	-	74	4	20	77
United States or American	257	257	213	-	6	7	-	175
Welsh	73	73	62	-	-	-	-	272
West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups)	10 634	10 634	8 963	22	454	40	148	293
Yugoslavian	925	925	863	7	19	6	-	239
Other ancestries	364	364	364	-	-	-	-	78
	13	13	13	-	-	-	-	56
	138 586	138 586	123 249	1 349	8 184	1 772	2 510	10 588
PERSONS IN SELECTED HISPANIC ORIGIN GROUPS								
Dominican (Dominican Republic)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Central American	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Costa Rican	383	383	-	-	-	-	-	5
Guatemalan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Honduran	-	5	5	-	-	-	-	5
Nicaraguan	-	296	296	-	-	-	-	58
Panamanian	-	46	46	-	-	-	-	15
Salvadoran	-	36	36	-	-	-	-	-
Central American, origin not specified	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South American	-	52	52	-	-	-	-	52
Argentinean	-	12	12	-	-	-	-	44
Chilean	-	8	8	-	-	-	-	12
Colombian	-	6	6	-	-	-	-	8
Ecuadorian	-	6	6	-	-	-	-	6
Peruvian	-	26	26	-	-	-	-	26
Venezuelan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other South American	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 16. Selected Ancestry Groups and Persons in Selected Hispanic Origin Groups: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Abilene city (pt.), Taylor County—Con.						
	Tract 106	Tract 107	Tract 108	Tract 109	Tract 110	Tract 111	Tract 112
ANCESTRY							
All persons	3 837	3 633	2 678	5 057	926	393	2 758
Ancestry specified	3 417	3 349	2 278	4 453	872	3 494	2 446
Single ancestry	2 149	2 718	1 959	2 903	810	1 993	1 676
Multiple ancestry	1 268	631	319	1 550	62	49	1 737
Ancestry undesignated or not reported	420	284	400	604	54	148	831
SELECTED ANCESTRY GROUPS							
Total ancestries reported	7 674	7 266	5 356	10 114	1 852	786	5 516
Arab	32	8	—	8	—	6	—
Austrian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Belgian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Canadian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Czech	32	—	—	—	17	—	—
Danish	18	—	—	—	15	—	—
Dutch	140	118	294	175	1 002	78	20
English	755	—	19	—	—	60	128
Finnish	—	219	68	23	126	18	38
French (except Basque)	—	—	—	—	—	88	325
French Canadian	58	19	149	—	—	—	—
German	792	334	—	1 046	55	50	321
Greek	—	11	—	—	—	10	814
Hungarian	—	—	—	—	—	15	—
Irish	751	608	—	—	22	—	21
Italian	32	—	—	—	45	8	474
Lithuanian	—	—	—	—	1 036	—	624
Norwegian	27	—	—	—	11	10	1 088
Polish	46	36	—	—	129	—	35
Portuguese	—	22	—	—	—	—	41
Romanian	—	—	—	—	—	7	—
Russian	7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scotch-Irish	206	96	41	—	205	12	80
Scotish	97	25	—	—	226	30	19
Slovak	—	—	—	—	—	—	55
Sub-Saharan African	22	—	—	—	46	58	—
Swedish	62	34	—	—	14	19	102
Swiss	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ukrainian	—	—	—	—	—	—	17
United States or American	278	179	—	—	307	119	24
Welsh	51	7	—	—	34	—	484
West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups)	—	—	7	22	—	—	7
Yugoslavian	—	—	—	—	—	—	307
Other ancestries	3 959	5 402	—	4 208	5 694	1 495	622
PERSONS IN SELECTED HISPANIC ORIGIN GROUPS							
Dominican (Dominican Republic)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central American	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Costa Rican	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guatemalan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Honduran	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nicaraguan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Panamanian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Salvadoran	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central American, origin not specified	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South American	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Argentinean	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chilean	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Colombian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ecuadorian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Peruvian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Venezuelan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other South American	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Abilene city (pt.), Taylor County—Con.	17	82	30	—	—	—	—
Central American	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Costa Rican	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guatemalan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Honduran	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nicaraguan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Panamanian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Salvadoran	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central American, origin not specified	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South American	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Argentinean	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chilean	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Colombian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ecuadorian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Peruvian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Venezuelan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other South American	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Abilene city (pt.), Taylor County—Con.	31	30	—	—	—	—	—
Central American	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Costa Rican	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guatemalan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Honduran	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nicaraguan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Panamanian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Salvadoran	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central American, origin not specified	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South American	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Argentinean	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chilean	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Colombian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ecuadorian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Peruvian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Venezuelan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other South American	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Abilene city (pt.), Taylor County—Con.	31	30	—	—	—	—	—
Central American	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Costa Rican	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guatemalan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Honduran	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nicaraguan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Panamanian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Salvadoran	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central American, origin not specified	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South American	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Argentinean	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chilean	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Colombian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ecuadorian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Peruvian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Venezuelan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other South American	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Abilene city (pt.), Taylor County—Con.	31	30	—	—	—	—	—
Central American	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Costa Rican	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guatemalan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Honduran	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nicaraguan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Panamanian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Salvadoran	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central American, origin not specified	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South American	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Argentinean	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chilean	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Colombian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ecuadorian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Peruvian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Venezuelan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other South American	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Abilene city (pt.), Taylor County—Con.	31	30	—	—	—	—	—
Central American	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Costa Rican	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guatemalan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Honduran	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nicaraguan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Panamanian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Salvadoran	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central American, origin not specified	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South American	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Argentinean	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chilean	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Colombian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ecuadorian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Peruvian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Venezuelan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other South American	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Abilene city (pt.), Taylor County—Con.	31	30	—	—	—	—	—
Central American	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Costa Rican	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guatemalan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Honduran	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nicaraguan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Panamanian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Salvadoran	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central American, origin not specified	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South American	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Argentinean	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chilean	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Colombian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ecuadorian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Peruvian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Venezuelan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other South American	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Abilene city (pt.), Taylor County—Con.	31	30	—	—	—	—	—
Central American	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Costa Rican	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guatemalan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Honduran	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nicaraguan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Panamanian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Salvador							

Table 16. Selected Ancestry Groups and Persons in Selected Hispanic Origin Groups: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability. See text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area

Abilene city (pt.), Taylor County—Con.

CENSUS TRACT OR BLOCK NUMBERING AREA	TRACTS AND BLOCK NUMBERING AREAS											
	TRACT 118	TRACT 119	TRACT 120	TRACT 121	TRACT 122	TRACT 123	TRACT 124	TRACT 125	TRACT 126	TRACT 127	TRACT 128	TRACT 129
ANCESTRY												
All persons	610	2 271	1 954	812	2 810	4 302	2 572	3 504	3 181	7 492	5 666	3 803
Ancestry specified	515	2 006	1 794	—	2 193	3 623	2 303	2 816	6 660	4 974	3 557	—
Single ancestry	393	1 471	1 010	—	1 448	2 281	1 813	1 822	4 024	3 362	2 272	—
Multiple ancestry	122	535	784	—	745	1 342	1 039	1 008	2 636	1 612	1 285	—
Ancestry unclassified or not reported	95	265	160	—	617	679	588	688	832	692	246	—
SELECTED ANCESTRY GROUPS												
Total ancestries reported	1 220	4 542	3 908	1 624	5 620	8 604	5 144	7 006	6 362	14 984	11 332	7 606
Arab	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Austrian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Belgian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Czech	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Danish	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dutch	145	56	103	—	263	158	70	115	156	72	20	47
English	34	92	295	738	540	540	847	968	1 479	808	496	496
Finnish	131	645	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
French (except Basque)	21	46	57	—	111	234	113	124	145	369	258	162
French Canadian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
German	115	420	369	—	504	23	15	65	10	20	27	27
Greek	—	—	9	—	8	—	4	4	713	2 064	1 432	987
Hungarian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19	25	12	5
Irish	90	393	546	—	550	—	6	20	5	—	—	21
Italian	8	20	60	—	40	19	71	70	71	1 453	1 050	653
Lithuanian	—	—	—	—	—	—	43	43	75	130	248	93
Norwegian	8	—	—	—	—	—	8	8	9	9	15	79
Polish	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	5	15	85	29	88
Portuguese	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	30	32	68	39	36
Romanian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scotch-Irish	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	14	—	—	—	—
Scottish	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	—	—	—	—
Slovak	—	—	—	—	—	—	82	194	168	314	234	48
Sub-Saharan African	—	—	—	—	—	—	47	91	81	104	370	44
Swedish	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	16	—	—	—	—
Swiss	—	—	—	—	—	—	69	12	135	135	60	6
Ukrainian	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	5	47	71	14	70
United States or American	16	236	207	—	127	407	127	407	135	342	683	38
Welsh	—	—	16	—	49	52	61	31	56	13	421	349
West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups)	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	1	103	77	—
Yugoslavian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	15
Other ancestries	834	2 979	2 979	1 630	1 624	3 558	4 699	3 530	3 530	2 313	6 900	4 190
PERSONS IN SELECTED HISPANIC ORIGIN GROUPS												
Dominican (Dominican Republic)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central American	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Costa Rican	18	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	361	314	234	73
Honduran	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	104	102	69	—
Nicaraguan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	4	27	—	73
Panamanian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	11	—	—
Salvadoran	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	30	13	135	135	11
Central American, origin not specified	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Argentinean	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chilean	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Colombian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ecuadorian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Peruvian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Venezuelan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other South American	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table 16. Selected Ancestry Groups and Persons in Selected Hispanic Origin Groups: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability; see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Abilene city (pt.), Taylor County—Con.						Remainder of Taylor County					
	Tract 130 (pt.)	Tract 131 (pt.)	Tract 132 (pt.)	Tract 133 (pt.)	Tract 134 (pt.)	Tract 130 (pt.)	Tract 131 (pt.)	Tract 132 (pt.)	Tract 133 (pt.)	Tract 134 (pt.)	Tract 135	Tract 136
ANCESTRY												
All persons	1 162	5 974	125	1 670	7 199	—	—	—	1 506	2 588	4 355	5 025
Ancestry specified	1 058	5 115	106	1 315	6 417	—	—	—	1 271	1 975	3 560	4 114
Single ancestry	777	3 919	72	4 163	4 466	—	—	—	748	1 286	2 391	2 652
Multiple ancestry	281	1 196	34	2 254	469	—	—	—	523	86	1 169	1 462
Ancestry unclassified or not reported	104	859	19	355	782	—	—	—	46	46	613	911
SELECTED ANCESTRY GROUPS												
Total ancestries reported	2 324	11 948	250	3 340	14 398	—	—	—	3 012	5 176	8 710	10 050
Arab	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
Austrian	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—
Belgian	8	14	—	—	—	18	—	—	9	8	6	19
Canadian	—	11	—	—	2	—	—	—	12	—	7	45
Czech	7	—	—	—	7	18	243	—	33	8	90	223
Danish	48	106	6	51	21	1 159	388	17	421	421	697	577
English	97	556	—	73	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Finnish	—	—	—	50	50	264	51	7	37	37	179	180
French (except Basque)	22	129	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
French Canadian	14	19	—	297	57	—	17	—	—	8	25	6
German	375	942	33	—	1 819	326	84	616	—	700	700	957
Greek	—	10	—	—	16	—	—	—	4	—	2	—
Hungarian	8	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	329	97	17	20
Irish	197	786	20	433	1 458	101	26	23	23	646	969	1 138
Italian	36	100	9	—	—	—	—	—	15	—	62	71
Lithuanian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	43	18	—	—
Norwegian	—	28	65	—	—	—	—	—	10	42	11	52
Polish	14	38	—	—	—	—	—	—	84	12	42	8
Portuguese	8	16	—	—	35	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Romanian	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Russian	—	—	108	7	36	69	—	—	30	215	138	112
Scotch-Irish	—	—	85	—	7	154	40	22	7	78	21	170
Scottish	20	—	30	—	37	30	34	7	7	8	7	14
Slovak	—	—	115	—	—	7	—	—	61	9	22	8
Subsaharan African	—	—	74	—	20	11	—	—	11	10	4	30
Swedish	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—
Swiss	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	139	9	151	4
Ukrainian	—	22	454	7	—	619	—	—	33	6	12	872
United States or American	7	19	—	—	—	51	—	—	9	15	15	606
Welsh	—	—	—	—	—	48	—	—	4	8	3	29
West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	30
Yugoslavian	—	1 349	8	149	2 158	7	149	2 158	7 612	352	2 976	4 679
Other ancestries	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5 707
PERSONS IN SELECTED HISPANIC ORIGIN GROUPS												
Dominican (Dominican Republic)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central American	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Costa Rican	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guatemalan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Honduran	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nicaraguan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Panamanian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Salvadoran	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central American, origin not specified	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South American	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Argentinean	44	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chilean	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Colombian	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ecuadorian	26	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Peruvian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Venezuelan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other South American	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Abilene, TX MSA	Taylor County		Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Taylor County					Abilene city (pt.), Taylor County	
		Total	Abilene city (pt.)	Tract 130	Tract 131	Tract 132	Tract 133	Tract 134	Tract 101	Tract 102
PLACE OF BIRTH										
All persons	119 655	119 655	105 868	1 162	5 974	1 631	1 983	9 787	5 095	2 735
Native	115 280	115 280	101 648	1 116	5 696	1 604	1 913	9 402	4 942	2 519
Foreign born	4 375	4 375	4 220	46	278	27	70	385	153	216
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH										
Linguistically isolated households	977	977	883	—	45	24	29	13	20	44
Persons 5 years and over	109 989	109 989	97 038	1 162	5 228	1 506	1 807	8 876	4 888	2 576
In linguistically isolated households	2 430	2 430	2 212	—	140	64	39	48	39	144
Speak a language other than English	15 077	15 077	14 127	201	1 057	154	318	701	351	704
Do not speak English "very well"	5 434	5 434	4 935	54	357	91	175	264	97	283
Speak Spanish	12 846	12 846	12 045	130	918	130	318	379	167	571
Do not speak English "very well"	4 713	4 713	4 294	19	276	79	175	156	40	239
Linguistically isolated	2 113	2 113	1 914	—	108	59	39	32	26	123
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	907	907	881	27	68	16	—	144	115	58
Do not speak English "very well"	355	355	339	20	40	6	—	23	40	25
Linguistically isolated	89	89	86	—	—	3	—	—	13	17
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL										
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	34 059	34 059	30 530	161	1 736	388	452	2 724	3 267	1 235
Preprimary school	2 307	2 307	2 132	—	181	13	24	207	108	39
Public school	1 444	1 444	1 324	—	165	11	18	92	47	30
Elementary or high school	21 348	21 348	18 499	12	1 200	294	349	1 862	420	441
Public school	20 549	20 549	17 815	12	1 152	293	330	1 824	327	433
College	10 404	10 404	9 899	149	355	81	79	655	2 739	755
Public college	3 070	3 070	2 812	70	180	24	43	336	155	84
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT										
Persons 25 years and over	71 420	71 420	62 351	302	2 980	1 077	1 245	5 784	1 802	1 273
Less than 9th grade	7 696	7 696	6 784	—	386	82	205	278	47	272
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	9 853	9 853	8 203	12	451	234	293	587	153	243
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	20 383	20 383	17 141	47	1 089	352	358	1 719	282	274
Some college, no degree	15 357	15 357	13 430	202	715	269	169	1 433	463	210
Associate degree	3 324	3 324	3 038	13	185	39	82	369	47	50
Bachelor's degree	10 101	10 101	9 308	28	121	76	102	1 027	488	152
Graduate or professional degree	4 706	4 706	4 447	—	33	25	36	371	322	72
Percent high school graduate or higher	75.4	75.4	76.0	96.0	71.9	70.7	60.0	85.0	88.9	59.5
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	20.7	20.7	22.1	9.3	5.2	9.4	11.1	24.2	45.0	17.6
FERTILITY										
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	342	342	346	—	560	437	873	387	3	143
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	1 554	1 554	1 533	—	1 782	1 564	1 561	1 314	1 202	2 041
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	2 156	2 156	2 120	—	2 805	1 985	2 126	1 928	2 288	2 568
RESIDENCE IN 1985										
Persons 5 years and over	109 989	109 989	97 038	1 162	5 228	1 506	1 807	8 876	4 888	2 576
Same house	48 293	48 293	40 327	89	1 704	791	1 068	3 069	1 202	915
Different house in United States	58 638	58 638	53 697	984	3 210	708	716	5 294	3 456	1 588
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	26 136	26 136	24 500	35	1 613	223	437	2 325	612	707
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	3 451	3 451	1 838	—	105	240	99	308	24	65
Different MSA/PMSA	17 926	17 926	17 003	684	799	130	88	1 738	2 138	474
Not in an MSA/PMSA	11 125	11 125	10 356	265	693	115	92	923	682	342
Abroad	3 058	3 058	3 014	89	314	7	23	513	230	73
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE										
Urban population	107 052	107 052	105 868	1 162	5 974	1 182	1 722	7 243	5 095	2 735
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	78 901	78 901	77 921	—	4 599	1 010	1 158	5 518	2 501	1 550
Rural population	12 603	12 603	—	—	—	449	261	2 544	—	—
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	5 240	5 240	—	—	—	47	47	541	—	—
On farms	983	983	—	—	—	12	67	87	—	—
JOURNEY TO WORK										
Workers 16 years and over	54 481	54 481	48 196	1 134	2 798	787	877	4 999	2 145	1 045
Car, truck, or van	50 467	50 467	44 601	874	2 625	761	843	4 842	1 573	798
Drove alone	43 986	43 986	38 937	615	2 059	659	710	4 298	1 389	617
Carpooled	6 481	6 481	5 664	259	566	102	133	544	184	181
Public transportation (including taxicab)	290	290	276	—	29	2	—	10	—	—
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	257	257	243	—	29	2	—	10	—	—
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	13	13	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Walked	1 628	1 628	1 493	198	53	6	—	—	359	220
Other means	783	783	732	62	59	—	28	52	101	12
Worked at home	1 313	1 313	1 094	—	32	18	6	95	112	15
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.08	1.08	1.07	1.18	1.13	1.08	1.09	1.06	1.07	1.15
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	15.0	15.0	14.2	6.4	15.7	17.8	15.4	16.1	10.3	10.9
Departure time for work:										
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	2 042	2 042	1 821	67	163	46	32	190	37	55
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	7 552	7 552	6 552	337	630	131	110	811	96	79
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	20 198	20 198	17 695	303	843	292	345	2 239	556	240
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	8 955	8 955	8 003	34	331	128	179	680	356	94
All other times	14 421	14 421	13 031	393	799	172	205	984	988	562
Worked in MSA of residence	52 192	52 192	46 466	1 127	2 693	751	823	4 806	2 086	1 002
Abilene city (pt.)	49 271	49 271	45 405	1 127	2 576	605	761	4 639	2 068	954
Merkel town	828	828	149	—	24	25	9	26	—	—
Remainder of Taylor County	2 093	2 093	912	—	93	121	53	141	18	48
Worked outside MSA of residence	2 289	2 289	1 730	7	105	36	54	193	59	43
Abilene city (pt.)	51	51	39	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
Hamlin city (pt.)	16	16	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Jones County	332	332	303	—	29	—	5	—	16	14
Callahan County	225	225	190	—	—	—	—	38	15	6
Sweetwater city	73	73	45	—	14	6	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Nolan County	96	96	58	10	10	1	—	—	—	—
Worked elsewhere	1 496	1 496	1 079	7	52	29	49	155	28	17

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Abilene city (pt.), Taylor County—Con.									
	Tract 103	Tract 104	Tract 105	Tract 106	Tract 107	Tract 108	Tract 109	Tract 110	Tract 111	Tract 112
PLACE OF BIRTH										
All persons	1 833	2 345	3 475	3 837	3 633	2 678	5 057	926	393	2 758
Native	1 758	2 151	3 379	3 786	3 346	2 294	5 027	824	367	2 643
Foreign born	75	194	96	51	287	384	30	102	26	115
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH										
Linguistically isolated households	27	95	27	17	61	51	—	49	19	16
Persons 5 years and over	1 624	2 157	3 062	3 618	3 303	2 400	4 773	836	357	2 515
In linguistically isolated households	118	262	79	35	157	130	—	167	29	50
Speak a language other than English	421	1 242	417	275	1 146	807	262	248	131	575
Do not speak English "very well"	197	548	132	122	306	268	46	199	60	252
Speak Spanish	415	1 218	374	215	1 133	792	189	248	124	561
Do not speak English "very well"	197	548	119	109	301	268	46	199	53	247
Linguistically isolated	109	247	49	35	143	117	—	167	22	50
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	—	8	17	26	—	—	7	—	—	9
Do not speak English "very well"	—	—	5	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Linguistically isolated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL										
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	532	615	778	1 014	955	677	1 583	163	55	704
Preprimary school	18	38	92	60	36	51	125	—	5	12
Public school	18	38	92	34	27	45	63	—	5	8
Elementary or high school	419	550	583	715	782	484	715	154	38	515
Public school	419	542	583	700	776	484	659	154	38	515
College	95	27	103	239	137	142	743	9	12	177
Public college	47	17	36	123	78	79	97	—	—	115
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT										
Persons 25 years and over	1 034	1 326	2 159	2 627	2 219	1 592	3 024	580	238	1 656
Less than 9th grade	224	483	185	89	616	386	282	172	87	290
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	234	316	320	248	553	364	346	158	53	291
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	322	335	824	843	584	412	682	131	26	564
Some college, no degree	152	123	482	614	312	223	528	49	23	284
Associate degree	57	26	95	189	57	95	133	16	9	79
Bachelor's degree	40	28	198	425	66	72	605	37	20	92
Graduate or professional degree	5	15	55	219	31	40	448	17	20	56
Percent high school graduate or higher	55.7	39.7	76.6	87.2	47.3	52.9	79.2	43.1	41.2	64.9
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	4.4	3.2	11.7	24.5	4.4	7.0	34.8	9.3	16.8	8.9
FERTILITY										
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	1 098	696	594	147	577	363	77	671	341	871
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	1 888	1 775	1 917	1 596	2 057	2 277	1 098	1 667	950	1 869
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	3 224	2 322	1 908	2 397	2 776	2 485	1 702	3 781	5 000	2 247
RESIDENCE IN 1985										
Same house	1 624	2 157	3 062	3 618	3 303	2 400	4 773	836	357	2 515
Different house in United States	819	1 313	1 781	2 464	1 679	1 044	1 779	503	143	1 057
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	777	774	1 256	1 120	1 578	1 216	2 934	293	207	1 427
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	420	570	781	579	1 051	663	1 503	214	144	969
Different MSA/PMSA	67	50	44	84	28	34	28	—	12	16
Not in an MSA/PMSA	111	49	132	277	342	282	958	56	14	202
Abroad	179	105	299	180	157	237	445	23	37	240
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE										
Urban population	1 833	2 345	3 475	3 837	3 633	2 678	5 057	926	393	2 758
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	1 373	2 051	2 697	3 670	3 006	2 153	3 246	672	187	2 235
Rural population	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
On farms	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
JOURNEY TO WORK										
Workers 16 years and over	596	839	1 541	1 945	1 259	853	2 543	311	117	1 127
Car, truck, or van	525	800	1 465	1 887	1 196	763	2 389	275	96	1 049
Drove alone	444	619	1 219	1 707	934	610	2 072	260	72	892
Carpooled	81	181	246	180	262	153	317	15	24	157
Public transportation (including taxicab)	37	7	8	—	16	9	20	10	12	11
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	37	7	8	—	16	9	11	10	12	—
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Walked	4	8	5	—	—	50	29	20	9	22
Other means	17	24	20	7	10	12	27	—	—	20
Worked at home	13	—	43	51	37	19	78	6	—	25
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.10	1.13	1.10	1.05	1.14	1.12	1.08	1.03	1.14	1.09
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	15.0	18.2	14.9	13.7	17.9	16.7	14.5	16.0	15.5	13.2
Departure time for work:										
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	74	64	69	39	44	42	75	—	—	41
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	90	176	129	186	231	129	192	—	25	210
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	172	253	618	820	441	279	1 014	119	43	323
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	81	90	245	379	186	57	559	66	29	193
All other times	166	256	437	470	320	327	625	120	20	335
Worked in MSA of residence	569	811	1 486	1 861	1 196	832	2 418	306	97	1 103
Abilene city (pt.)	555	787	1 447	1 824	1 153	821	2 340	289	97	1 086
Merkel town	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	—
Remainder of Taylor County	8	24	39	37	43	11	78	8	—	17
Worked outside MSA of residence	27	28	55	84	63	21	125	5	20	24
Abilene city (pt.)	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	7	—
Hamlin city (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Jones County	11	7	26	12	—	—	40	5	3	7
Callahan County	10	—	6	7	6	—	12	—	—	—
Sweetwater city	—	—	—	15	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Nolan County	—	—	7	—	5	—	—	—	—	6
Worked elsewhere	6	21	16	46	52	21	73	—	10	11

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Abilene city (pt.), Taylor County—Con.									
	Tract 113	Tract 114	Tract 115	Tract 116	Tract 117	Tract 118	Tract 119	Tract 120	Tract 121	Tract 122
PLACE OF BIRTH										
All persons	3 989	4 989	2 896	2 701	1 421	610	2 271	1 954	812	2 810
Native	3 845	4 789	2 832	2 635	1 316	583	2 058	1 906	812	2 759
Foreign born	144	200	64	66	105	27	213	48	—	51
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH										
Linguistically isolated households	34	32	—	12	14	35	56	4	—	49
Persons 5 years and over	3 681	4 556	2 661	2 465	1 327	538	2 119	1 787	812	2 608
In linguistically isolated households	34	85	—	57	14	66	156	7	119	119
Speak a language other than English	398	418	310	226	249	169	683	97	139	555
Do not speak English "very well"	111	141	43	99	84	83	304	20	—	301
Speak Spanish	348	316	300	199	238	162	645	65	139	458
Do not speak English "very well"	96	87	40	93	73	83	277	13	—	277
Linguistically isolated	28	66	—	57	14	66	156	—	—	114
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	38	34	3	6	—	—	27	24	—	9
Do not speak English "very well"	9	20	3	6	—	—	16	7	—	—
Linguistically isolated	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL										
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	1 223	1 256	725	688	299	132	570	537	145	648
Preprimary school	139	114	101	43	12	14	30	48	—	63
Public school	96	77	42	12	12	14	22	5	—	56
Elementary or high school	774	866	485	498	229	77	495	404	145	493
Public school	765	825	442	463	218	77	480	376	117	477
College	310	276	139	147	58	41	45	85	—	92
Public college	173	165	74	31	22	41	6	24	—	32
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT										
Persons 25 years and over	2 485	3 224	1 905	1 705	907	353	1 401	1 315	648	1 737
Less than 9th grade	150	250	201	117	188	82	483	19	362	263
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	363	444	326	207	197	98	292	108	69	417
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	935	1 100	505	465	267	76	303	203	169	542
Some college, no degree	527	736	376	438	151	81	190	184	25	372
Associate degree	93	212	45	67	23	5	43	54	—	43
Bachelor's degree	324	358	358	258	48	4	73	426	—	65
Graduate or professional degree	93	124	94	153	33	7	17	321	23	35
Percent high school graduate or higher	79.4	78.5	72.3	81.0	57.6	49.0	44.7	90.3	33.5	60.9
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	16.8	15.0	23.7	24.1	8.9	3.1	6.4	56.8	3.5	5.8
FERTILITY										
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	341	545	373	433	714	593	522	—	—	567
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	1 796	1 624	1 357	1 622	1 439	1 469	2 046	1 754	710	2 039
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	2 469	2 353	2 292	1 813	3 083	3 235	2 102	2 298	—	2 068
RESIDENCE IN 1985										
Persons 5 years and over	3 681	4 556	2 661	2 465	1 327	538	2 119	1 787	812	2 608
Same house	1 671	2 322	1 255	1 475	534	281	930	587	178	1 325
Different house in United States	1 955	2 178	1 400	985	719	246	1 158	1 200	634	1 274
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	1 100	1 227	850	534	367	120	659	731	—	537
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	54	62	55	42	60	45	126	32	—	11
Different MSA/PMSA	522	425	268	221	211	27	105	299	414	507
Not in an MSA/PMSA	279	464	227	188	81	54	268	138	220	219
Abroad	55	56	6	5	74	11	31	—	—	9
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE										
Urban population	3 989	4 989	2 896	2 701	1 421	610	2 271	1 954	812	2 810
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	3 077	3 876	2 766	2 388	1 092	422	1 816	1 660	—	2 086
Rural population	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
On farms	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
JOURNEY TO WORK										
Workers 16 years and over	1 859	2 288	1 276	1 185	611	221	861	845	—	989
Car, truck, or van	1 784	2 145	1 158	1 106	550	178	794	809	—	948
Drove alone	1 524	1 965	976	1 030	499	137	585	781	—	835
Carpooled	260	180	182	76	51	41	209	28	—	113
Public transportation (including taxicab)	19	32	26	—	15	—	—	—	—	—
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	19	19	26	—	15	—	—	—	—	—
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	—	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Walked	13	7	—	24	46	18	40	—	—	22
Other means	17	12	32	18	—	9	27	—	—	10
Worked at home	26	92	60	37	—	16	—	36	—	9
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.09	1.05	1.10	1.04	1.05	1.15	1.18	1.02	—	1.07
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	16.3	15.6	14.5	13.6	14.4	12.2	17.2	12.4	—	14.8
Departure time for work:										
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	104	131	75	25	26	11	64	8	—	64
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	300	329	123	138	94	20	99	64	—	100
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	597	843	439	428	190	12	299	424	—	389
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	331	381	283	228	101	60	94	177	—	107
All other times	501	512	296	329	200	102	305	136	—	320
Worked in MSA of residence	1 762	2 185	1 237	1 155	589	216	837	814	—	959
Abilene city (pt.)	1 721	2 129	1 209	1 137	589	205	828	797	—	935
Merkel town	9	6	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	—
Remainder of Taylor County	32	50	28	18	—	11	—	17	—	24
Worked outside MSA of residence	97	103	39	30	22	5	24	31	—	30
Abilene city (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	5
Hamlin city (pt.)	—	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Jones County	25	8	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Callahan County	—	7	7	7	7	—	5	—	—	—
Sweetwater city	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Nolan County	—	16	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	3
Worked elsewhere	72	72	12	18	15	5	11	31	—	22

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Abilene city (pt.), Taylor County—Con.									
	Tract 123	Tract 124	Tract 125	Tract 126	Tract 127	Tract 128	Tract 129	Tract 130 (pt.)	Tract 131 (pt.)	Tract 132 (pt.)
PLACE OF BIRTH										
All persons	4 302	2 572	3 504	3 181	7 492	5 666	3 803	1 162	5 974	125
Native	4 158	2 511	3 447	3 135	7 314	5 479	3 676	1 116	5 696	118
Foreign born	144	61	57	46	178	187	127	46	278	7
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH										
Linguistically isolated households	75	—	—	7	—	46	17	—	45	—
Persons 5 years and over	4 007	2 417	3 313	3 060	6 930	5 180	3 045	1 162	5 228	114
In linguistically isolated households	148	—	—	13	—	83	33	—	140	—
Speak a language other than English	459	113	188	113	402	556	310	201	1 057	—
Do not speak English "very well"	188	32	29	43	41	103	54	54	357	—
Speak Spanish	371	81	124	102	203	416	201	130	918	—
Do not speak English "very well"	168	16	13	37	7	66	18	19	276	—
Linguistically isolated	124	—	—	13	—	40	9	—	108	—
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	23	12	53	6	42	33	92	27	68	—
Do not speak English "very well"	12	12	16	6	26	17	30	20	40	—
Linguistically isolated	12	—	—	—	—	17	13	—	—	—
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL										
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	1 421	567	810	798	2 131	1 338	1 249	161	1 736	39
Preprimary school	39	45	61	91	150	42	172	—	181	—
Public school	24	23	41	42	54	9	132	—	165	—
Elementary or high school	678	379	581	538	1 687	635	823	12	1 200	26
Public school	656	379	542	524	1 634	619	800	12	1 152	26
College	704	143	168	169	294	661	254	149	355	13
Public college	125	70	51	61	146	277	116	70	180	—
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT										
Persons 25 years and over	2 471	1 810	2 452	2 386	4 787	3 012	1 732	302	2 980	72
Less than 9th grade	316	71	159	49	104	58	12	—	386	—
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	437	225	217	72	165	210	56	12	451	19
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	686	737	596	407	980	754	616	47	1 089	19
Some college, no degree	519	348	499	527	1 350	829	666	202	715	27
Associate degree	159	134	115	72	202	215	129	13	185	—
Bachelor's degree	178	206	583	878	1 345	697	196	28	121	—
Graduate or professional degree	176	89	283	381	641	249	57	—	33	7
Percent high school graduate or higher	69.5	83.6	84.7	94.9	94.4	91.1	96.1	96.0	71.9	73.6
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	14.3	16.3	35.3	52.8	41.5	31.4	14.6	9.3	5.2	9.7
FERTILITY										
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	295	357	264	32	128	302	979	—	560	—
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	1 273	1 227	1 602	1 426	1 278	959	1 964	—	1 782	2 368
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	2 204	1 939	1 812	2 298	1 829	1 692	2 188	—	2 805	2 000
RESIDENCE IN 1985										
Persons 5 years and over	4 007	2 417	3 313	3 060	6 930	5 180	3 045	1 162	5 228	114
Same house	1 750	1 388	1 890	2 018	2 673	836	294	89	1 704	—
Different house in United States	2 193	1 021	1 417	1 042	4 148	4 154	2 074	984	3 210	107
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	1 011	518	681	581	1 762	1 087	474	35	1 613	63
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	81	47	104	29	108	141	18	—	105	—
Different MSA/PMSA	523	250	381	313	1 757	1 684	1 035	684	799	26
Not in an MSA/PMSA	578	206	251	119	521	1 242	547	265	693	18
Abroad	64	8	6	—	109	190	677	89	314	7
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE										
Urban population	4 302	2 572	3 504	3 181	7 492	5 666	3 803	1 162	5 974	125
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	2 910	2 258	2 932	2 919	6 809	1 437	2 822	—	4 599	107
Rural population	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
On farms	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
JOURNEY TO WORK										
Workers 16 years and over	1 910	1 281	1 542	1 519	3 865	3 594	1 532	1 134	2 798	59
Car, truck, or van	1 649	1 215	1 470	1 453	3 725	3 394	1 473	874	2 625	59
Drove alone	1 478	1 153	1 350	1 359	3 476	3 047	1 342	615	2 059	40
Carpooled	171	62	120	94	249	347	131	259	566	19
Public transportation (including taxicab)	—	—	—	—	—	25	—	—	29	—
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	—	—	—	—	—	25	—	—	29	—
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Walked	208	7	19	—	6	90	16	198	53	—
Other means	13	16	17	12	15	67	24	62	59	—
Worked at home	40	43	36	54	119	18	19	—	32	—
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.06	1.03	1.05	1.03	1.04	1.06	1.05	1.18	1.13	1.22
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	12.8	13.1	14.8	15.1	14.4	14.5	11.4	6.4	15.7	12.1
Departure time for work:										
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	84	13	47	31	63	52	71	67	163	—
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	242	214	116	58	426	644	333	337	630	26
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	627	503	671	624	1 769	1 384	540	303	843	26
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	207	232	402	501	838	578	95	34	331	7
All other times	710	276	270	251	650	918	474	393	799	—
Worked in MSA of residence	1 820	1 247	1 478	1 443	3 747	3 485	1 498	1 127	2 693	59
Abilene city (pt.)	1 766	1 230	1 441	1 407	3 657	3 423	1 486	1 127	2 576	53
Merkel town	—	—	8	—	33	13	—	—	24	6
Remainder of Taylor County	54	17	29	36	57	49	12	—	93	—
Worked outside MSA of residence	90	34	64	76	118	109	34	7	105	—
Abilene city (pt.)	7	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hamlin city (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Jones County	21	14	19	4	7	22	—	—	29	—
Callahan County	15	—	10	14	16	—	16	—	—	—
Sweetwater city	—	—	6	—	7	—	—	—	14	—
Remainder of Nolan County	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	10	—
Worked elsewhere	47	20	23	58	79	87	18	7	52	—

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Abilene city (pt.), Taylor County—Con.		Remainder of Taylor County						
	Tract 133 (pt.)	Tract 134 (pt.)	Tract 130 (pt.)	Tract 131 (pt.)	Tract 132 (pt.)	Tract 133 (pt.)	Tract 134 (pt.)	Tract 135	Tract 136
PLACE OF BIRTH									
All persons	1 670	7 199	—	—	1 506	313	2 588	4 355	5 025
Native	1 606	6 821	—	—	1 486	307	2 581	4 315	4 943
Foreign born	64	378	—	—	20	6	7	40	82
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH									
Linguistically isolated households	25	6	—	—	24	4	7	5	54
Persons 5 years and over	1 506	6 413	—	—	1 392	301	2 463	4 088	4 707
In linguistically isolated households	31	16	—	—	64	8	32	9	105
Speak a language other than English	306	599	—	—	154	12	102	213	469
Do not speak English "very well"	165	173	—	—	91	10	91	61	246
Speak Spanish	306	316	—	—	130	12	63	176	420
Do not speak English "very well"	165	104	—	—	79	10	52	58	220
Linguistically isolated	31	—	—	—	59	8	32	9	91
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	—	144	—	—	16	—	—	—	10
Do not speak English "very well"	—	23	—	—	6	—	—	—	10
Linguistically isolated	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL									
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	383	2 096	—	—	349	69	628	1 150	1 333
Preprimary school	24	179	—	—	13	—	28	50	84
Public school	18	73	—	—	11	—	19	42	48
Elementary or high school	294	1 364	—	—	268	55	498	897	1 131
Public school	275	1 326	—	—	267	55	498	854	1 060
College	65	553	—	—	68	14	102	203	118
Public college	43	274	—	—	24	—	62	104	68
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT									
Persons 25 years and over	1 033	4 104	—	—	1 005	212	1 680	2 905	3 267
Less than 9th grade	196	185	—	—	82	9	93	275	453
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	243	296	—	—	215	50	291	429	665
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	253	1 113	—	—	333	105	606	1 140	1 058
Some college, no degree	138	1 067	—	—	242	31	366	624	664
Associate degree	79	297	—	—	39	3	72	66	106
Bachelor's degree	88	851	—	—	76	14	176	288	239
Graduate or professional degree	36	295	—	—	18	—	76	83	82
Percent high school graduate or higher	57.5	88.3	—	—	70.4	72.2	77.1	75.8	65.8
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	12.0	27.9	—	—	9.4	6.6	15.0	12.8	9.8
FERTILITY									
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	898	462	—	—	463	643	153	362	265
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	1 551	1 219	—	—	1 464	1 667	1 843	1 703	1 828
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	2 200	1 805	—	—	1 984	1 647	2 277	2 000	3 045
RESIDENCE IN 1985									
Persons 5 years and over	1 506	6 413	—	—	1 392	301	2 463	4 088	4 707
Same house	845	1 583	—	—	791	223	1 486	2 419	3 047
Different house in United States	638	4 334	—	—	601	78	960	1 662	1 640
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	404	1 933	—	—	160	33	392	520	531
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	76	190	—	—	240	23	118	641	591
Different MSA/PMSA	68	1 449	—	—	104	20	289	272	238
Not in an MSA/PMSA	90	762	—	—	97	2	161	229	280
Abroad	23	496	—	—	—	—	17	7	20
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE									
Urban population	1 670	7 199	—	—	1 057	52	44	—	31
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	1 130	5 474	—	—	903	28	44	—	5
Rural population	—	—	—	—	449	261	2 544	4 355	4 994
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	—	—	—	—	47	47	541	1 828	2 777
On farms	—	—	—	—	12	67	87	403	414
JOURNEY TO WORK									
Workers 16 years and over	744	3 762	—	—	728	133	1 237	1 987	2 208
Car, truck, or van	724	3 652	—	—	702	119	1 190	1 845	2 010
Drove alone	594	3 257	—	—	619	116	1 041	1 576	1 697
Carpooled	130	395	—	—	83	3	149	269	313
Public transportation (including taxicab)	—	—	—	—	2	—	10	2	—
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	—	—	—	—	2	—	10	2	—
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Walked	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	35	94
Other means	20	52	—	—	—	8	—	34	9
Worked at home	—	58	—	—	18	6	37	71	87
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.11	1.06	—	—	1.07	1.01	1.07	1.09	1.09
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	15.6	14.4	—	—	18.3	14.0	21.4	25.3	19.5
Departure time for work:									
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	22	160	—	—	46	10	30	64	71
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	89	627	—	—	105	21	184	312	378
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	280	1 626	—	—	266	65	613	780	779
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	165	516	—	—	121	14	164	301	352
All other times	188	775	—	—	172	17	209	459	533
Worked in MSA of residence	692	3 656	—	—	692	131	1 150	1 683	2 070
Abilene city (pt.)	669	3 599	—	—	552	92	1 040	1 161	1 021
Merkel town	9	17	—	—	19	—	9	—	651
Remainder of Taylor County	14	40	—	—	121	39	101	522	598
Worked outside MSA of residence	52	106	—	—	36	2	87	304	130
Abilene city (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12
Hamlin city (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Jones County	5	—	24	—	—	—	—	11	18
Callahan County	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	21	—
Sweetwater city	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	3	19
Remainder of Nolan County	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	9	28
Worked elsewhere	47	82	—	—	29	2	73	260	53

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Abilene, TX MSA	Taylor County		Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Taylor County					Abilene city (pt.), Taylor County	
		Total	Abilene city (pt.)	Tract 130	Tract 131	Tract 132	Tract 133	Tract 134	Tract 101	Tract 102
LABOR FORCE STATUS										
Persons 16 years and over	90 055	90 055	79 737	1 162	4 000	1 254	1 498	7 050	4 503	2 161
In labor force	59 024	59 024	52 343	1 162	3 097	863	942	5 303	2 345	1 253
Percent of persons 16 years and over	65.5	65.5	65.6	100.0	77.4	68.8	62.9	75.2	52.1	58.0
Civilian labor force	53 841	53 841	47 246	—	2 688	839	938	4 599	2 327	1 247
Employed	50 278	50 278	43 962	—	2 406	777	873	4 472	2 189	1 073
Unemployed	3 563	3 563	3 284	—	282	62	65	127	138	174
Percent of civilian labor force	6.6	6.6	7.0	—	10.5	7.4	6.9	2.8	5.9	14.0
Not in labor force	31 031	31 031	27 394	—	903	391	556	1 747	2 158	908
Institutionalized persons	2 298	2 298	2 264	—	12	—	—	84	—	—
Enrolled in school	5 396	5 396	4 945	—	152	67	56	361	1 516	330
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	11 231	11 231	9 565	—	123	129	184	500	384	278
Females 16 years and over	47 213	47 213	41 932	117	2 102	630	752	3 615	2 239	1 202
In labor force	26 376	26 376	23 515	117	1 429	390	367	2 339	1 114	641
Percent of females 16 years and over	55.9	55.9	56.1	100.0	68.0	61.9	48.8	64.7	49.8	53.3
Civilian labor force	25 758	25 758	22 897	—	1 381	390	367	2 209	1 114	641
Employed	24 160	24 160	21 414	—	1 231	364	356	2 143	1 030	549
Unemployed	1 598	1 598	1 483	—	150	26	11	66	84	92
Percent of civilian labor force	6.2	6.2	6.5	—	10.9	6.7	3.0	3.0	7.5	14.4
With own children under 6 years	8 166	8 166	7 313	—	615	104	160	875	184	135
In labor force	5 046	5 046	4 600	—	389	62	85	524	101	67
With own children 6 to 17 years only	8 157	8 157	7 084	—	439	123	126	674	113	108
In labor force	6 202	6 202	5 356	—	295	105	74	582	77	84
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	11 289	11 289	10 213	—	852	130	184	1 121	275	190
All parents present in household in labor force	6 657	6 657	6 133	—	549	74	90	654	147	71
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	19 903	19 903	17 238	—	1 210	274	328	1 764	362	411
All parents present in household in labor force	13 943	13 943	12 147	—	819	215	213	1 337	244	272
Persons 16 to 19 years	7 716	7 716	7 009	207	376	102	101	489	1 274	366
Not enrolled in school	1 709	1 709	1 580	199	148	14	46	131	13	47
Unemployed or not in labor force	748	748	695	—	58	11	40	61	13	5
Not high school graduate	777	777	732	—	69	6	46	63	6	27
Employed	252	252	232	—	26	—	6	26	—	22
Unemployed	111	111	110	—	14	1	—	—	6	—
Not in labor force	414	414	390	—	29	5	40	37	—	5
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES										
Employed persons 16 years and over	50 278	50 278	43 962	—	2 406	777	873	4 472	2 189	1 073
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	5 496	5 496	4 935	—	153	74	90	506	181	49
Professional specialty occupations	7 913	7 913	7 261	—	175	78	95	769	644	169
Technicians and related support occupations	1 988	1 988	1 817	—	118	15	55	229	51	51
Sales occupations	6 712	6 712	5 869	—	289	135	62	526	248	99
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	7 905	7 905	6 858	—	356	121	87	766	467	193
Private household occupations	383	383	358	—	42	1	—	—	6	26
Protective service occupations	718	718	643	—	41	11	21	110	33	6
Service occupations, except protective and household	7 110	7 110	6 363	—	478	148	154	473	253	213
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	1 056	1 056	686	—	32	20	49	127	41	22
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	5 312	5 312	4 360	—	295	89	102	613	145	161
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	2 001	2 001	1 707	—	201	21	64	110	14	30
Transportation and material moving occupations	2 205	2 205	1 840	—	127	34	67	180	45	8
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	1 479	1 479	1 265	—	99	30	27	63	61	46
Construction	2 165	2 165	1 709	—	82	70	41	192	47	66
Manufacturing	5 104	5 104	4 408	—	327	51	91	462	65	123
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	3 748	3 748	3 257	—	275	47	85	287	155	51
Wholesale and retail trade	12 097	12 097	10 499	—	595	209	245	957	446	181
Finance, insurance, and real estate	2 596	2 596	2 262	—	98	45	16	267	142	43
Business and repair services	2 220	2 220	1 962	—	110	46	57	143	53	32
Professional and related services	15 127	15 127	13 753	—	490	183	190	1 306	1 095	477
CLASS OF WORKER										
Employed persons 16 years and over	50 278	50 278	43 962	—	2 406	777	873	4 472	2 189	1 073
Private wage and salary workers	36 532	36 532	32 083	—	1 853	512	676	3 238	1 822	969
Government workers	9 028	9 028	8 045	—	420	173	103	926	268	52
Local government workers	3 706	3 706	3 255	—	146	57	64	295	71	34
Self-employed workers	4 410	4 410	3 634	—	133	89	80	296	99	52
WORK STATUS IN 1989										
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	64 461	64 461	57 297	1 146	3 186	962	946	5 788	3 676	1 511
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	49 422	49 422	43 729	1 036	2 534	772	730	4 900	1 919	884
50 to 52 weeks	34 148	34 148	30 121	779	1 800	550	516	3 511	797	426
40 to 49 weeks	5 935	5 935	5 407	153	326	69	101	694	192	67
27 to 39 weeks	3 375	3 375	2 932	30	125	43	33	319	177	111
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	7 019	7 019	6 289	69	352	88	101	406	645	224
DISABILITY										
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	69 236	69 236	60 984	—	3 444	1 093	1 274	5 659	4 017	1 830
With a mobility or self-care limitation	3 063	3 063	2 643	—	166	46	65	176	24	86
With a mobility limitation	1 613	1 613	1 415	—	98	24	37	113	11	28
In labor force	357	357	279	—	26	4	14	45	7	4
With a self-care limitation	2 378	2 378	2 065	—	113	31	60	109	17	79
With a work disability	5 732	5 732	5 041	—	366	81	132	317	131	129
In labor force	2 298	2 298	2 002	—	191	26	49	137	70	27
Prevented from working	2 813	2 813	2 470	—	138	46	65	117	20	79
No work disability	63 504	63 504	55 943	—	3 078	1 012	1 142	5 342	3 886	1 701
In labor force	49 507	49 507	43 473	—	2 485	805	853	4 359	2 189	1 187
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	13 338	13 338	11 392	—	135	137	220	603	468	325
With a mobility or self-care limitation	3 111	3 111	2 643	—	34	51	65	158	68	78
With a mobility limitation	2 369	2 369	2 019	—	28	34	39	98	51	61
With a self-care limitation	2 095	2 095	1 812	—	24	34	44	108	38	56
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989										
No workers	3 136	3 136	2 688	—	80	32	58	203	106	76
Mean family income (dollars)	20 299	20 299	21 473	—	14 838	17 062	9 324	20 283	27 797	10 924
1 worker	9 220	9 220	8 037	—	423	118	199	557	213	204
Mean family income (dollars)	31 609	31 609	32 684	—	17 149	19 285	21 148	27 263	36 748	17 420
2 or more workers	18 751	18 751	16 342	—	1 003	336	303	2 090	509	222
Mean family income (dollars)	41 903	41 903	41 963	—	28 275	35 040	42 432	41 452	35 768	30 847

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Abilene city (pt.), Taylor County—Con.									
	Tract 103	Tract 104	Tract 105	Tract 106	Tract 107	Tract 108	Tract 109	Tract 110	Tract 111	Tract 112
LABOR FORCE STATUS										
Persons 16 years and over	1 247	1 696	2 503	2 973	2 652	1 972	4 049	714	325	2 005
In labor force	658	992	1 717	2 038	1 430	1 045	2 762	364	117	1 274
Percent of persons 16 years and over	52.8	58.5	68.6	68.6	53.9	53.0	68.2	51.0	36.0	63.5
Civilian labor force	619	984	1 678	1 987	1 423	1 037	2 690	364	117	1 229
Employed	569	863	1 516	1 905	1 291	858	2 525	311	117	1 104
Unemployed	50	121	162	82	132	179	165	53	—	125
Percent of civilian labor force	8.1	12.3	9.7	4.1	9.3	17.3	6.1	14.6	—	10.2
Not in labor force	589	704	786	935	1 222	927	1 287	350	208	731
Institutionalized persons	182	—	—	—	197	86	107	—	78	—
Enrolled in school	53	107	87	120	166	65	251	20	11	80
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	151	308	344	438	333	475	485	151	51	379
Females 16 years and over	667	943	1 413	1 560	1 490	1 158	2 154	381	196	1 067
In labor force	284	453	807	943	692	511	1 283	152	57	596
Percent of females 16 years and over	42.6	48.0	57.1	60.4	46.4	44.1	59.6	39.9	29.1	55.9
Civilian labor force	284	453	807	933	692	511	1 273	152	57	596
Employed	272	397	748	907	615	420	1 208	128	57	537
Unemployed	12	56	59	26	77	91	65	24	—	59
Percent of civilian labor force	4.2	12.4	7.3	2.8	11.1	17.8	5.1	15.8	—	9.9
With own children under 6 years	135	165	264	219	239	151	268	56	24	211
In labor force	57	99	204	165	170	94	177	24	13	165
With own children 6 to 17 years only	118	186	234	334	240	132	307	33	8	192
In labor force	62	123	195	272	120	108	260	24	8	133
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	202	239	490	256	376	328	306	93	36	280
All parents present in household in labor force	81	161	386	176	180	237	199	42	16	217
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	360	481	556	703	635	404	741	91	32	504
All parents present in household in labor force	174	284	432	592	330	258	565	47	14	336
Persons 16 to 19 years	93	172	178	194	213	194	196	43	26	96
Not enrolled in school	36	31	32	29	40	104	51	13	20	19
Unemployed or not in labor force	6	19	3	11	25	89	23	13	7	10
Not high school graduate	20	13	13	13	30	45	17	13	20	19
Employed	14	6	13	7	11	—	9	—	13	9
Unemployed	—	7	—	—	39	—	—	—	—	6
Not in labor force	6	—	—	6	19	6	8	13	7	4
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES										
Employed persons 16 years and over	569	863	1 516	1 905	1 291	858	2 525	311	117	1 104
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	29	31	130	226	65	56	379	25	—	96
Professional specialty occupations	55	30	161	360	67	106	546	5	6	74
Technicians and related support occupations	27	10	56	62	67	6	112	7	18	32
Sales occupations	55	89	225	265	74	98	282	54	11	151
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	110	90	281	350	149	103	391	26	30	165
Private household occupations	8	14	10	5	19	9	47	5	—	14
Protective service occupations	3	6	30	21	—	—	79	5	—	5
Service occupations, except protective and household	118	284	291	217	314	205	250	87	14	266
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	14	25	29	48	40	15	67	6	—	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	74	116	142	196	208	85	140	36	9	111
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	22	62	35	56	133	80	53	10	11	93
Transportation and material moving occupations	31	42	74	76	103	72	102	14	7	59
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	23	64	52	23	52	23	77	34	5	38
Construction	32	68	30	105	119	44	54	13	4	35
Manufacturing	51	113	145	215	186	134	186	24	12	135
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	58	69	172	201	90	67	125	—	12	51
Wholesale and retail trade	183	226	414	348	220	222	484	95	20	303
Finance, insurance, and real estate	—	17	101	123	13	14	122	23	5	84
Business and repair services	20	57	70	66	105	46	109	48	5	80
Professional and related services	124	206	393	616	328	242	1 039	52	36	313
CLASS OF WORKER										
Employed persons 16 years and over	569	863	1 516	1 905	1 291	858	2 525	311	117	1 104
Private wage and salary workers	427	715	1 163	1 265	944	704	1 776	226	98	861
Government workers	113	129	256	345	217	122	532	43	19	175
Local government workers	55	45	120	151	93	67	256	25	10	62
Self-employed workers	22	19	93	282	117	32	195	34	—	58
WORK STATUS IN 1989										
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	731	989	1 713	2 214	1 517	1 161	3 020	357	139	1 346
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	527	837	1 282	1 718	1 191	844	2 342	248	113	1 011
50 to 52 weeks	363	527	982	1 288	763	450	1 539	164	54	749
40 to 49 weeks	39	120	149	199	218	156	231	18	12	147
27 to 39 weeks	50	68	64	95	68	71	190	21	35	53
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	127	45	246	212	148	117	347	66	12	128
DISABILITY										
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	863	1 367	2 022	2 395	2 059	1 375	3 284	544	191	1 545
With a mobility or self-care limitation	45	102	81	105	156	138	89	49	33	94
With a mobility limitation	29	49	67	46	62	51	60	21	18	31
In labor force	—	6	26	7	7	17	10	—	—	5
With a self-care limitation	42	89	58	84	136	126	64	40	15	74
With a work disability	119	120	228	170	265	147	206	86	22	213
In labor force	53	20	113	94	67	49	82	25	—	82
Prevented from working	60	92	78	56	148	84	118	61	12	120
No work disability	744	1 247	1 794	2 225	1 794	1 228	3 078	458	169	1 332
In labor force	554	951	1 467	1 804	1 300	960	2 507	320	117	1 111
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	163	321	442	527	389	503	586	170	56	415
With a mobility or self-care limitation	78	123	124	62	111	130	143	64	26	107
With a mobility limitation	74	92	98	43	84	90	85	57	19	85
With a self-care limitation	67	77	74	45	74	87	113	39	26	88
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989										
No workers	38	119	103	112	102	119	93	55	12	94
Mean family income (dollars)	12 136	11 661	17 511	22 488	9 984	14 729	15 620	46 473	3 450	18 749
1 worker	165	180	291	291	266	195	337	127	41	242
Mean family income (dollars)	20 064	16 780	22 759	37 905	19 703	17 182	38 273	15 578	14 781	17 470
2 or more workers	230	294	544	785	452	286	791	43	23	363
Mean family income (dollars)	27 730	27 195	37 298	44 719	30 756	26 757	45 760	22 308	26 916	49 061

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Abilene city (pt.), Taylor County—Con.									
	Tract 113	Tract 114	Tract 115	Tract 116	Tract 117	Tract 118	Tract 119	Tract 120	Tract 121	Tract 122
LABOR FORCE STATUS										
Persons 16 years and over	3 015	3 667	2 180	1 977	1 085	479	1 657	1 412	756	2 183
In labor force	2 077	2 490	1 370	1 247	701	282	979	906	—	1 119
Percent of persons 16 years and over	68.9	67.9	62.8	63.1	64.6	58.9	59.1	64.2	—	51.3
Civilian labor force	1 999	2 403	1 361	1 195	680	277	972	881	—	1 092
Employed	1 826	2 222	1 295	1 146	601	220	891	849	—	971
Unemployed	173	181	66	49	79	57	81	32	—	121
Percent of civilian labor force	8.7	7.5	4.8	4.1	11.6	20.6	8.3	3.6	—	11.1
Not in labor force	938	1 177	810	730	384	197	678	506	756	1 064
Institutionalized persons	—	89	—	—	—	—	—	—	756	372
Enrolled in school	163	75	38	76	20	19	34	98	—	109
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	452	487	394	410	162	89	318	196	—	326
Females 16 years and over	1 653	2 039	1 193	1 101	532	290	913	728	352	993
In labor force	1 028	1 168	647	590	328	148	405	385	—	488
Percent of females 16 years and over	62.2	57.3	54.2	53.6	61.7	51.0	44.4	52.9	—	49.1
Civilian labor force	1 019	1 162	647	583	328	148	405	382	—	479
Employed	964	1 072	630	565	300	121	394	357	—	442
Unemployed	55	90	17	18	28	27	11	25	—	37
Percent of civilian labor force	5.4	7.7	2.6	3.1	8.5	18.2	2.7	6.5	—	7.7
With own children under 6 years	248	395	174	236	96	44	127	140	—	171
In labor force	179	286	117	175	82	31	34	62	—	98
With own children 6 to 17 years only	346	325	148	177	86	29	156	138	—	115
In labor force	287	269	103	142	62	26	104	114	—	109
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	366	568	277	278	124	76	168	184	—	227
All parents present in household in labor force	248	399	188	198	105	39	60	70	—	143
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	677	779	489	449	242	67	434	380	—	368
All parents present in household in labor force	515	618	291	361	163	44	225	268	—	254
Persons 16 to 19 years	290	161	99	113	86	47	75	89	80	195
Not enrolled in school	43	23	45	50	62	7	13	5	54	80
Unemployed or not in labor force	17	17	17	31	10	7	8	5	54	48
Not high school graduate	8	13	27	23	36	7	8	5	54	57
Employed	—	6	17	—	26	—	—	—	—	9
Unemployed	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	17
Not in labor force	8	7	—	23	10	7	8	5	54	31
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES										
Employed persons 16 years and over	1 826	2 222	1 295	1 146	601	220	891	849	—	971
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	171	232	88	107	51	30	45	168	—	39
Professional specialty occupations	237	382	220	231	63	10	58	331	—	32
Technicians and related support occupations	36	68	50	76	9	6	14	7	—	27
Sales occupations	175	345	209	153	73	8	61	96	—	118
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	334	384	238	130	69	36	91	92	—	140
Private household occupations	23	22	27	—	—	—	24	10	—	—
Protective service occupations	29	48	6	15	7	—	—	—	—	22
Service occupations, except protective and household	201	266	173	159	135	69	277	52	—	218
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	17	7	45	17	28	5	20	6	—	9
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	261	246	134	112	75	15	162	50	—	182
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	131	87	16	23	36	4	55	4	—	80
Transportation and material moving occupations	154	71	62	73	33	—	43	33	—	70
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	57	64	27	50	22	37	41	—	—	34
Construction	77	74	34	16	84	9	76	13	—	93
Manufacturing	293	301	94	125	97	29	74	85	—	132
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	139	125	141	55	25	—	74	60	—	74
Wholesale and retail trade	428	538	308	319	123	52	230	155	—	226
Finance, insurance, and real estate	123	119	56	31	—	19	15	53	—	21
Business and repair services	90	58	105	71	14	38	21	36	—	50
Professional and related services	462	686	380	351	155	56	254	381	—	248
CLASS OF WORKER										
Employed persons 16 years and over	1 826	2 222	1 295	1 146	601	220	891	849	—	971
Private wage and salary workers	1 269	1 603	934	782	431	176	645	620	—	679
Government workers	372	364	224	227	98	25	211	87	—	195
Local government workers	158	182	120	77	40	17	86	40	—	70
Self-employed workers	172	245	137	131	72	19	35	133	—	88
WORK STATUS IN 1989										
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	2 121	2 691	1 527	1 303	709	288	1 013	982	36	1 330
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	1 698	2 129	1 129	967	457	227	754	828	—	938
50 to 52 weeks	1 231	1 534	749	710	273	147	460	643	—	564
40 to 49 weeks	124	258	103	148	84	18	72	62	—	79
27 to 39 weeks	163	114	94	53	28	—	102	49	—	135
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	186	327	216	193	160	21	141	59	—	168
DISABILITY										
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	2 397	2 866	1 650	1 404	895	362	1 295	1 171	—	1 405
With a mobility or self-care limitation	92	124	111	66	69	32	167	47	—	80
With a mobility limitation	64	65	78	38	52	20	101	7	—	52
In labor force	28	12	5	4	—	—	34	—	—	3
With a self-care limitation	63	124	88	66	54	26	118	40	—	36
With a work disability	217	339	197	119	133	62	212	32	—	154
In labor force	96	138	45	47	18	9	90	9	—	66
Prevented from working	115	132	137	56	108	47	122	17	—	81
No work disability	2 180	2 527	1 453	1 285	762	300	1 083	1 139	—	1 251
In labor force	1 815	2 127	1 189	1 042	655	245	845	857	—	973
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	540	625	521	521	169	112	355	216	—	379
With a mobility or self-care limitation	76	84	119	139	88	11	196	31	—	133
With a mobility limitation	56	72	85	86	71	11	147	25	—	115
With a self-care limitation	42	41	81	114	59	11	161	13	—	72
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989										
No workers	118	125	74	91	83	20	100	72	—	71
Mean family income (dollars)	18 340	26 925	22 302	20 820	13 815	14 174	8 771	48 018	—	20 999
1 worker	384	392	240	237	101	49	159	233	—	253
Mean family income (dollars)	21 179	31 505	43 349	32 230	14 093	7 603	15 379	64 504	—	19 071
2 or more workers	624	912	511	375	197	76	297	317	—	310
Mean family income (dollars)	35 864	38 949	44 721	35 132	24 721	22 312	26 523	92 532	—	34 173

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Abilene city (pt.), Taylor County—Con.									
	Tract 123	Tract 124	Tract 125	Tract 126	Tract 127	Tract 128	Tract 129	Tract 130 (pt.)	Tract 131 (pt.)	Tract 132 (pt.)
LABOR FORCE STATUS										
Persons 16 years and over	3 464	2 076	2 755	2 575	5 347	4 620	2 088	1 162	4 000	84
In labor force	2 137	1 337	1 581	1 575	4 022	3 803	1 593	1 162	3 097	64
Percent of persons 16 years and over	61.7	64.4	57.4	61.2	75.2	82.3	76.3	100.0	77.4	76.2
Civilian labor force	2 095	1 294	1 492	1 531	3 661	3 008	706	—	2 688	64
Employed	1 921	1 244	1 459	1 502	3 570	2 824	657	—	2 406	59
Unemployed	174	50	33	29	91	184	49	—	282	5
Percent of civilian labor force	8.3	3.9	2.2	1.9	2.5	6.1	6.9	—	10.5	7.8
Not in labor force	1 327	739	1 174	1 000	1 325	817	495	—	903	20
Institutionalized persons	28	14	183	76	—	—	—	—	12	—
Enrolled in school	315	72	98	116	148	191	77	—	152	7
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	596	327	502	460	389	197	—	—	123	—
Females 16 years and over	1 852	1 136	1 554	1 405	2 739	2 319	1 113	117	2 102	36
In labor force	1 024	615	740	626	1 732	1 715	645	117	1 429	30
Percent of females 16 years and over	55.3	54.1	47.6	44.6	63.2	74.0	58.0	100.0	68.0	83.3
Civilian labor force	1 018	615	713	626	1 673	1 570	613	—	1 381	30
Employed	957	586	693	618	1 628	1 461	570	—	1 231	25
Unemployed	61	29	20	8	45	109	43	—	150	5
Percent of civilian labor force	6.0	4.7	2.8	1.3	2.7	6.9	7.0	—	10.9	16.7
With own children under 6 years	283	141	163	97	453	386	597	—	615	13
In labor force	206	57	107	52	278	246	305	—	389	13
With own children 6 to 17 years only	268	190	255	274	887	300	349	—	439	12
In labor force	199	159	203	189	667	242	226	—	295	12
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	341	179	212	151	619	489	895	—	852	11
All parents present in household in labor force	254	70	133	75	352	248	405	—	549	11
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	591	381	582	517	1 760	598	882	—	1 210	35
All parents present in household in labor force	412	261	439	350	1 288	485	593	—	819	30
Persons 16 to 19 years	489	156	136	121	386	335	77	207	376	5
Not enrolled in school	66	20	16	—	63	90	19	199	148	—
Unemployed or not in labor force	16	11	16	—	22	41	8	—	58	—
Not high school graduate	26	17	8	—	22	19	8	—	69	—
Employed	15	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	26	—
Unemployed	—	—	—	—	—	11	—	—	14	—
Not in labor force	11	8	8	—	22	8	8	—	29	—
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES										
Employed persons 16 years and over	1 921	1 244	1 459	1 502	3 570	2 824	657	—	2 406	59
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	160	176	218	298	870	342	62	—	153	13
Professional specialty occupations	265	186	364	424	719	535	117	—	175	7
Technicians and related support occupations	97	49	58	62	142	245	26	—	118	—
Sales occupations	211	164	261	348	688	451	126	—	289	7
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	364	232	261	165	553	369	64	—	356	13
Private household occupations	11	—	11	5	9	10	—	—	42	—
Protective service occupations	19	17	31	6	27	56	10	—	41	—
Service occupations, except protective and household	337	161	60	54	143	392	183	—	478	—
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	26	6	12	28	—	10	—	—	32	7
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	214	148	93	78	200	157	37	—	295	6
Machinists, assemblers, and inspectors	78	44	21	29	50	100	5	—	201	—
Transportation and material moving occupations	62	39	47	5	71	113	7	—	127	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	77	22	22	—	98	44	20	—	99	—
Construction	43	75	50	51	69	86	23	—	82	13
Manufacturing	211	94	105	72	363	213	5	—	327	6
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	174	101	124	89	215	202	37	—	275	—
Wholesale and retail trade	466	288	287	334	1 042	877	234	—	595	14
Finance, insurance, and real estate	41	67	130	137	290	112	31	—	98	5
Business and repair services	75	66	56	29	148	154	7	—	110	—
Professional and related services	653	409	521	549	988	836	253	—	490	7
CLASS OF WORKER										
Employed persons 16 years and over	1 921	1 244	1 459	1 502	3 570	2 824	657	—	2 406	59
Private wage and salary workers	1 421	766	1 015	1 033	2 458	2 072	401	—	1 853	52
Government workers	410	359	245	216	623	644	220	—	420	7
Local government workers	232	141	119	116	222	195	40	—	146	—
Self-employed workers	90	113	199	223	465	89	36	—	133	—
WORK STATUS IN 1989										
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	2 391	1 501	1 761	1 766	4 285	3 972	1 723	1 146	3 186	71
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	1 641	1 124	1 437	1 324	3 464	3 328	1 352	1 036	2 534	59
50 to 52 weeks	1 063	819	1 013	1 061	2 695	2 285	1 005	779	1 800	46
40 to 49 weeks	226	156	169	126	372	549	158	153	326	—
27 to 39 weeks	114	37	112	79	195	188	57	30	125	—
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	358	219	120	202	365	287	190	69	352	—
DISABILITY										
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	2 722	1 629	1 897	1 807	4 509	3 593	1 201	—	3 444	84
With a mobility or self-care limitation	144	83	69	50	70	107	19	—	166	—
With a mobility limitation	72	51	18	34	23	59	19	—	58	—
In labor force	16	—	—	6	7	10	6	—	26	—
With a self-care limitation	108	66	56	31	70	55	13	—	113	—
With a work disability	286	118	119	124	154	199	44	—	366	—
In labor force	105	38	43	68	86	101	21	—	191	—
Prevented from working	146	64	70	56	52	67	23	—	138	—
No work disability	2 436	1 511	1 778	1 683	4 355	3 394	1 157	—	3 078	84
In labor force	1 914	1 193	1 371	1 280	3 487	2 872	685	—	2 485	64
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	672	390	586	644	477	232	—	—	135	—
With a mobility or self-care limitation	144	51	81	122	82	11	—	—	34	—
With a mobility limitation	130	44	57	84	57	11	—	—	28	—
With a self-care limitation	110	33	61	90	49	11	—	—	24	—
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989										
No workers	168	69	144	76	143	45	—	—	80	—
Mean family income (dollars)	12 503	19 329	37 103	33 009	45 784	16 215	—	—	14 838	—
1 worker	528	231	279	347	504	481	306	—	423	7
Mean family income (dollars)	29 228	29 400	37 399	97 049	77 853	21 097	18 577	—	17 149	16 125
2 or more workers	585	469	558	614	1 502	956	640	—	1 003	34
Mean family income (dollars)	37 096	44 315	55 293	84 232	63 603	29 058	27 149	—	28 275	29 429

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Abilene city (pt.), Taylor County—Con.		Remainder of Taylor County						
	Tract 133 (pt.)	Tract 134 (pt.)	Tract 130 (pt.)	Tract 131 (pt.)	Tract 132 (pt.)	Tract 133 (pt.)	Tract 134 (pt.)	Tract 135	Tract 136
LABOR FORCE STATUS									
Persons 16 years and over	1 250	5 105	—	—	1 170	248	1 945	3 247	3 708
In labor force	801	4 005	—	—	799	141	1 298	2 074	2 369
Percent of persons 16 years and over	64.1	78.5	—	—	68.3	56.9	66.7	63.9	63.9
Civilian labor force	797	3 348	—	—	775	141	1 251	2 070	2 358
Employed	740	3 238	—	—	718	133	1 234	2 014	2 217
Unemployed	57	110	—	—	57	8	17	56	141
Percent of civilian labor force	7.2	3.3	—	—	7.4	5.7	1.4	2.7	6.0
Not in labor force	449	1 100	—	—	371	107	647	1 173	1 339
Institutionalized persons	—	84	—	—	—	—	—	—	34
Enrolled in school	48	283	—	—	60	8	78	153	152
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	132	228	—	—	129	52	272	549	664
Females 16 years and over	627	2 668	—	—	594	125	947	1 654	1 961
In labor force	318	1 804	—	—	360	49	535	836	1 081
Percent of females 16 years and over	50.7	67.6	—	—	60.6	39.2	56.5	50.5	55.1
Civilian labor force	318	1 674	—	—	360	49	535	836	1 081
Employed	307	1 625	—	—	339	49	518	813	1 027
Unemployed	11	49	—	—	21	—	17	23	54
Percent of civilian labor force	3.5	2.9	—	—	5.8	—	3.2	2.8	5.0
With own children under 6 years	150	733	—	—	91	10	142	260	350
In labor force	85	462	—	—	49	—	62	130	205
With own children 6 to 17 years only	96	489	—	—	111	30	185	369	378
In labor force	61	421	—	—	93	13	161	270	309
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	174	951	—	—	119	10	170	356	421
All parents present in household in labor force	90	583	—	—	63	—	71	180	210
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	270	1 247	—	—	239	58	517	856	995
All parents present in household in labor force	188	995	—	—	185	25	342	522	722
Persons 16 to 19 years	88	353	—	—	97	13	136	193	268
Not enrolled in school	46	96	—	—	14	—	35	37	43
Unemployed or not in labor force	40	45	—	—	11	—	16	8	18
Not high school graduate	46	43	—	—	6	—	20	10	9
Employed	6	14	—	—	—	—	12	8	—
Unemployed	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Not in labor force	40	29	—	—	5	—	8	2	9
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES									
Employed persons 16 years and over	740	3 238	—	—	718	133	1 234	2 014	2 217
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	84	361	—	—	61	6	145	131	218
Professional specialty occupations	95	586	—	—	71	—	183	237	161
Technicians and related support occupations	46	182	—	—	15	9	47	52	48
Sales occupations	45	390	—	—	128	17	136	295	267
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	53	559	—	—	108	34	207	297	401
Private household occupations	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	8	16
Protective service occupations	10	110	—	—	11	11	—	26	27
Service occupations, except protective and household	147	346	—	—	148	7	127	219	246
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	23	81	—	—	13	26	46	156	129
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	90	382	—	—	83	12	231	309	317
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	57	81	—	—	15	7	29	73	170
Transportation and material moving occupations	65	132	—	—	34	2	48	140	141
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	25	28	—	—	30	2	35	71	76
Construction	24	100	—	—	57	17	92	165	125
Manufacturing	89	304	—	—	45	2	158	198	293
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	61	235	—	—	47	24	52	149	219
Wholesale and retail trade	212	629	—	—	195	33	328	477	565
Finance, insurance, and real estate	16	210	—	—	39	—	57	85	153
Business and repair services	50	93	—	—	46	7	50	69	86
Professional and related services	171	982	—	—	176	19	324	456	399
CLASS OF WORKER									
Employed persons 16 years and over	740	3 238	—	—	718	133	1 234	2 014	2 217
Private wage and salary workers	621	2 282	—	—	460	55	956	1 340	1 638
Government workers	71	756	—	—	166	32	170	315	300
Local government workers	41	224	—	—	57	23	71	133	167
Self-employed workers	41	200	—	—	89	39	96	338	214
WORK STATUS IN 1989									
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	790	4 331	—	—	891	156	1 457	2 269	2 391
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	617	3 770	—	—	713	113	1 130	1 815	1 922
50 to 52 weeks	424	2 718	—	—	504	92	793	1 338	1 300
40 to 49 weeks	93	583	—	—	69	8	111	171	169
27 to 39 weeks	28	226	—	—	43	5	93	152	150
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	89	250	—	—	88	12	156	239	235
DISABILITY									
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	1 081	4 060	—	—	1 009	193	1 579	2 612	2 859
With a mobility or self-care limitation	63	82	—	—	46	2	94	122	156
With a mobility limitation	35	56	—	—	24	2	57	50	65
In labor force	14	19	—	—	4	—	26	17	31
With a self-care limitation	60	54	—	—	31	—	55	87	140
With a work disability	123	207	—	—	81	9	110	188	303
In labor force	49	100	—	—	26	—	37	77	156
Prevented from working	58	53	—	—	46	7	64	90	136
No work disability	958	3 873	—	—	928	184	1 469	2 424	2 556
In labor force	715	3 192	—	—	741	138	1 167	1 913	2 075
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	165	284	—	—	137	55	319	631	804
With a mobility or self-care limitation	59	58	—	—	51	6	90	137	184
With a mobility limitation	33	68	—	—	34	6	30	118	162
With a self-care limitation	38	18	—	—	34	6	90	61	92
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989									
No workers	50	130	—	—	32	8	73	134	201
Mean family income (dollars)	8 801	20 534	—	—	17 062	12 593	19 837	14 017	9 770
1 worker	151	380	—	—	111	48	177	398	449
Mean family income (dollars)	21 052	27 084	—	—	19 484	21 451	27 647	26 404	22 613
2 or more workers	253	1 567	—	—	302	50	523	757	777
Mean family income (dollars)	36 595	39 019	—	—	35 671	71 966	48 744	42 436	35 992

Table 19. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Abilene, TX MSA	Taylor County		Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Taylor County					Abilene city (pt.), Taylor County	
		Total	Abilene city (pt.)	Tract 130	Tract 131	Tract 132	Tract 133	Tract 134	Tract 101	Tract 102
INCOME IN 1989										
Households	43 217	43 217	37 974	—	1 970	603	736	3 545	1 389	803
Less than \$5,000	3 313	3 313	2 809	—	119	44	72	139	199	140
\$5,000 to \$9,999	4 366	4 366	3 826	—	235	64	112	124	129	143
\$10,000 to \$14,999	4 909	4 909	4 322	—	279	70	84	326	201	146
\$15,000 to \$24,999	9 286	9 286	8 234	—	584	131	172	712	210	184
\$25,000 to \$34,999	7 646	7 646	6 732	—	394	114	114	699	229	86
\$35,000 to \$49,999	6 853	6 853	5 980	—	241	102	96	897	254	47
\$50,000 to \$74,999	4 635	4 635	4 088	—	109	73	62	503	108	57
\$75,000 to \$99,999	1 271	1 271	1 114	—	9	5	6	119	38	—
\$100,000 or more	938	938	869	—	—	—	18	26	21	—
Median (dollars)	24 661	24 661	24 707	—	20 777	24 353	19 864	31 848	22 861	13 772
Mean (dollars)	31 840	31 840	32 161	—	23 132	27 008	27 520	34 409	27 188	18 670
Families	31 107	31 107	27 067	—	1 506	486	560	2 850	828	502
Median income (dollars)	29 316	29 316	29 393	—	22 873	26 700	23 190	33 945	32 451	18 676
Males 15 years and over, with income	40 126	40 126	35 361	1 037	1 801	579	671	3 344	2 076	862
Median income (dollars)	17 039	17 039	16 865	10 225	15 401	17 090	13 011	21 004	4 967	7 353
Percent year-round full-time workers	53.6	53.6	53.5	67.6	62.6	55.3	48.3	64.8	26.3	29.1
Median income (dollars)	23 547	23 547	23 334	10 437	18 429	24 250	25 000	25 361	24 276	17 017
Females 15 years and over, with income	39 289	39 289	35 002	117	1 705	534	580	3 160	1 991	1 002
Median income (dollars)	8 754	8 754	8 809	9 097	8 108	8 276	8 727	11 286	3 693	4 670
Percent year-round full-time workers	32.1	32.1	31.9	66.7	39.4	43.1	33.1	42.6	12.6	17.5
Median income (dollars)	15 832	15 832	15 820	9 512	14 143	13 438	17 656	15 880	16 650	13 208
Per capita income (dollars)	11 791	11 791	11 863	10 242	7 885	10 022	10 057	12 515	8 417	6 249
INCOME TYPE IN 1989										
Households	43 217	43 217	37 974	—	1 970	603	736	3 545	1 389	803
With earnings	35 717	35 717	31 536	—	1 834	530	576	3 266	1 176	565
Mean earnings (dollars)	29 918	29 918	29 940	—	22 426	26 406	29 479	32 254	23 173	19 125
With Social Security income	10 920	10 920	9 286	—	206	121	228	494	320	247
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	7 435	7 435	7 523	—	5 555	7 392	6 863	7 696	10 069	6 295
With public assistance income	2 450	2 450	2 169	—	160	14	66	121	32	96
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	3 069	3 069	3 144	—	3 295	3 977	3 343	1 684	11 391	3 491
With retirement income	6 236	6 236	5 491	—	132	94	76	532	174	142
Mean retirement income (dollars)	9 937	9 937	10 104	—	9 490	7 401	7 801	9 339	13 060	6 742
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE										
Families (dollars)	36 674	36 674	37 173	—	24 436	30 031	31 440	37 171	34 999	22 374
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	33 974	33 974	34 046	—	23 000	27 115	35 508	36 268	39 419	16 451
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	39 574	39 574	40 575	—	27 498	32 382	27 371	38 365	31 951	27 423
Married-couple families (dollars)	39 701	39 701	40 427	—	27 314	31 028	33 466	39 196	37 751	23 833
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	37 969	37 969	38 290	—	26 941	27 798	37 994	38 968	41 468	19 182
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	41 453	41 453	42 600	—	27 959	33 679	29 079	39 480	34 892	27 460
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	17 569	17 569	17 734	—	13 303	14 846	14 911	19 165	23 573	15 806
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	14 357	14 357	14 500	—	10 864	23 336	16 810	17 405	21 688	8 160
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	22 877	22 877	23 168	—	25 352	10 851	10 968	26 360	24 440	25 724
Poverty Status in 1989										
All Income Levels In 1989										
Families	31 107	31 107	27 067	—	1 506	486	560	2 850	828	502
Householder worked in 1989	25 994	25 994	22 695	—	1 359	406	447	2 559	683	389
With related children under 18 years	17 005	17 005	14 921	—	1 045	231	315	1 643	357	253
With related children under 5 years	7 569	7 569	6 854	—	565	94	159	807	174	129
Married-couple families	26 376	26 376	22 752	—	1 159	446	506	2 549	697	395
Householder worked in 1989	22 373	22 373	19 378	—	1 078	378	416	2 295	584	302
With related children under 18 years	13 784	13 784	11 952	—	748	210	281	1 422	303	178
With related children under 5 years	6 263	6 263	5 608	—	400	79	146	716	143	99
Female householder, no husband present	3 798	3 798	3 484	—	291	25	40	229	111	85
Householder worked in 1989	2 863	2 863	2 647	—	232	13	27	192	86	65
With related children under 18 years	2 691	2 691	2 487	—	248	13	30	195	54	60
With related children under 5 years	1 065	1 065	1 021	—	130	9	9	80	31	25
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	15 188	15 188	13 776	—	733	146	207	957	854	327
Nonfamily householder	12 110	12 110	10 907	—	464	117	176	695	561	301
65 years and over	4 671	4 671	3 971	—	52	36	86	130	143	175
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	112 805	112 805	99 105	—	5 955	1 622	1 983	9 676	3 129	2 093
Persons under 18 years	32 116	32 116	28 280	—	2 080	416	534	2 934	644	626
Related children under 18 years	31 975	31 975	28 159	—	2 071	416	534	2 907	644	626
Related children 5 to 17 years	22 403	22 403	19 405	—	1 325	295	358	1 996	437	467
Persons 65 years and over	13 330	13 330	11 384	—	135	137	220	603	468	317
Persons 75 years and over	5 509	5 509	4 680	—	62	17	36	43	—	26
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level										
Families	3 497	3 497	2 967	—	288	44	107	142	88	125
Percent below poverty level	11.2	11.2	11.0	—	19.1	9.1	19.1	5.0	10.6	24.9
Householder worked in 1989	2 270	2 270	1 991	—	232	32	52	91	56	76
With related children under 18 years	2 568	2 568	2 217	—	251	31	69	116	14	96
With related children under 5 years	1 510	1 510	1 344	—	142	21	49	85	14	56
Married-couple families	2 072	2 072	1 652	—	148	39	84	77	34	71
Householder worked in 1989	1 343	1 343	1 130	—	135	31	42	44	34	36
With related children under 18 years	1 346	1 346	1 095	—	117	27	56	51	—	49
With related children under 5 years	823	823	683	—	62	17	36	43	—	26
Female householder, no husband present	1 245	1 245	1 141	—	129	4	9	63	34	42
Householder worked in 1989	802	802	737	—	86	—	6	47	9	28
With related children under 18 years	1 099	1 099	1 005	—	123	3	9	65	14	42
With related children under 5 years	603	603	578	—	69	3	9	42	14	25
Unrelated individuals	4 716	4 716	4 249	—	151	51	48	180	464	208
Nonfamily householder	3 108	3 108	2 726	—	59	37	40	122	262	145
65 years and over	1 516	1 516	1 216	—	16	16	29	40	25	82
Persons	17 420	17 420	15 121	—	1 263	21				

Table 19. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Abilene city (pt.), Taylor County—Con.									
	Tract 103	Tract 104	Tract 105	Tract 106	Tract 107	Tract 108	Tract 109	Tract 110	Tract 111	Tract 112
INCOME IN 1989										
Households	513	779	1 244	1 415	1 134	1 006	2 123	421	143	1 089
Less than \$5,000	54	92	151	6	95	211	185	133	37	81
\$5,000 to \$9,999	58	146	151	90	168	186	298	76	39	184
\$10,000 to \$14,999	61	98	96	68	202	185	216	49	10	223
\$15,000 to \$24,999	157	185	253	175	281	174	447	87	27	253
\$25,000 to \$34,999	89	152	232	363	180	148	277	37	17	189
\$35,000 to \$49,999	77	75	218	394	139	60	287	20	13	75
\$50,000 to \$74,999	17	23	138	261	59	36	347	12	—	51
\$75,000 to \$99,999	—	8	5	38	10	—	39	—	—	23
\$100,000 or more	—	—	—	20	—	6	27	7	—	10
Median (dollars)	19 920	16 423	23 885	35 458	17 476	13 407	22 261	10 179	9 064	17 173
Mean (dollars)	22 037	19 652	26 167	38 355	21 670	17 441	29 776	19 555	14 700	26 940
Families	433	593	938	1 188	820	600	1 221	225	76	899
Median income (dollars)	21 051	18 250	29 440	38 720	21 845	17 386	38 004	13 315	19 286	21 215
Males 15 years and over, with income	544	660	1 052	1 383	1 040	736	1 818	287	114	851
Median income (dollars)	11 354	11 736	18 038	24 631	12 639	9 410	18 038	10 139	9 583	14 466
Percent year-round full-time workers	46.7	51.5	59.1	56.9	41.5	34.8	52.8	39.0	36.8	54.6
Median income (dollars)	21 354	16 181	23 056	27 829	20 410	17 179	28 881	14 200	22 500	19 542
Females 15 years and over, with income	524	743	1 196	1 368	1 115	894	1 840	289	181	905
Median income (dollars)	6 096	5 645	8 475	11 278	7 285	7 075	9 270	4 827	4 390	8 347
Percent year-round full-time workers	20.8	25.2	30.1	36.6	29.7	21.7	31.5	18.0	6.6	31.4
Median income (dollars)	14 375	10 321	14 609	17 253	14 421	11 484	15 747	13 472	9 375	11 831
Per capita income (dollars)	6 540	6 601	9 446	14 196	7 148	6 619	12 632	8 953	7 279	10 993
INCOME TYPE IN 1989										
Households	513	779	1 244	1 415	1 134	1 006	2 123	421	143	1 089
With earnings	414	551	969	1 204	886	678	1 816	265	112	852
Mean earnings (dollars)	21 810	19 940	27 563	33 440	22 353	17 448	28 022	15 877	14 505	27 645
With Social Security income	138	217	349	450	387	367	494	152	40	304
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	7 390	5 554	5 996	8 671	6 448	7 207	7 732	6 977	7 182	7 445
With public assistance income	48	125	165	25	103	125	141	91	15	89
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	3 433	3 984	2 667	4 979	2 654	2 461	2 852	2 198	3 442	2 498
With retirement income	55	135	160	378	140	116	272	30	9	165
Mean retirement income (dollars)	7 477	8 152	8 303	12 546	4 597	4 095	8 358	2 736	2 997	6 653
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE										
Families (dollars)	23 441	20 916	30 615	40 954	24 587	21 259	41 398	24 417	16 664	34 048
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	20 649	19 920	28 500	39 295	23 670	19 139	43 790	13 385	13 733	23 328
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	27 556	22 037	33 135	42 159	25 632	23 256	39 470	32 048	18 473	45 238
Married-couple families (dollars)	25 428	22 792	34 594	41 838	27 638	22 798	43 601	29 793	17 599	30 491
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	24 190	22 324	34 534	40 900	27 761	22 523	47 483	17 997	17 933	28 052
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	27 248	23 331	34 652	42 447	27 504	23 074	40 551	35 073	17 479	32 731
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	17 544	12 900	12 145	27 002	12 498	18 467	17 386	13 275	13 861	12 680
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	6 458	8 977	9 564	26 710	10 547	9 079	10 511	5 849	9 232	10 008
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	28 630	16 459	18 855	28 722	15 512	23 604	24 720	20 701	26 824	18 938
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989										
All Income Levels In 1989										
Families	433	593	938	1 188	820	600	1 221	225	76	699
Householder worked in 1989	365	415	781	1 015	651	408	1 017	146	27	551
With related children under 18 years	281	352	560	535	497	325	579	118	37	383
With related children under 5 years	146	168	256	157	224	171	224	66	24	190
Married-couple families	336	476	735	1 112	644	407	1 109	152	57	539
Householder worked in 1989	285	359	664	939	542	289	937	94	20	419
With related children under 18 years	208	271	401	469	371	213	512	58	23	269
With related children under 5 years	103	130	175	157	162	105	214	34	10	132
Female householder, no husband present	78	103	144	62	140	164	93	56	19	127
Householder worked in 1989	61	42	73	62	86	97	61	35	7	111
With related children under 18 years	54	71	116	57	111	83	58	43	14	92
With related children under 5 years	38	28	55	—	51	49	10	15	14	46
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	133	245	354	261	388	506	1 213	265	86	475
Nonfamily householder	80	186	306	227	314	406	902	196	67	390
65 years and over	46	99	163	119	165	239	194	101	19	157
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	1 626	2 319	3 459	3 837	3 436	2 592	4 938	905	315	2 758
Persons under 18 years	589	742	1 054	983	1 079	788	1 096	221	81	798
Related children under 18 years	589	742	1 051	976	1 065	788	1 096	221	74	798
Related children 5 to 17 years	401	565	638	757	735	510	812	138	38	555
Persons 65 years and over	163	321	442	527	389	503	586	170	56	415
Persons 75 years and over	67	178	155	122	153	262	231	111	30	180
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level										
Families	105	152	127	17	179	125	64	87	21	110
Percent below poverty level	24.2	25.6	13.5	1.4	21.8	20.8	5.2	38.7	27.6	15.7
Householder worked in 1989	88	51	71	17	105	70	18	51	—	90
With related children under 18 years	87	82	105	17	139	103	29	70	14	89
With related children under 5 years	60	34	73	6	82	84	—	36	14	41
Married-couple families	62	101	40	17	86	65	42	53	14	65
Householder worked in 1989	55	39	34	17	61	43	9	25	—	50
With related children under 18 years	44	39	23	17	60	58	7	36	7	44
With related children under 5 years	31	6	23	6	36	52	—	18	7	21
Female householder, no husband present	35	51	77	—	82	48	22	25	7	45
Householder worked in 1989	25	12	27	—	38	15	9	17	—	40
With related children under 18 years	35	43	72	—	68	33	22	25	7	45
With related children under 5 years	29	28	40	—	35	25	—	9	7	20
Unrelated individuals	69	102	148	20	117	254	532	168	42	171
Nonfamily householder	24	75	131	13	85	167	290	116	42	109
65 years and over	16	45	92	—	71	90	80	78	8	47
Persons	499	719	639	102	819	724	706	474	101	592
Percent below poverty level	30.7	31.0	18.5	2.7	23.8	27.9	14.3	52.4	32.1	21.5
Related children under 18 years	236	244	290	56	387	260	69	152	32	219
Related children 5 to 17 years	236	244	287	49	373	260	69	152	25	219
Persons 65 years and over	149	196	147	43	221	109	69	101	—	165
Persons 75 years and over	30	157	102	—	96	104	119	78	15	57
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:										
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	174	207	350	—	279	312	376	246	74	233
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	604	970	748	208	1 075	1 185	929	532	140	859
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	1 003	1 582	1 413	712	1 875	1 743	1 694	647	180	1 468

Table 19. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Abilene city (pt.), Taylor County—Con.									
	Tract 113	Tract 114	Tract 115	Tract 116	Tract 117	Tract 118	Tract 119	Tract 120	Tract 121	Tract 122
INCOME IN 1989										
Households	1 561	1 888	1 171	1 102	602	247	874	712	—	894
Less than \$5,000	97	124	100	78	68	56	96	20	—	97
\$5,000 to \$9,999	142	136	153	93	90	67	276	12	—	144
\$10,000 to \$14,999	198	242	150	167	124	26	171	25	—	95
\$15,000 to \$24,999	425	335	224	294	177	58	69	74	—	268
\$25,000 to \$34,999	298	396	188	238	66	31	180	79	—	130
\$35,000 to \$49,999	228	387	134	120	59	9	78	102	—	110
\$50,000 to \$74,999	134	167	106	95	18	—	4	156	—	26
\$75,000 to \$99,999	35	66	42	3	—	—	—	115	—	—
\$100,000 or more	4	35	74	14	—	—	—	129	—	24
Median (dollars)	21 912	26 438	21 649	22 394	15 833	10 125	11 548	56 649	—	18 831
Mean (dollars)	26 684	35 118	36 495	26 955	18 102	12 805	16 437	73 410	—	23 235
Families	1 126	1 429	825	703	381	145	556	622	—	634
Median income (dollars)	25 923	28 986	28 832	27 042	17 070	15 855	15 556	59 263	—	21 633
Males 15 years and over, with income	1 219	1 580	964	819	527	172	672	660	190	828
Median income (dollars)	17 019	20 602	14 105	16 887	12 266	8 643	10 480	46 221	4 053	11 979
Percent year-round full-time workers	54.4	56.6	42.9	49.3	34.0	44.2	42.6	67.3	—	38.2
Median income (dollars)	22 111	25 233	22 200	21 339	19 583	11 354	16 968	54 064	—	20 786
Females 15 years and over, with income	1 417	1 733	1 032	941	421	245	758	525	139	840
Median income (dollars)	10 149	9 547	9 964	11 209	6 875	5 256	6 500	10 694	3 058	7 500
Percent year-round full-time workers	40.1	36.6	32.5	32.5	22.3	29.0	23.0	37.9	—	29.5
Median income (dollars)	16 826	15 309	14 632	15 585	12 963	14 917	13 125	18 164	—	14 362
Per capita income (dollars)	10 473	13 293	14 579	11 310	7 734	5 222	6 358	26 299	1 641	7 545
INCOME TYPE IN 1989										
Households	1 561	1 888	1 171	1 102	602	247	874	712	—	894
With earnings	1 242	1 546	921	799	452	165	619	614	—	728
Mean earnings (dollars)	25 583	29 018	33 132	25 948	17 926	13 459	17 500	70 707	—	22 493
With Social Security income	479	518	439	433	158	107	332	144	—	303
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	7 478	8 066	7 000	7 880	8 857	6 157	6 215	9 456	—	7 212
With public assistance income	115	129	63	55	74	40	121	14	—	65
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	4 282	3 205	3 061	3 130	1 587	2 632	2 576	3 174	—	2 781
With retirement income	290	333	270	182	87	7	73	96	—	118
Mean retirement income (dollars)	8 914	12 184	7 992	8 464	6 611	14 000	3 230	22 836	—	6 150
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE										
Families (dollars)	29 020	35 855	42 311	32 301	19 528	16 219	20 143	76 880	—	26 671
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	26 000	27 407	48 551	29 209	18 866	15 842	20 042	89 627	—	28 634
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	32 309	44 483	37 212	35 960	20 133	16 612	20 247	62 750	—	24 995
Married-couple families (dollars)	32 993	39 433	46 250	34 670	22 436	16 960	22 317	80 838	—	29 612
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	31 131	31 110	55 234	31 748	25 568	17 179	22 507	91 007	—	33 165
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	34 743	47 013	39 383	38 238	20 097	16 770	22 083	68 426	—	26 814
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	16 821	11 844	20 427	19 570	13 746	13 254	15 473	18 181	—	15 341
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	14 257	10 136	18 018	14 780	8 691	12 230	11 879	15 818	—	14 042
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	22 530	18 462	23 144	24 264	20 244	15 528	17 211	18 748	—	16 191
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989										
All Income Levels In 1989										
Families	1 126	1 429	825	703	381	145	556	622	—	634
Householder worked in 1989	946	1 249	682	539	276	94	399	514	—	498
With related children under 18 years	616	780	383	411	194	74	338	346	—	317
With related children under 5 years	227	367	174	208	84	46	123	160	—	151
Married-couple families	840	1 242	704	593	262	116	395	584	—	513
Householder worked in 1989	690	1 081	572	459	201	82	300	482	—	407
With related children under 18 years	424	642	311	345	112	54	232	321	—	247
With related children under 5 years	161	302	152	176	41	37	87	154	—	114
Female householder, no husband present	242	156	100	99	112	29	135	31	—	86
Householder worked in 1989	219	137	89	75	75	12	84	25	—	56
With related children under 18 years	179	124	59	60	75	20	86	25	—	38
With related children under 5 years	53	65	22	26	43	9	30	6	—	25
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	566	554	412	463	259	113	390	126	—	343
Nonfamily householder	435	459	346	399	221	102	318	90	—	260
65 years and over	188	211	194	222	60	81	183	35	—	123
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	3 978	4 895	2 893	2 701	1 421	603	2 271	1 944	—	2 365
Persons under 18 years	1 086	1 397	768	780	370	143	651	584	—	627
Related children under 18 years	1 086	1 390	766	761	370	143	651	584	—	618
Related children 5 to 17 years	789	962	531	525	276	78	499	417	—	419
Persons 65 years and over	540	625	521	521	169	112	355	216	—	379
Persons 75 years and over	201	238	267	254	84	58	222	39	—	156
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level										
Families	136	137	79	61	98	49	185	11	—	114
Percent below poverty level	12.1	9.6	9.6	8.7	25.7	33.8	33.3	1.8	—	18.0
Householder worked in 1989	102	111	55	48	79	22	127	7	—	99
With related children under 18 years	109	118	61	47	77	23	144	—	—	87
With related children under 5 years	42	97	27	29	33	15	70	—	—	64
Married-couple families	44	64	58	43	42	44	104	4	—	73
Householder worked in 1989	28	48	40	30	42	22	72	—	—	58
With related children under 18 years	39	45	40	29	21	18	86	—	—	61
With related children under 5 years	10	38	27	24	5	15	42	—	—	38
Female householder, no husband present	92	73	15	18	49	5	70	—	—	30
Householder worked in 1989	74	63	9	18	37	—	49	—	—	30
With related children under 18 years	70	73	15	18	49	5	47	—	—	18
With related children under 5 years	32	59	—	5	28	—	22	—	—	18
Unrelated individuals	136	124	158	93	79	71	151	16	—	129
Nonfamily householder	87	94	97	75	58	60	99	16	—	74
65 years and over	64	40	55	48	32	45	51	—	—	35
Persons	662	547	486	320	248	261	809	39	—	598
Percent below poverty level	16.6	11.2	16.8	11.8	25.9	43.3	35.6	2.0	—	25.3
Persons under 18 years	287	227	191	109	152	52	315	—	—	219
Related children under 18 years	287	220	189	90	152	52	315	—	—	219
Related children 5 to 17 years	227	101	142	42	127	25	227	—	—	132
Persons 65 years and over	75	47	75	64	32	45	78	—	—	35
Persons 75 years and over	47	32	58	23	10	16	52	—	—	20
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:										
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	176	236	247	123	183	111	220	25	—	328
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	901	863								

Table 19. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Abilene city (pt.), Taylor County—Con.									
	Tract 123	Tract 124	Tract 125	Tract 126	Tract 127	Tract 128	Tract 129	Tract 130 (pt.)	Tract 131 (pt.)	Tract 132 (pt.)
INCOME IN 1989										
Households	1 609	1 061	1 326	1 290	2 498	2 915	952	—	1 970	41
Less than \$5,000	121	35	24	33	16	214	—	—	119	—
\$5,000 to \$9,999	212	74	76	32	24	210	6	—	235	—
\$10,000 to \$14,999	227	81	90	55	42	322	140	—	279	7
\$15,000 to \$24,999	392	238	183	152	166	1 034	465	—	584	13
\$25,000 to \$34,999	279	232	254	125	378	585	225	—	394	—
\$35,000 to \$49,999	263	241	337	178	611	372	52	—	241	21
\$50,000 to \$74,999	82	108	225	335	762	172	55	—	109	—
\$75,000 to \$99,999	15	25	94	167	310	6	9	—	9	—
\$100,000 or more	18	27	43	213	189	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	21 232	29 564	36 343	53 524	50 206	22 119	21 721	—	20 777	35 089
Mean (dollars)	26 525	34 484	42 246	75 163	62 184	23 551	24 848	—	23 132	27 158
Families	1 081	769	981	1 037	2 149	1 482	946	—	1 506	41
Median income (dollars)	24 052	33 194	42 044	59 955	51 838	24 279	21 667	—	22 873	35 089
Males 15 years and over, with income	1 476	894	1 173	1 148	2 601	2 228	963	1 037	1 801	41
Median income (dollars)	13 343	22 052	27 317	40 125	35 692	16 989	16 930	10 225	15 401	22 679
Percent year-round full-time workers	38.8	53.9	56.1	63.1	67.6	61.4	87.6	67.6	62.6	82.9
Median income (dollars)	20 641	28 796	35 167	47 517	40 400	21 172	17 231	10 437	18 429	23 929
Females 15 years and over, with income	1 668	970	1 349	1 174	2 267	1 988	778	117	1 705	30
Median income (dollars)	7 466	10 773	10 470	15 581	14 006	11 058	6 350	9 097	8 108	6 250
Percent year-round full-time workers	29.4	34.1	26.3	27.0	41.3	46.2	20.7	66.7	39.4	40.0
Median income (dollars)	17 500	16 611	20 982	23 897	20 263	16 642	12 225	9 512	14 143	12 500
Per capita income (dollars)	10 333	14 236	16 366	30 857	21 016	12 106	6 366	10 242	7 885	8 719
INCOME TYPE IN 1989										
Households	1 609	1 061	1 326	1 290	2 498	2 915	952	—	1 970	41
With earnings	1 198	893	1 033	1 069	2 285	2 741	952	—	1 834	41
Mean earnings (dollars)	25 898	30 776	37 575	57 170	53 004	23 066	24 551	—	22 426	23 978
With Social Security income	515	308	450	418	411	174	18	—	206	—
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	6 982	7 079	8 141	8 985	9 512	6 992	3 128	—	5 555	—
With public assistance income	59	25	28	16	—	29	6	—	160	—
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	2 630	4 580	4 040	8 222	—	1 593	500	—	3 295	—
With retirement income	315	211	319	319	341	189	7	—	132	14
Mean retirement income (dollars)	8 058	8 454	12 886	18 675	14 142	8 996	1 300	—	9 490	8 750
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE										
Families (dollars)	30 887	37 593	47 534	84 767	65 760	26 084	24 376	—	24 436	27 158
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	25 679	36 370	43 164	71 818	57 538	25 411	24 443	—	23 000	26 870
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	35 418	38 478	50 902	91 889	77 323	26 695	23 745	—	27 498	27 713
Married-couple families (dollars)	34 492	40 080	49 299	89 201	67 776	27 606	24 673	—	27 314	24 658
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	29 366	40 100	44 793	76 225	59 341	29 622	24 777	—	26 941	26 870
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	38 162	40 067	52 468	96 183	79 544	26 154	23 745	—	27 959	16 125
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	19 546	23 513	30 483	41 337	28 861	14 616	14 189	—	13 303	—
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	18 276	20 668	30 696	38 514	23 937	13 332	14 189	—	10 864	—
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	22 427	26 905	30 075	44 035	38 024	25 012	—	—	25 352	—
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989										
All Income Levels In 1989										
Families	1 081	769	981	1 037	2 149	1 482	946	—	1 506	41
Householder worked in 1989	826	659	777	880	1 966	1 344	946	—	1 359	34
With related children under 18 years	544	333	443	382	1 275	739	855	—	1 045	27
With related children under 5 years	277	124	155	86	410	398	524	—	565	13
Married-couple families	834	649	889	929	2 000	1 211	904	—	1 159	34
Householder worked in 1989	647	555	715	799	1 848	1 084	904	—	1 078	27
With related children under 18 years	383	267	380	329	1 184	541	813	—	748	27
With related children under 5 years	212	117	147	77	376	342	499	—	400	13
Female householder, no husband present	206	114	70	88	103	191	19	—	291	—
Householder worked in 1989	166	104	45	70	72	191	19	—	232	—
With related children under 18 years	143	66	46	53	67	170	19	—	248	—
With related children under 5 years	53	7	8	9	17	56	19	—	130	—
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	618	346	365	271	424	1 702	16	—	733	—
Nonfamily householder	528	292	345	253	349	1 433	6	—	464	—
65 years and over	247	110	167	169	91	105	—	—	52	—
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	3 854	2 558	3 314	3 095	7 472	5 666	3 803	—	5 955	125
Persons under 18 years	960	574	812	672	2 393	1 149	1 792	—	2 080	46
Related children under 18 years	960	570	812	672	2 393	1 128	1 792	—	2 071	46
Related children 5 to 17 years	665	415	621	551	1 842	642	1 034	—	1 325	35
Persons 65 years and over	672	390	586	648	477	232	—	—	135	—
Persons 75 years and over	327	143	214	232	154	39	—	—	24	—
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level										
Families	134	45	20	33	8	134	66	—	288	—
Percent below poverty level	12.4	5.9	2.0	3.2	.4	9.0	7.0	—	19.1	—
Householder worked in 1989	69	31	9	25	—	115	66	—	232	—
With related children under 18 years	89	29	15	12	8	103	66	—	251	—
With related children under 5 years	73	14	6	7	—	60	66	—	142	—
Married-couple families	83	31	17	17	—	66	66	—	148	—
Householder worked in 1989	46	17	6	9	—	47	66	—	135	—
With related children under 18 years	55	15	12	—	—	35	66	—	117	—
With related children under 5 years	39	7	6	—	—	26	66	—	62	—
Female householder, no husband present	29	14	—	16	8	68	—	—	129	—
Householder worked in 1989	17	14	—	16	—	68	—	—	86	—
With related children under 18 years	22	14	—	12	8	68	—	—	123	—
With related children under 5 years	22	7	—	7	—	34	—	—	69	—
Unrelated individuals	156	46	35	12	8	403	6	—	151	—
Nonfamily householder	122	28	30	12	8	226	—	—	59	—
65 years and over	65	22	19	12	—	33	—	—	16	—
Persons	620	209	99	94	29	791	339	—	1 263	—
Percent below poverty level	16.1	8.2	3.0	3.0	.4	14.0	8.9	—	21.2	—
Related children under 18 years	207	72	24	33	13	213	192	—	592	—
Related children 5 to 17 years	207	68	24	33	13	192	—	—	583	—
Persons 65 years and over	120	53	17	23	13	112	74	—	370	—
Persons 75 years and over	104	30	24	44	—	33	—	—	22	—
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:	54	14	—	38	—	—	—	—	6	—
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	265	91	56	40	21	430	—	—	441	—
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	825	281	158	137	131	968	728	—	1 588	18
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	1 563	634	390	222	436	2 014	2 414	—	3 301	56

Table 19. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Abilene city (pt.), Taylor County—Con.		Remainder of Taylor County						
	Tract 133 (pt.)	Tract 134 (pt.)	Tract 130 (pt.)	Tract 131 (pt.)	Tract 132 (pt.)	Tract 133 (pt.)	Tract 134 (pt.)	Tract 135	Tract 136
INCOME IN 1989									
Households	602	2 600	—	—	562	134	945	1 715	1 887
Less than \$5,000	69	58	—	—	44	3	81	134	242
\$5,000 to \$9,999	94	82	—	—	64	18	42	187	229
\$10,000 to \$14,999	73	253	—	—	63	11	73	178	262
\$15,000 to \$24,999	128	522	—	—	118	44	190	356	344
\$25,000 to \$34,999	84	571	—	—	114	30	128	313	329
\$35,000 to \$49,999	78	700	—	—	81	18	197	316	261
\$50,000 to \$74,999	62	363	—	—	73	—	140	149	185
\$75,000 to \$99,999	6	51	—	—	5	—	68	61	23
\$100,000 or more	8	—	—	—	—	10	26	21	12
Median (dollars)	19 479	32 027	—	—	24 130	21 346	31 097	25 068	21 409
Mean (dollars)	25 321	33 236	—	—	26 997	37 402	37 635	29 595	25 566
Families	454	2 077	—	—	445	106	773	1 289	1 427
Median income (dollars)	22 500	33 698	—	—	26 650	26 389	35 817	30 191	25 642
Males 15 years and over, with income	559	2 386	—	—	538	112	958	1 526	1 631
Median income (dollars)	11 801	21 558	—	—	16 961	16 458	19 352	18 519	18 486
Percent year-round full-time workers	47.8	69.2	—	—	53.2	50.9	53.8	56.2	52.2
Females 15 years and over, with income	25 547	25 358	—	—	24 348	17 411	25 417	25 784	24 560
Median income (dollars)	477	2 380	—	—	504	103	780	1 356	1 544
Percent year-round full-time workers	8 153	11 767	—	—	8 362	10 938	9 157	9 667	6 987
Median income (dollars)	32.9	44.8	—	—	43.3	34.0	35.6	35.3	28.4
Per capita income (dollars)	16 696	15 718	—	—	13 654	18 482	16 231	16 054	15 846
Median (dollars)	8 989	12 062	—	—	10 130	15 753	13 775	11 644	9 626
INCOME TYPE IN 1989									
Households	602	2 600	—	—	562	134	945	1 715	1 887
With earnings	468	2 448	—	—	489	108	818	1 371	1 395
Mean earnings (dollars)	27 238	31 623	—	—	26 610	39 190	34 141	30 090	27 201
With Social Security income	172	236	—	—	121	56	258	508	691
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	6 688	7 223	—	—	7 392	7 400	8 129	6 770	6 486
With public assistance income	56	59	—	—	14	10	62	57	138
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	3 625	1 876	—	—	3 977	1 764	1 502	3 391	2 461
With retirement income	56	356	—	—	80	20	176	222	247
Mean retirement income (dollars)	6 576	9 086	—	—	7 165	11 229	9 853	7 619	9 175
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE									
Families (dollars)	28 364	35 678	—	—	30 295	44 611	41 183	34 531	28 089
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	29 668	34 569	—	—	27 150	65 216	42 180	36 381	26 037
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	26 978	37 389	—	—	32 639	28 813	40 305	32 440	30 220
Married-couple families (dollars)	30 513	37 597	—	—	31 554	44 611	43 308	35 963	30 038
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	31 826	37 109	—	—	27 942	65 216	44 989	38 619	28 574
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	29 160	38 292	—	—	34 195	28 813	41 838	33 013	31 567
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	14 911	20 631	—	—	14 846	—	12 025	23 298	11 654
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	16 810	18 805	—	—	23 336	—	9 924	18 696	9 556
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	10 968	28 716	—	—	10 851	—	18 116	27 389	15 645
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989									
All Income Levels In 1989									
Families	454	2 077	—	—	445	106	773	1 289	1 427
Householder worked in 1989	352	1 907	—	—	372	95	652	1 079	1 101
With related children under 18 years	261	1 281	—	—	204	54	362	699	765
With related children under 5 years	146	687	—	—	81	13	120	252	249
Married-couple families	400	1 835	—	—	412	106	714	1 159	1 233
Householder worked in 1989	321	1 692	—	—	351	95	603	984	962
With related children under 18 years	227	1 089	—	—	183	54	333	618	644
With related children under 5 years	133	604	—	—	66	13	112	233	231
Female householder, no husband present	40	190	—	—	25	—	39	102	145
Householder worked in 1989	27	163	—	—	13	—	29	74	100
With related children under 18 years	30	166	—	—	13	—	29	55	107
With related children under 5 years	9	72	—	—	9	—	8	9	18
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	179	727	—	—	146	28	230	481	527
Nonfamily householder	148	523	—	—	117	28	172	426	460
65 years and over	60	53	—	—	36	26	77	235	326
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	1 670	7 115	—	—	1 497	313	2 561	4 355	4 974
Persons under 18 years	456	2 239	—	—	370	78	695	1 231	1 462
Related children under 18 years	456	2 220	—	—	370	78	687	1 231	1 450
Related children 5 to 17 years	292	1 434	—	—	260	66	562	964	1 146
Persons 65 years and over	165	284	—	—	137	55	319	631	804
Persons 75 years and over	36	95	—	—	40	18	97	271	403
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level									
Families	102	67	—	—	44	5	75	113	293
Percent below poverty level	22.5	3.2	—	—	9.9	4.7	9.7	8.8	20.5
Householder worked in 1989	52	49	—	—	32	—	42	66	139
With related children under 18 years	66	67	—	—	31	3	49	58	210
With related children under 5 years	46	53	—	—	21	3	32	33	77
Married-couple families	79	19	—	—	39	5	58	87	231
Householder worked in 1989	42	19	—	—	31	—	25	54	103
With related children under 18 years	53	19	—	—	27	3	32	39	150
With related children under 5 years	33	19	—	—	17	3	24	28	58
Female householder, no husband present	9	48	—	—	4	—	17	21	62
Householder worked in 1989	6	30	—	—	—	—	17	12	36
With related children under 18 years	9	48	—	—	3	—	17	14	50
With related children under 5 years	9	34	—	—	3	—	8	5	9
Unrelated individuals	48	132	—	—	51	—	48	142	226
Nonfamily householder	40	82	—	—	37	—	40	125	180
65 years and over	29	16	—	—	16	—	24	101	159
Persons	480	353	—	—	219	14	308	493	1 265
Percent below poverty level	28.7	5.0	—	—	14.6	4.5	12.0	11.3	25.4
Persons under 18 years	152	144	—	—	71	5	137	131	456
Related children under 18 years	152	134	—	—	71	5	129	131	444
Related children 5 to 17 years	100	53	—	—	45	3	87	90	330
Persons 65 years and over	56	16	—	—	20	—	39	172	236
Persons 75 years and over	18	—	—	—	14	—	11	111	126
Ratio of Income in 1989 to poverty level:									
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	249	140	—	—	82	10	197	202	357
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	575	514	—	—	332	29	417	697	1 440
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	958	1 514	—	—	662	125	815	1 561	2 256

Table 20. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of White Persons: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Abilene, TX MSA	Taylor County		Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Taylor County		Abilene city (pt.), Taylor County		
		Total	Abilene city (pt.)	Tract 131	Tract 134	Tract 102	Tract 103	Tract 104
PLACE OF BIRTH								
All persons	100 488	100 488	87 336	3 896	8 852	2 029	1 401	1 069
Native	98 877	98 877	85 772	3 777	8 625	2 007	1 371	1 031
Foreign born	1 611	1 611	1 564	119	227	22	30	38
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH								
Linguistically isolated households	389	389	359	22	6	4	8	27
Persons 5 years and over	92 814	92 814	80 450	3 412	8 023	1 948	1 255	983
Speak a language other than English	6 748	6 748	6 235	308	396	225	193	331
Do not speak English "very well"	2 151	2 151	1 864	126	150	41	64	173
In linguistically isolated households	899	899	819	70	16	7	31	80
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL								
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	27 474	27 474	24 145	977	2 391	956	372	204
Preprimary school	1 848	1 848	1 677	125	151	20	6	7
Public school	1 074	1 074	958	109	68	15	6	7
Elementary or high school	16 552	16 552	13 887	639	1 649	231	278	176
Public school	15 858	15 858	13 307	611	1 611	231	278	176
College	9 074	9 074	8 581	213	591	705	88	21
Public college	2 520	2 520	2 271	114	272	78	40	17
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT								
Persons 25 years and over	61 888	61 888	53 157	1 987	5 291	973	845	679
Less than 9th grade	5 259	5 259	4 502	171	242	136	135	167
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	8 329	8 329	6 750	290	549	168	199	152
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	17 917	17 917	14 754	765	1 605	232	270	203
Some college, no degree	13 523	13 523	11 617	495	1 281	196	139	100
Associate degree	2 852	2 852	2 578	154	334	35	57	14
Bachelor's degree	9 621	9 621	8 828	92	954	134	40	28
Graduate or professional degree	4 387	4 387	4 128	20	326	72	5	15
Percent high school graduate or higher	78.0	78.0	78.8	76.8	85.1	68.8	60.5	53.0
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	22.6	22.6	24.4	5.6	24.2	21.2	5.3	6.3
FERTILITY								
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	1 246	1 246	1 197	1 472	1 191	587	1 609	1 325
RESIDENCE IN 1985								
Persons 5 years and over	92 814	92 814	80 450	3 412	8 023	1 948	1 255	983
Same house	41 974	41 974	34 377	985	2 882	799	685	624
Different house in United States	49 047	49 047	44 321	2 254	4 795	1 110	547	335
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	20 538	20 538	18 997	996	2 053	348	243	168
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	3 107	3 107	1 595	105	302	65	67	50
Different MSA/PMSA	15 510	15 510	14 593	663	1 577	445	79	40
Not in an MSA/PMSA	9 892	9 892	9 136	490	863	252	158	77
Abroad	1 793	1 793	1 752	173	346	39	23	24
JOURNEY TO WORK								
Workers 16 years and over	46 860	46 860	40 780	1 914	4 544	840	500	396
Car, truck, or van	43 524	43 524	37 835	1 798	4 417	604	447	377
Drove alone	38 461	38 461	33 545	1 485	3 958	487	366	326
Carpooled	5 063	5 063	4 290	313	459	117	81	51
Public transportation	144	144	130	12	10	—	26	—
Other means	1 944	1 944	1 764	86	44	221	14	19
Worked at home	1 248	1 248	1 051	18	73	15	13	—
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	15.1	15.1	14.1	15.9	16.6	10.8	13.9	16.1
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	44 780	44 780	39 248	1 844	4 351	797	473	383
Central city	42 134	42 134	38 358	1 777	4 200	755	459	359
Outside central city	2 646	2 646	890	67	151	42	14	24
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	2 080	2 080	1 532	70	193	43	27	13
LABOR FORCE STATUS								
Persons 16 years and over	77 160	77 160	67 273	2 692	6 397	1 710	1 019	836
In labor force	50 263	50 263	43 814	2 082	4 835	1 000	555	457
Employed	43 498	43 498	37 388	1 637	4 134	859	466	399
Unemployed	2 542	2 542	2 289	151	114	135	50	50
Percent of civilian labor force	5.5	5.5	5.8	8.4	2.7	13.6	9.7	11.1
Females 16 years and over	40 557	40 557	35 471	1 342	3 278	938	544	484
Employed	20 777	20 777	18 110	828	1 959	448	229	173
Unemployed	1 168	1 168	1 053	68	66	64	12	32
With own children under 6 years	6 608	6 608	5 809	417	756	53	102	62
In labor force	4 092	4 092	3 658	244	461	30	45	40
With own children 6 to 17 years only	6 754	6 754	5 728	285	612	71	86	71
In labor force	5 174	5 174	4 360	200	520	60	47	31
Persons 16 to 19 years	6 197	6 197	5 534	219	385	289	78	70
Not enrolled in school	1 351	1 351	1 225	124	88	23	36	13
Unemployed or not in labor force	578	578	526	50	43	—	6	7
Not high school graduate	607	607	565	58	38	17	20	13
Employed	199	199	181	18	12	17	14	6
Unemployed	94	94	94	14	—	—	7	—
Not in labor force	314	314	290	26	—	—	6	—
WORK STATUS IN 1989								
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	55 435	55 435	48 507	2 190	5 267	1 228	589	460
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	42 458	42 458	36 949	1 754	4 447	704	418	371
50 to 52 weeks	29 593	29 593	25 674	1 259	3 239	319	285	200
DISABILITY								
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	58 535	58 535	50 631	2 285	5 131	1 399	679	614
With a mobility or self-care limitation	2 330	2 330	1 918	104	167	57	32	49
With a mobility limitation	1 248	1 248	1 054	67	113	7	16	14
With a self-care limitation	298	298	220	26	45	—	—	—
With a work disability	1 734	1 734	1 425	61	100	50	29	42
In labor force	4 774	4 774	4 135	274	266	81	90	58
Prevented from working	1 975	1 975	1 715	136	127	18	48	15
No work disability	2 292	2 292	1 960	117	110	40	36	43
In labor force	53 761	53 761	46 496	2 011	4 865	1 318	589	556
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	12 293	12 293	10 430	101	595	305	153	214
With a mobility or self-care limitation	2 783	2 783	2 320	28	150	62	74	75
With a mobility limitation	2 124	2 124	1 779	28	90	45	70	49
With a self-care limitation	1 892	1 892	1 609	18	108	48	67	56

Table 20. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of White Persons: 1990—Con.

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Abilene city (pt.), Taylor County—Con.							
	Tract 105	Tract 106	Tract 107	Tract 108	Tract 109	Tract 110	Tract 112	Tract 113
PLACE OF BIRTH								
All persons	2 692	3 407	2 637	1 535	4 001	506	2 064	3 185
Native	2 624	3 380	2 482	1 459	3 995	439	2 044	3 142
Foreign born	68	27	155	76	6	67	20	43
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH								
Linguistically isolated households	16	7	36	23	—	18	—	34
Persons 5 years and over	2 449	3 194	2 384	1 435	3 786	441	1 915	2 943
Speak a language other than English	184	146	605	331	103	83	175	209
Do not speak English "very well"	42	57	173	74	14	68	66	71
In linguistically isolated households	26	14	85	77	—	61	4	34
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL								
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	635	860	632	278	1 260	52	497	876
Preprimary school	72	60	28	31	104	—	—	82
Public school	72	34	19	25	53	—	—	39
Elementary or high school	474	612	485	170	524	43	337	586
Public school	474	597	479	170	468	43	337	583
College	89	188	119	77	632	9	160	208
Public college	36	86	60	26	74	—	103	101
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT								
Persons 25 years and over	1 779	2 369	1 694	1 065	2 392	312	1 373	2 109
Less than 9th grade	132	43	427	167	157	71	198	105
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	264	202	434	225	253	89	245	289
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	693	767	484	324	527	60	496	805
Some college, no degree	393	598	230	180	412	36	245	435
Associate degree	81	166	26	63	88	8	50	87
Bachelor's degree	161	394	62	66	566	31	87	303
Graduate or professional degree	55	199	31	40	389	17	52	85
Percent high school graduate or higher	77.7	89.7	49.2	63.2	82.9	48.7	67.7	81.3
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	12.1	25.0	5.5	10.0	39.9	15.4	10.1	18.4
FERTILITY								
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	1 468	1 581	1 854	946	752	1 557	1 352	1 657
RESIDENCE IN 1985								
Persons 5 years and over	2 449	3 194	2 384	1 435	3 786	441	1 915	2 943
Same house	1 430	2 235	1 231	672	1 258	229	923	1 385
Different house in United States	994	953	1 136	736	2 484	172	979	1 513
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	585	489	723	346	1 230	138	616	843
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	30	43	28	16	28	—	11	43
Different MSA/PMSA	118	258	248	189	834	23	142	396
Not in an MSA/PMSA	261	163	137	185	392	11	210	231
Abroad	25	6	17	27	44	40	13	45
JOURNEY TO WORK								
Workers 16 years and over	1 232	1 730	900	561	2 099	154	853	1 533
Car, truck, or van	1 173	1 679	852	489	1 981	148	790	1 470
Drove alone	1 018	1 521	675	399	1 738	139	696	1 262
Carpooled	155	158	177	90	243	9	94	208
Public transportation	■	—	6	9	—	—	11	13
Other means	15	—	10	44	40	—	34	24
Worked at home	36	51	32	19	78	6	18	26
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	14.4	13.9	18.7	16.8	13.8	18.7	13.7	17.1
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	1 177	1 650	857	546	1 996	149	834	1 439
Central city	1 138	1 619	846	535	1 933	140	824	1 407
Outside central city	39	31	11	11	63	9	10	32
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	55	80	43	15	103	5	19	94
LABOR FORCE STATUS								
Persons 16 years and over	2 029	2 651	1 953	1 272	3 255	401	1 575	2 441
In labor force	1 345	1 799	1 013	639	2 252	171	949	1 671
Employed	1 207	1 690	927	553	2 078	154	840	1 500
Unemployed	99	63	79	78	116	17	83	99
Percent of civilian labor force	7.6	3.6	7.9	12.4	5.3	9.9	9.0	6.2
Females 16 years and over	1 127	1 368	1 163	768	1 735	210	886	1 351
Employed	563	773	455	273	989	59	438	780
Unemployed	37	16	39	42	38	8	42	42
With own children under 6 years	186	197	189	60	221	47	155	181
In labor force	146	143	136	22	152	15	118	142
With own children 6 to 17 years only	180	280	158	87	267	—	110	186
In labor force	141	228	60	81	226	—	87	253
Persons 16 to 19 years	152	153	100	92	149	23	49	174
Not enrolled in school	32	23	33	65	32	13	6	14
Unemployed or not in labor force	3	5	18	50	23	13	6	8
Not high school graduate	13	7	26	23	17	13	6	8
Employed	13	7	11	—	9	—	—	—
Unemployed	—	—	—	23	—	—	6	—
Not in labor force	—	—	15	—	8	13	—	8
WORK STATUS IN 1989								
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	1 352	1 992	1 112	737	2 503	184	1 014	1 727
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	1 011	1 536	880	518	1 931	150	741	1 373
50 to 52 weeks	758	1 147	568	270	1 299	106	542	1 048
DISABILITY								
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	1 590	2 126	1 393	802	2 664	303	1 167	1 868
With a mobility or self-care limitation	73	71	76	65	58	40	62	72
With a mobility limitation	59	46	37	6	37	12	31	59
In labor force	18	7	7	—	10	—	5	28
With a self-care limitation	50	50	62	59	47	40	42	48
With a work disability	178	170	159	80	128	43	193	174
In labor force	73	94	55	27	49	14	75	81
Prevented from working	58	56	75	46	73	29	107	93
No work disability	1 412	1 956	1 234	722	2 536	260	974	1 694
In labor force	1 155	1 580	895	583	2 086	157	819	1 448
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	400	479	356	393	435	98	382	501
With a mobility or self-care limitation	114	62	56	88	112	33	101	68
With a mobility limitation	98	43	67	48	62	33	79	45
With a self-care limitation	64	45	62	73	91	16	82	34

Table 20. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of White Persons: 1990—Con.

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Abilene city (pt.), Taylor County—Con.							
	Tract 114	Tract 119	Tract 122	Tract 123	Tract 128	Tract 129	Tract 131 (pt.)	Tract 134 (pt.)
PLACE OF BIRTH								
All persons	4 351	1 544	2 391	3 826	4 987	2 730	3 896	6 349
Native	4 266	1 507	2 378	3 790	4 901	2 687	3 777	6 122
Foreign born	85	37	13	36	86	43	119	227
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH								
Linguistically isolated households	26	22	40	19	19	6	22	6
Persons 5 years and over	4 006	1 463	2 226	3 542	4 569	2 182	3 412	5 623
Speak a language other than English	202	153	376	207	359	84	308	326
Do not speak English "very well"	69	89	212	63	53	6	126	91
In linguistically isolated households	64	57	90	19	35	6	70	16
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL								
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	1 007	304	540	1 179	1 157	862	977	1 781
Preprimary school	82	30	60	39	42	137	125	123
Public school	50	22	53	24	9	97	109	49
Elementary or high school	697	233	394	555	537	546	639	1 169
Public school	656	227	380	533	521	523	611	1 131
College	228	41	86	585	578	179	213	489
Public college	160	6	26	103	254	66	114	210
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT								
Persons 25 years and over	2 908	1 052	1 509	2 263	2 662	1 266	1 987	3 625
Less than 9th grade	217	328	226	277	50	—	171	163
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	414	228	357	425	201	34	290	258
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	950	222	494	604	671	435	765	999
Some college, no degree	674	149	296	476	653	471	495	915
Associate degree	177	39	38	146	194	104	154	262
Bachelor's degree	352	73	63	178	880	165	92	778
Graduate or professional degree	124	13	35	157	213	57	20	250
Percent high school graduate or higher	78.3	47.1	61.4	69.0	90.6	97.3	76.8	88.4
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	16.4	8.2	6.5	14.8	33.5	17.5	5.6	28.4
FERTILITY								
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	1 563	1 337	1 494	1 072	727	1 833	1 472	1 118
RESIDENCE IN 1985								
Persons 5 years and over	4 006	1 463	2 226	3 542	4 569	2 182	3 412	5 623
Same house	2 250	721	1 240	1 567	745	281	985	1 428
Different house in United States	1 733	729	977	1 943	3 701	1 509	2 254	3 866
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	1 012	344	414	902	977	302	996	1 692
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	42	38	11	81	141	18	105	184
Different MSA/PMSA	340	105	356	396	1 408	720	663	1 288
Not in an MSA/PMSA	339	242	196	564	1 175	469	490	702
Abrrod	23	13	9	32	123	392	173	329
JOURNEY TO WORK								
Workers 16 years and over	2 057	605	863	1 648	3 171	1 144	1 914	3 323
Car, truck, or van	1 922	545	832	1 434	3 027	1 097	1 798	3 227
Drove alone	1 771	396	752	1 277	2 726	1 025	1 485	2 917
Carpooled	151	149	80	157	301	72	313	310
Public transportation	24	—	—	—	8	—	12	—
Other means	19	60	26	174	118	28	86	44
Worked at home	92	—	5	40	18	19	18	52
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	15.7	17.3	14.6	12.8	14.4	11.6	15.9	14.8
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	1 959	598	839	1 558	3 068	1 117	1 844	3 217
Central city	1 909	589	817	1 518	3 006	1 111	1 777	3 160
Outside central city	50	9	22	40	62	6	67	57
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	98	7	24	90	103	27	70	106
LABOR FORCE STATUS								
Persons 16 years and over	3 284	1 211	1 868	3 079	4 088	1 535	2 692	4 497
In labor force	2 188	669	972	1 832	3 360	1 182	2 082	3 553
Employed	2 012	635	845	1 682	2 531	480	1 637	2 916
Unemployed	110	27	100	131	164	32	151	97
Percent of civilian labor force	5.2	4.1	10.6	7.2	6.1	6.3	8.4	3.2
Females 16 years and over	1 830	689	876	1 695	2 048	819	1 342	2 353
Employed	978	302	389	830	1 308	422	826	1 441
Unemployed	56	—	32	61	98	32	68	49
With own children under 6 years	319	86	146	275	311	447	417	636
In labor force	238	18	80	198	192	237	244	399
With own children 6 to 17 years only	257	87	105	219	263	259	285	427
In labor force	210	76	99	158	205	155	200	359
Persons 16 to 19 years	138	36	160	377	296	48	219	249
Not enrolled in school	16	10	72	53	90	11	124	53
Unemployed or not in labor force	10	5	43	16	41	—	50	27
Not high school graduate	6	5	52	26	19	—	58	18
Employed	6	—	9	15	—	—	18	—
Unemployed	—	—	17	—	11	—	14	—
Not in labor force	—	5	26	11	8	—	26	18
WORK STATUS IN 1989								
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	2 389	722	1 146	2 088	3 547	1 271	2 190	3 826
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	1 882	547	827	1 443	3 014	987	1 754	3 333
50 to 52 weeks	1 437	340	502	939	2 031	729	1 259	2 446
DISABILITY								
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	2 504	863	1 221	2 379	3 214	865	2 285	3 597
With a mobility or self-care limitation	79	94	74	123	83	12	104	73
With a mobility limitation	46	66	46	72	59	12	67	56
In labor force	12	13	—	16	10	6	26	19
With a self-care limitation	79	50	33	87	31	6	61	45
With a work disability	304	200	146	270	199	37	274	163
In labor force	122	78	63	97	101	21	136	90
Prevented from working	113	122	76	146	67	16	117	53
No work disability	2 200	663	1 075	2 109	3 015	828	2 011	3 434
In labor force	1 862	547	829	1 640	2 559	491	1 646	2 867
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	625	341	363	653	209	—	101	276
With a mobility or self-care limitation	84	191	130	134	11	—	28	60
With a mobility limitation	72	147	112	120	11	—	28	60
With a self-care limitation	41	156	69	100	11	—	18	18

Table 21. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of White Persons: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Abilene, TX MSA	Taylor County		Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Taylor County		Abilene city (pt.), Taylor County		
		Total	Abilene city (pt.)	Tract 131	Tract 134	Tract 102	Tract 103	Tract 104
OCCUPATION								
Employed persons 16 years and over	43 498	43 498	37 388	1 637	4 134	859	466	399
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	5 095	5 095	4 541	120	477	32	29	8
Professional specialty occupations	7 291	7 291	6 644	126	722	151	50	23
Technicians and related support occupations	1 825	1 825	1 665	107	215	51	14	10
Sales occupations	6 169	6 169	5 335	236	494	90	48	51
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	7 029	7 029	5 996	276	730	155	100	31
Private household occupations	210	210	197	—	—	12	8	—
Protective service occupations	623	623	548	41	93	6	3	5
Service occupations, except protective and household	5 247	5 247	4 533	241	360	182	84	126
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	898	898	565	26	111	11	—	11
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	4 502	4 502	3 596	236	603	109	69	61
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	1 513	1 513	1 231	121	110	16	22	21
Transportation and material moving occupations	1 937	1 937	1 574	77	156	8	31	22
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	1 159	1 159	963	30	63	36	8	29
INCOME IN 1989								
Households	37 600	37 600	32 577	1 357	3 288	641	424	428
Less than \$5,000	2 480	2 480	2 034	50	122	102	40	44
\$5,000 to \$9,999	3 643	3 643	3 139	146	115	112	42	76
\$10,000 to \$14,999	4 174	4 174	3 609	177	316	140	39	51
\$15,000 to \$24,999	8 007	8 007	7 010	456	668	139	147	106
\$25,000 to \$34,999	6 577	6 577	5 683	259	643	65	78	84
\$35,000 to \$49,999	6 184	6 184	5 340	151	825	26	66	42
\$50,000 to \$74,999	4 388	4 388	3 841	109	454	57	12	17
\$75,000 to \$99,999	1 229	1 229	1 072	9	119	—	—	—
\$100,000 or more	918	918	849	—	26	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	25 642	25 642	25 725	21 250	31 713	13 504	20 909	17 150
Mean (dollars)	33 160	33 160	33 630	24 468	34 475	19 050	22 444	20 867
Families	26 724	26 724	22 859	976	2 612	363	352	297
Median income (dollars)	30 874	30 874	31 079	23 689	34 518	20 423	21 818	20 433
Per capita income (dollars)	12 677	12 677	12 851	9 025	12 821	6 910	7 237	8 185
INCOME TYPE IN 1989								
Households	37 600	37 600	32 577	1 357	3 288	641	424	428
With earnings	30 900	30 900	26 869	1 255	3 026	422	342	285
Mean earnings (dollars)	30 877	30 877	30 987	23 732	32 089	19 984	21 598	19 569
With Social Security income	9 968	9 968	8 413	140	486	228	124	130
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	7 659	7 659	7 776	6 055	7 810	6 509	7 753	6 211
With public assistance income	1 711	1 711	1 446	74	114	60	29	57
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	3 225	3 225	3 366	4 356	1 588	2 744	3 246	3 949
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE								
Families (dollars)	38 570	38 570	39 327	26 452	37 606	24 570	23 850	21 794
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	36 129	36 129	36 403	24 602	36 933	18 752	21 762	20 362
Married-couple families (dollars)	41 337	41 337	42 282	28 415	39 507	24 786	25 943	23 135
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	39 658	39 658	40 115	27 246	39 634	19 659	26 282	22 081
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	19 141	19 141	19 540	15 567	19 379	19 679	18 652	15 672
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	16 050	16 050	16 430	13 244	18 240	15 550	6 960	7 199
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989								
All Income Levels In 1989	26 724	26 724	22 859	976	2 612	363	352	297
Families	22 299	22 299	19 122	886	2 328	274	297	198
Householder worked in 1989	13 922	13 922	11 971	679	1 487	143	216	144
With related children under 18 years	6 039	6 039	5 384	388	722	57	113	60
With related children under 5 years	23 177	23 177	19 703	811	2 354	304	267	244
Married-couple families	19 549	19 549	16 654	752	2 107	224	223	172
Householder worked in 1989	11 614	11 614	9 890	536	1 285	109	155	116
With related children under 18 years	5 193	5 193	4 593	298	641	54	76	52
With related children under 5 years	2 867	2 867	2 559	148	196	49	66	49
Female householder, no husband present	2 190	2 190	1 977	117	159	40	55	22
Householder worked in 1989	1 943	1 943	1 745	126	176	24	42	24
With related children under 18 years	709	709	665	82	70	3	32	—
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	13 431	13 431	12 084	568	896	331	125	156
Nonfamily householder	10 876	10 876	9 718	381	676	278	72	131
65 years and over	4 365	4 365	3 702	46	130	171	46	82
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	94 378	94 378	81 313	3 884	8 741	1 406	1 228	1 056
Persons under 18 years	25 233	25 233	21 631	1 258	2 627	331	375	270
Related children under 18 years	25 123	25 123	21 541	1 249	2 600	331	375	270
Related children 5 to 17 years	17 519	17 519	14 707	765	1 771	250	250	190
Persons 65 years and over	12 285	12 285	10 422	101	595	297	153	214
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level								
Families	2 337	2 337	1 872	130	116	54	58	63
Percent below poverty level	8.7	8.7	8.2	13.3	4.4	14.9	16.5	21.2
Householder worked in 1989	1 529	1 529	1 272	101	72	29	47	29
With related children under 18 years	1 644	1 644	1 340	122	90	40	40	28
With related children under 5 years	984	984	838	80	68	18	32	10
Married-couple families	1 501	1 501	1 143	84	70	42	27	47
Householder worked in 1989	972	972	781	76	44	20	20	25
With related children under 18 years	939	939	732	76	44	28	9	20
With related children under 5 years	628	628	508	52	36	15	9	6
Female householder, no husband present	734	734	633	16	46	12	23	16
Householder worked in 1989	483	483	418	25	28	9	19	4
With related children under 18 years	633	633	542	46	46	12	23	8
With related children under 5 years	315	315	290	28	32	3	23	4
Unrelated individuals	3 914	3 914	3 493	93	148	175	61	48
Nonfamily householder	2 608	2 608	2 263	32	112	145	16	28
65 years and over	1 330	1 330	1 067	10	40	82	16	22
Persons	11 805	11 805	9 781	577	534	421	229	250
Percent below poverty level	12.5	12.5	12.0	14.9	6.1	29.9	18.6	23.7
Persons under 18 years	3 651	3 651	2 967	254	219	137	76	61
Related children under 18 years	3 559	3 559	2 895	245	201	137	76	61
Related children 5 to 17 years	2 144	2 144	1 694	145	94	93	40	35
Persons 65 years and over	1 742	1 742	1 344	10	55	89	30	74
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:								
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	4 776	4 776	4 024	122	280	141	127	58
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	15 815	15 815	13 216	678	804	556	274	349

Table 21. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of White Persons: 1990—Con.

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Abilene city (pt.), Taylor County—Con.							
	Tract 105	Tract 106	Tract 107	Tract 108	Tract 109	Tract 110	Tract 112	Tract 113
OCCUPATION								
Employed persons 16 years and over	1 207	1 690	927	553	2 078	154	840	1 500
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	123	220	60	50	346	15	69	146
Professional specialty occupations	125	331	63	84	480	—	63	211
Technicians and related support occupations	43	62	57	6	106	—	32	32
Sales occupations	212	236	63	98	257	48	151	152
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	220	289	125	43	343	18	133	306
Private household occupations	—	5	10	9	20	6	14	23
Protective service occupations	30	21	—	—	37	—	5	19
Service occupations, except protective and household	178	165	171	67	149	23	178	166
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	29	44	35	15	59	—	—	17
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	113	183	146	63	97	9	79	176
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	22	49	94	46	40	5	57	68
Transportation and material moving occupations	74	65	73	55	83	8	37	138
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	38	20	30	17	61	22	22	46
INCOME IN 1989								
Households	1 050	1 290	891	688	1 748	239	897	1 328
Less than \$5,000	88	6	71	149	154	37	66	90
\$5,000 to \$9,999	140	80	135	109	238	69	162	106
\$10,000 to \$14,999	89	55	172	127	168	22	195	164
\$15,000 to \$24,999	219	156	238	119	348	62	200	358
\$25,000 to \$34,999	203	322	153	88	217	22	149	262
\$35,000 to \$49,999	168	363	79	54	232	20	51	181
\$50,000 to \$74,999	138	250	37	36	325	—	51	128
\$75,000 to \$99,999	5	38	6	—	39	—	18	35
\$100,000 or more	—	20	—	6	27	7	5	4
Median (dollars)	24 415	37 167	16 875	13 703	23 583	13 750	16 328	22 350
Mean (dollars)	27 070	39 121	20 574	18 589	31 216	24 037	22 307	27 484
Families	783	1 082	603	368	977	131	534	936
Median income (dollars)	30 134	39 233	20 729	19 688	40 821	17 679	21 979	26 506
Per capita income (dollars)	10 320	14 663	7 566	8 479	13 775	11 497	9 633	11 473
INCOME TYPE IN 1989								
Households	1 050	1 290	891	688	1 748	239	897	1 328
With earnings	821	1 097	664	435	1 498	132	672	1 031
Mean earnings (dollars)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
With Social Security income	28 017	33 735	21 118	18 196	29 315	16 489	21 651	26 384
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	317	415	337	287	370	89	285	432
With public assistance income	6 008	8 740	6 891	7 675	8 394	8 790	7 423	7 613
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	134	25	54	51	77	35	70	95
2 578	4 979	2 689	2 474	3 439	2 034	2 398	4 860	—
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE								
Families (dollars)	31 770	41 775	23 527	23 315	44 838	34 595	28 191	30 038
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	31 102	39 678	21 753	19 215	46 702	18 601	24 144	26 940
Married-couple families (dollars)	34 976	42 497	26 479	23 086	46 214	36 173	31 983	33 911
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	36 097	40 867	26 304	20 974	49 499	19 922	29 696	32 288
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	14 602	25 162	11 471	24 753	15 562	25 298	13 815	17 235
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	12 063	24 018	9 287	10 051	14 751	9 800	10 820	15 173
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989								
All Income Levels In 1989	783	1 082	603	368	977	131	534	936
Householder worked in 1989	661	927	473	231	846	80	397	773
With related children under 18 years	431	470	344	179	460	46	247	504
With related children under 5 years	171	151	173	101	169	40	115	170
Married-couple families	633	1 031	466	257	924	112	419	708
Householder worked in 1989	568	876	382	165	793	74	310	563
With related children under 18 years	325	429	233	122	422	40	167	345
With related children under 5 years	143	151	116	69	169	34	81	121
Female householder, no husband present	107	37	114	89	34	19	103	191
Householder worked in 1989	65	37	68	51	34	6	87	173
With related children under 18 years	79	32	101	35	29	6	68	146
With related children under 5 years	18	—	51	22	—	6	22	36
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	294	229	349	408	1 050	139	431	498
Nonfamily householder	267	208	288	320	771	108	363	392
65 years and over	154	113	159	220	158	44	151	182
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	2 676	3 407	2 440	1 466	3 903	485	2 064	3 185
Persons under 18 years	719	858	723	290	827	94	519	840
Related children under 18 years	716	858	723	290	827	94	519	840
Related children 5 to 17 years	473	645	470	190	612	36	370	598
Persons 65 years and over	400	479	356	393	435	98	382	501
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level								
Families	92	17	128	68	34	35	67	94
Percent below poverty level	11.7	1.6	21.2	18.5	3.5	26.7	12.5	10.0
Householder worked in 1989	71	17	80	35	18	18	52	60
With related children under 18 years	70	17	115	61	16	18	46	72
With related children under 5 years	38	6	66	56	—	18	15	30
Married-couple families	34	17	48	52	25	35	39	26
Householder worked in 1989	34	17	36	30	9	18	29	10
With related children under 18 years	17	17	41	45	7	18	18	21
With related children under 5 years	17	6	25	45	—	18	12	10
Female householder, no husband present	48	—	74	11	9	—	28	68
Householder worked in 1989	27	—	38	—	9	—	23	50
With related children under 18 years	43	—	68	11	9	—	28	51
With related children under 5 years	11	—	35	11	—	—	3	20
Unrelated individuals	107	13	78	192	477	78	166	110
Nonfamily householder	103	13	59	111	259	56	109	74
65 years and over	83	—	65	71	71	33	47	58
Persons	429	95	588	391	554	205	400	435
Percent below poverty level	16.0	2.8	24.1	26.7	14.2	42.3	19.4	13.7
Persons under 18 years	169	49	293	93	16	53	103	193
Related children under 18 years	166	49	293	93	16	53	103	193
Related children 5 to 17 years	94	43	178	33	16	19	85	146
Persons 65 years and over	93	—	71	71	88	33	57	69
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:								
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	164	—	194	244	270	58	159	156
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	514	180	774	507	630	249	546	586

Table 21. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of White Persons: 1990—Con.

(Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Abilene city (pt.), Taylor County—Con.							
	Tract 114	Tract 119	Tract 122	Tract 123	Tract 128	Tract 129	Tract 131 (pt.)	Tract 134 (pt.)
OCCUPATION								
Employed persons 16 years and over	2 012	635	845	1 682	2 531	480	1 637	2 916
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	232	45	34	142	293	51	120	332
Professional specialty occupations	382	49	30	232	465	92	126	539
Technicians and related support occupations	68	14	20	82	235	12	107	168
Sales occupations	316	39	107	160	401	104	236	358
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	324	65	127	343	341	41	276	523
Private household occupations	—	17	—	11	10	—	—	—
Protective service occupations	48	—	20	14	56	5	41	93
Service occupations, except protective and household	204	220	188	275	365	135	241	233
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	7	—	6	26	10	—	26	81
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	233	99	157	195	120	19	236	372
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	74	32	65	70	78	—	121	81
Transportation and material moving occupations	66	43	66	55	113	7	77	168
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	58	12	25	77	44	14	30	28
INCOME IN 1989								
Households	1 664	678	817	1 455	2 531	712	1 357	2 366
Less than \$5,000	74	76	83	113	144	—	50	48
\$5,000 to \$9,999	100	243	129	190	201	6	146	73
\$10,000 to \$14,999	192	117	80	208	285	113	177	243
\$15,000 to \$24,999	314	32	248	369	882	352	456	494
\$25,000 to \$34,999	335	140	126	226	509	135	259	515
\$35,000 to \$49,999	381	70	106	242	332	52	151	628
\$50,000 to \$74,999	167	—	23	74	172	49	109	314
\$75,000 to \$99,999	66	—	—	15	6	5	9	51
\$100,000 or more	35	—	22	18	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	27 420	10 746	19 442	20 961	22 709	21 343	21 250	31 721
Mean (dollars)	37 780	16 488	23 703	26 808	24 296	25 001	24 468	32 993
Families	1 261	364	579	995	1 299	706	1 357	2 366
Median income (dollars)	31 075	26 406	22 351	23 810	24 696	21 281	23 689	34 009
Per capita income (dollars)	14 439	7 365	8 103	10 633	12 262	6 792	9 025	12 303
INCOME TYPE IN 1989								
Households	1 664	678	817	1 455	2 531	712	1 357	2 366
With earnings	1 366	443	657	1 052	2 425	712	1 255	2 224
Mean earnings (dollars)	30 672	17 961	22 975	26 254	23 360	24 622	23 732	31 226
With Social Security income	499	319	288	508	164	13	140	228
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	8 239	6 307	7 386	6 983	7 400	4 292	6 055	7 448
With public assistance income	79	70	56	49	29	6	74	52
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	4 661	2 964	2 505	2 432	1 593	500	4 356	1 691
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE								
Families (dollars)	38 479	22 298	27 192	31 223	26 778	24 744	26 452	35 803
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	30 500	23 560	30 248	25 074	25 845	24 890	24 602	34 735
Married-couple families (dollars)	41 446	24 073	30 032	34 794	28 101	25 172	28 415	37 493
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	33 232	25 547	34 981	28 979	29 571	25 378	27 246	37 123
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	14 620	18 164	15 856	18 873	14 219	14 189	15 567	21 205
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	13 083	13 929	15 256	17 096	12 330	14 189	13 244	20 013
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989								
All Income Levels In 1989								
Families	1 261	364	579	995	1 299	706	976	1 862
Householder worked in 1989	1 081	232	446	758	1 161	706	886	1 692
With related children under 18 years	648	188	278	492	629	637	679	1 148
With related children under 5 years	295	59	120	262	344	394	388	625
Married-couple families	1 124	266	470	775	1 106	664	811	1 663
Householder worked in 1989	963	181	367	596	979	664	752	1 520
With related children under 18 years	560	140	217	348	495	595	536	975
With related children under 5 years	260	51	92	197	310	369	298	552
Female householder, no husband present	112	87	81	189	141	19	148	157
Householder worked in 1989	93	46	51	149	141	19	117	130
With related children under 18 years	80	43	33	126	120	19	126	147
With related children under 5 years	35	8	20	53	34	19	82	62
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	491	359	305	541	1 501	16	368	666
Nonfamily householder	403	314	238	460	1 232	6	381	504
65 years and over	211	183	117	247	82	—	46	53
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	4 262	1 544	2 081	3 454	4 987	2 730	3 884	6 265
Persons under 18 years	1 124	352	527	836	991	1 243	1 258	1 972
Related children under 18 years	1 117	352	518	836	970	1 243	1 249	1 953
Related children 5 to 17 years	772	271	353	552	552	695	765	1 227
Persons 65 years and over	625	341	363	653	209	—	101	276
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level								
Families	70	86	99	116	117	46	130	48
Percent below poverty level	5.6	23.6	17.1	11.7	9.0	6.5	13.3	2.6
Householder worked in 1989	44	49	84	69	98	46	101	30
With related children under 18 years	56	56	77	81	86	46	122	48
With related children under 5 years	49	14	54	65	43	46	80	43
Married-couple families	41	55	66	75	66	46	84	19
Householder worked in 1989	25	29	51	46	47	46	76	19
With related children under 18 years	27	43	56	47	35	46	76	19
With related children under 5 years	20	14	33	31	26	46	52	19
Female householder, no husband present	29	31	25	29	51	—	46	29
Householder worked in 1989	19	20	25	17	51	—	25	11
With related children under 18 years	29	13	13	22	51	—	46	29
With related children under 5 years	29	—	13	22	17	—	28	24
Unrelated individuals	98	124	113	144	350	6	93	100
Nonfamily householder	75	99	68	110	173	—	32	72
65 years and over	40	51	29	65	33	—	10	16
Persons	299	393	496	547	660	165	577	262
Percent below poverty level	7.0	25.5	23.8	15.8	13.2	6.0	14.9	4.2
Persons under 18 years	100	104	178	185	161	84	254	104
Related children under 18 years	93	104	178	185	140	84	245	94
Related children 5 to 17 years	31	78	111	109	77	16	145	25
Persons 65 years and over	47	73	29	94	33	—	10	16
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:								
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	126	92	256	222	308	—	122	119
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	474	492	666	742	837	416	678	423

Table 22. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of Black Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Abilene, TX MSA	Taylor County		Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Taylor County	
		Total	Abilene city (pt.)	Tract 131	Tract 134
PLACE OF BIRTH					
All persons	7 464	7 464	7 404	1 046	431
Native	7 331	7 331	7 271	1 032	423
Foreign born	133	133	133	14	8
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH					
Linguistically isolated households	15	15	12	—	—
Persons 5 years and over	6 735	6 735	6 685	905	408
Speak a language other than English	328	328	325	57	36
Do not speak English "very well"	115	115	112	11	—
In linguistically isolated households	22	22	19	—	—
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL					
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	2 546	2 546	2 534	371	161
Preprimary school	212	212	212	52	20
Public school	184	184	184	52	14
Elementary or high school	1 695	1 695	1 693	260	120
Public school	1 682	1 682	1 681	248	120
College	639	639	629	59	21
Public college	266	266	257	49	21
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT					
Persons 25 years and over	3 881	3 881	3 843	477	256
Less than 9th grade	462	462	462	70	16
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	573	573	561	70	14
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	1 148	1 148	1 131	170	66
Some college, no degree	1 073	1 073	1 064	118	90
Associate degree	252	252	252	31	25
Bachelor's degree	211	211	211	10	24
Graduate or professional degree	162	162	162	8	21
Percent high school graduate or higher	73.3	73.3	73.4	70.6	88.3
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	9.6	9.6	9.7	3.8	17.6
FERTILITY					
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	1 508	1 508	1 517	1 605	1 849
RESIDENCE IN 1985					
Persons 5 years and over	6 735	6 735	6 685	905	408
Same house	2 513	2 513	2 475	370	113
Different house in United States	3 797	3 797	3 785	488	217
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	2 068	2 068	2 065	326	110
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	109	109	100	—	—
Different MSA/PMSA	1 180	1 180	1 180	28	79
Not in an MSA/PMSA	440	440	440	134	28
Abroad	425	425	425	47	78
JOURNEY TO WORK					
Workers 16 years and over	3 101	3 101	3 064	419	236
Car, truck, or van	2 749	2 749	2 712	383	228
Drove alone	2 264	2 264	2 228	271	189
Carpooled	485	485	484	112	39
Public transportation	89	89	89	10	—
Other means	252	252	252	20	8
Worked at home	11	11	11	6	—
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	14.6	14.6	14.5	16.3	12.3
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	3 038	3 038	3 010	408	236
Central city	2 982	2 982	2 956	389	236
Outside central city	56	56	54	19	—
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	63	63	54	11	—
LABOR FORCE STATUS					
Persons 16 years and over	5 115	5 115	5 067	640	324
In labor force	3 533	3 533	3 493	482	249
Employed	2 629	2 629	2 592	377	179
Unemployed	385	385	382	63	13
Percent of civilian labor force	12.8	12.8	12.8	14.3	6.8
Females 16 years and over	2 654	2 654	2 629	391	128
Employed	1 491	1 491	1 468	220	79
Unemployed	173	173	173	41	—
With own children under 6 years	472	472	471	87	27
In labor force	334	334	333	58	8
With own children 6 to 17 years only	524	524	520	81	35
In labor force	397	397	393	59	35
Persons 16 to 19 years	579	579	570	86	68
Not enrolled in school	128	128	128	13	18
Unemployed or not in labor force	56	56	56	5	7
Not high school graduate	35	35	35	8	—
Employed	8	8	8	8	—
Unemployed	7	7	7	—	—
Not in labor force	20	20	20	—	—
WORK STATUS IN 1989					
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	3 679	3 679	3 645	505	284
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	2 786	2 786	2 764	355	243
50 to 52 weeks	1 925	1 925	1 909	225	164
DISABILITY					
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	3 908	3 908	3 862	574	259
With a mobility or self-care limitation	240	240	240	55	9
With a mobility limitation	127	127	127	24	—
In labor force	8	8	8	—	—
With a self-care limitation	205	205	205	45	9
With a work disability	450	450	445	85	23
In labor force	159	159	157	55	—
Prevented from working	217	217	217	14	—
No work disability	3 458	3 458	3 417	489	236
In labor force	2 700	2 700	2 662	379	192
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	516	516	514	24	8
With a mobility or self-care limitation	153	153	153	5	8
With a mobility limitation	103	103	103	—	8
With a self-care limitation	97	97	97	6	—

Table 22. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of Black Persons: 1990—Con.

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Abilene city (pt.), Taylor County					
	Tract 108	Tract 109	Tract 113	Tract 129	Tract 131 (pt.)	Tract 134 (pt.)
PLACE OF BIRTH						
All persons	426	900	461	856	1 046	423
Native	399	884	461	650	1 032	415
Foreign born	27	16	—	6	14	E
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH						
Linguistically isolated households	—	—	—	6	—	—
Persons 5 years and over	376	838	430	549	905	408
Speak a language other than English	—	50	9	19	57	36
Do not speak English "very well"	—	—	—	13	11	—
In linguistically isolated households	—	—	—	13	—	—
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL						
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	108	297	206	250	371	161
Preprimary school	—	21	37	8	52	20
Public school	—	10	37	8	52	14
Elementary or high school	79	182	120	177	260	120
Public school	79	182	120	177	248	120
College	29	94	49	65	59	21
Public college	17	23	39	40	49	21
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT						
Persons 25 years and over	249	521	221	287	477	256
Less than 9th grade	80	103	8	—	70	16
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	63	66	52	—	70	14
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	39	121	83	101	170	66
Some college, no degree	36	108	67	142	118	90
Associate degree	25	38	6	25	31	25
Bachelor's degree	6	39	5	19	10	24
Graduate or professional degree	—	46	—	—	8	21
Percent high school graduate or higher	42.6	67.6	72.9	100.0	70.6	88.3
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	2.4	16.3	2.3	6.6	3.8	17.6
FERTILITY						
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	1 828	1 144	1 712	1 512	1 605	1 849
RESIDENCE IN 1985						
Persons 5 years and over	376	838	430	549	905	408
Same house	222	496	204	13	370	113
Different house in United States	154	334	222	352	488	217
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	116	273	190	80	326	110
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	—	—	11	—	—	—
Different MSA/PMSA	38	47	11	200	28	79
Not in an MSA/PMSA	—	14	10	72	134	28
Abrroad	—	8	4	184	47	78
JOURNEY TO WORK						
Workers 16 years and over	103	366	153	285	419	236
Car, truck, or van	85	330	141	273	383	228
Drove alone	54	279	135	224	271	189
Carpooled	31	51	6	49	112	39
Public transportation	—	20	6	—	10	—
Other means	18	16	6	12	20	8
Worked at home	—	—	—	—	5	—
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	15.8	18.6	12.3	11.4	16.3	12.3
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	103	344	153	278	408	236
Central city	103	336	153	272	389	236
Outside central city	—	8	—	6	19	—
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	—	22	—	7	11	—
LABOR FORCE STATUS						
Persons 16 years and over	303	654	314	358	640	324
In labor force	124	426	186	297	482	249
Employed	110	377	153	140	377	179
Unemployed	14	43	33	6	63	13
Percent of civilian labor force	11.3	10.2	17.7	4.1	14.3	6.8
Females 16 years and over	176	389	174	170	391	128
Employed	68	210	76	116	220	79
Unemployed	—	27	7	—	41	—
With own children under 6 years	21	40	39	64	87	27
In labor force	21	25	23	51	58	8
With own children 6 to 17 years only	7	40	30	68	81	35
In labor force	—	34	4	55	59	35
Persons 16 to 19 years	37	47	54	29	56	68
Not enrolled in school	24	19	11	8	13	18
Unemployed or not in labor force	24	—	—	8	5	7
Not high school graduate	7	—	—	—	8	—
Employed	—	—	—	—	8	—
Unemployed	7	—	—	—	—	—
Not in labor force	—	—	—	8	—	—
WORK STATUS IN 1989						
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	153	433	189	324	505	284
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	112	333	166	269	355	243
50 to 52 weeks	85	181	122	214	225	164
DISABILITY						
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	186	509	288	207	574	259
With a mobility or self-care limitation	14	23	20	7	55	5
With a mobility limitation	8	23	5	7	24	—
In labor force	—	—	—	—	—	—
With a self-care limitation	14	9	15	7	45	9
With a work disability	40	78	37	7	85	23
In labor force	7	33	15	—	55	—
Prevented from working	26	45	22	7	14	—
No work disability	146	431	251	200	489	236
In labor force	110	352	166	146	379	192
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	100	130	26	—	24	8
With a mobility or self-care limitation	42	24	8	—	5	8
With a mobility limitation	42	16	8	—	8	8
With a self-care limitation	14	15	8	—	6	—

Table 23. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of Black Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Abilene, TX MSA	Taylor County		Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Taylor County	
		Total	Abilene city (pt.)	Tract 131	Tract 134
OCCUPATION					
Employed persons 16 years and over	2 629	2 629	2 592	377	179
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	178	178	178	21	19
Professional specialty occupations	314	314	314	10	29
Technicians and related support occupations	45	45	45	—	—
Sales occupations	201	201	196	40	15
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	323	323	313	36	22
Private household occupations	127	127	118	34	—
Protective service occupations	64	64	64	—	7
Service occupations, except protective and household	870	870	859	125	63
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	16	16	16	6	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	168	168	168	27	—
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	137	137	137	36	—
Transportation and material moving occupations	121	121	121	29	24
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	65	65	63	13	—
INCOME IN 1989					
Households	2 430	2 430	2 410	334	146
Less than \$5,000	401	401	401	69	—
\$5,000 to \$9,999	272	272	272	48	9
\$10,000 to \$14,999	306	306	303	47	—
\$15,000 to \$24,999	574	574	560	43	9
\$25,000 to \$34,999	420	420	420	73	36
\$35,000 to \$49,999	324	324	321	54	51
\$50,000 to \$74,999	128	128	128	—	41
\$75,000 to \$99,999	—	—	—	—	—
\$100,000 or more	5	5	5	—	—
Median (dollars)	18 185	18 185	18 125	16 071	37 500
Mean (dollars)	23 558	23 558	23 563	19 244	39 962
Families	1 804	1 804	1 787	278	137
Median income (dollars)	21 134	21 134	21 149	20 469	35 066
Per capita income (dollars)	7 970	7 970	7 971	5 673	12 415
INCOME TYPE IN 1989					
Households	2 430	2 430	2 410	334	146
With earnings	2 070	2 070	2 050	312	146
Mean earnings (dollars)	24 351	24 351	24 416	18 595	38 235
With Social Security income	478	478	466	56	8
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	5 253	5 253	5 223	4 205	800
With public assistance income	361	361	359	59	7
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	2 102	2 102	2 088	1 889	3 252
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE					
Families (dollars)	26 458	26 458	26 481	20 150	37 209
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	22 871	22 871	22 817	18 505	34 655
Married-couple families (dollars)	28 842	28 842	28 910	28 367	40 518
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	29 939	29 939	29 905	29 600	38 154
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	12 490	12 490	12 490	9 799	20 809
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	7 910	7 910	7 910	6 194	9 000
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989					
All Income Levels In 1989					
Families	1 804	1 804	1 787	278	137
Householder worked in 1989	1 537	1 537	1 520	240	137
With related children under 18 years	1 187	1 187	1 182	209	75
With related children under 5 years	529	529	527	108	24
Married-couple families	1 213	1 213	1 196	148	114
Householder worked in 1989	1 096	1 096	1 079	138	114
With related children under 18 years	741	741	736	100	66
With related children under 5 years	305	305	303	59	24
Female householder, no husband present	530	530	530	122	23
Householder worked in 1989	386	386	386	94	23
With related children under 18 years	390	390	390	101	9
With related children under 5 years	185	185	185	41	—
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	780	780	774	91	21
Nonfamily householder	626	626	623	56	9
65 years and over	187	187	187	6	—
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	7 006	7 006	6 946	1 039	431
Persons under 18 years	2 554	2 554	2 542	429	121
Related children under 18 years	2 536	2 536	2 524	429	121
Related children 5 to 17 years	1 807	1 807	1 805	288	98
Persons 65 years and over	516	516	514	24	8
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level					
Families	372	372	372	84	9
Percent below poverty level	20.6	20.6	20.8	30.2	6.6
Householder worked in 1989	229	229	229	62	9
With related children under 18 years	284	284	284	70	9
With related children under 5 years	170	170	170	41	—
Married-couple families	97	97	97	8	—
Householder worked in 1989	63	63	63	8	—
With related children under 18 years	43	43	43	—	—
With related children under 5 years	19	19	19	—	—
Female householder, no husband present	263	263	263	76	9
Householder worked in 1989	154	154	154	54	9
With related children under 18 years	229	229	229	70	9
With related children under 5 years	142	142	142	41	—
Unrelated individuals	315	315	312	19	—
Nonfamily householder	246	246	246	19	—
65 years and over	85	85	85	6	—
Persons	1 716	1 716	1 713	320	24
Percent below poverty level	24.5	24.5	24.7	30.8	5.6
Persons under 18 years	794	794	794	168	15
Related children under 18 years	776	776	776	168	15
Related children 5 to 17 years	501	501	501	104	15
Persons 65 years and over	163	163	163	12	—
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:					
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	923	923	920	218	—
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	2 415	2 415	2 412	492	24

Table 23. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of Black Persons: 1990—Con.

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Abilene city (pt.), Taylor County					
	Tract 108	Tract 109	Tract 113	Tract 129	Tract 131 (pt.)	Tract 134 (pt.)
OCCUPATION						
Employed persons 16 years and over	110	377	153	140	377	179
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	6	14	16	11	21	19
Professional specialty occupations	15	66	18	25	10	29
Technicians and related support occupations	—	6	4	14	—	—
Sales occupations	—	25	9	17	40	15
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	19	32	20	13	36	22
Private household occupations	—	27	—	—	34	—
Protective service occupations	—	42	10	5	—	7
Service occupations, except protective and household	58	101	16	42	125	63
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	—	—	—	—	6	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	—	24	24	13	27	—
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	6	13	15	—	36	—
Transportation and material moving occupations	6	19	10	—	29	24
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	—	8	11	—	13	—
INCOME IN 1989						
Households	150	319	140	169	334	146
Less than \$5,000	29	31	—	—	69	—
\$5,000 to \$9,999	41	60	30	—	48	9
\$10,000 to \$14,999	32	48	15	12	47	—
\$15,000 to \$24,999	34	73	40	82	43	9
\$25,000 to \$34,999	8	45	19	69	73	36
\$35,000 to \$49,999	6	47	36	—	54	51
\$50,000 to \$74,999	—	15	—	6	—	41
\$75,000 to \$99,999	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$100,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	12 891	17 135	19 028	24 152	16 071	37 500
Mean (dollars)	14 206	21 611	22 038	24 458	19 244	39 962
Families	109	208	124	169	278	137
Median income (dollars)	13 945	20 833	19 444	24 152	20 469	35 066
Per capita income (dollars)	4 939	7 855	6 420	6 265	5 673	12 650
INCOME TYPE IN 1989						
Households	150	319	140	169	334	146
With earnings	100	262	125	169	312	146
Mean earnings (dollars)	15 244	20 786	20 523	24 385	18 595	38 235
With Social Security income	58	117	34	—	56	8
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	5 920	5 729	6 902	—	4 205	800
With public assistance income	34	57	20	—	59	7
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	1 990	1 925	1 536	—	1 889	3 252
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE						
Families (dollars)	16 738	25 766	23 039	24 458	20 150	37 209
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	18 363	29 702	20 268	24 499	18 505	34 655
Married-couple families (dollars)	19 924	28 668	29 458	24 458	28 367	40 518
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	18 363	37 829	27 142	24 499	29 600	38 154
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	9 711	18 438	10 949	—	9 799	20 809
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	—	4 039	9 710	—	6 194	9 000
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989						
All Income Levels In 1989						
Families	109	208	124	169	278	137
Householder worked in 1989	68	135	114	169	240	137
With related children under 18 years	32	97	76	152	209	75
With related children under 5 years	13	41	35	75	108	24
Married-couple families	75	149	81	169	148	114
Householder worked in 1989	49	108	76	169	138	114
With related children under 18 years	25	68	43	152	100	66
With related children under 5 years	13	31	18	75	59	24
Female householder, no husband present	34	59	43	—	122	23
Householder worked in 1989	19	27	38	—	94	23
With related children under 18 years	7	29	33	—	101	9
With related children under 5 years	—	10	17	—	41	—
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	41	124	20	—	91	21
Nonfamily householder	41	111	16	—	56	9
65 years and over	19	36	—	—	6	—
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	409	879	661	656	1 039	423
Persons under 18 years	136	253	160	327	429	113
Related children under 18 years	136	253	160	327	429	113
Related children 5 to 17 years	86	191	129	220	288	98
Persons 65 years and over	100	130	26	—	24	8
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level						
Families	28	30	34	—	84	9
Percent below poverty level	25.7	14.4	27.4	—	30.2	6.6
Householder worked in 1989	13	—	34	—	62	9
With related children under 18 years	13	13	29	—	70	9
With related children under 5 years	7	—	12	—	41	—
Married-couple families	13	17	10	—	8	—
Householder worked in 1989	13	—	10	—	8	—
With related children under 18 years	13	—	10	—	—	—
With related children under 5 years	7	—	—	—	—	—
Female householder, no husband present	15	13	24	—	76	9
Householder worked in 1989	—	—	24	—	54	9
With related children under 18 years	—	13	19	—	70	9
With related children under 5 years	—	—	12	—	41	—
Unrelated individuals	29	26	4	—	11	—
Nonfamily householder	29	31	—	—	19	—
65 years and over	19	9	—	—	6	—
Persons	162	133	123	—	320	24
Percent below poverty level	39.6	15.1	26.7	—	30.8	5.7
Persons under 18 years	71	53	53	—	168	15
Related children under 18 years	71	53	53	—	168	15
Related children 5 to 17 years	40	53	40	—	104	15
Persons 65 years and over	33	31	—	—	12	—
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:	—	—	—	—	218	—
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	—	87	4	—	492	—
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	190	280	151	97	—	24

Table 24. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Abilene, TX MSA	Taylor County
PLACE OF BIRTH		
All persons	407	407
Native	385	385
Foreign born	22	22
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH		
Linguistically isolated households	4	4
Persons 5 years and over	377	377
Speak a language other than English	101	101
Do not speak English "very well"	13	13
In linguistically isolated households	4	4
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL		
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	82	82
Preprimary school	—	—
Public school	—	—
Elementary or high school	62	62
Public school	55	55
College	20	20
Public college	5	5
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT		
Persons 25 years and over	257	257
Less than 9th grade	95	95
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	52	52
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	23	23
Some college, no degree	29	29
Associate degree	3	3
Bachelor's degree	27	27
Graduate or professional degree	28	28
Percent high school graduate or higher	42.8	42.8
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	21.4	21.4
FERTILITY		
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	1 571	1 571
RESIDENCE IN 1985		
Persons 5 years and over	377	377
Same house	89	89
Different house in United States	267	267
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	116	116
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	2	2
Different MSA/PMSA	88	88
Not in an MSA/PMSA	61	61
Abroad	21	21
JOURNEY TO WORK		
Workers 16 years and over	197	197
Car, truck, or van	151	151
Drove alone	105	105
Carpooled	46	46
Public transportation	6	6
Other means	32	32
Worked at home	8	8
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	13.7	13.7
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	193	193
Central city	164	164
Outside central city	29	29
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	4	4
LABOR FORCE STATUS		
Persons 16 years and over	327	327
In labor force	211	211
Employed	174	174
Unemployed	14	14
Percent of civilian labor force	7.4	7.4
Females 16 years and over	111	111
Employed	63	63
Unemployed	10	10
With own children under 6 years	9	9
In labor force	—	—
With own children 6 to 17 years only	35	35
In labor force	33	33
Persons 16 to 19 years	24	24
Not enrolled in school	7	7
Unemployed or not in labor force	—	—
Not high school graduate	—	—
Employed	—	—
Unemployed	—	—
Not in labor force	—	—
WORK STATUS IN 1989		
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	211	211
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	172	172
50 to 52 weeks	123	123
DISABILITY		
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	232	232
With a mobility or self-care limitation	9	9
With a mobility limitation	9	9
In labor force	4	4
With a self-care limitation	7	7
With a work disability	25	25
In labor force	11	11
Prevented from working	14	14
No work disability	207	207
In labor force	177	177
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	72	72
With a mobility or self-care limitation	6	6
With a mobility limitation	6	6
With a self-care limitation	6	6

Table 25. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Abilene, TX MSA	Taylor County
OCCUPATION		
Employed persons 16 years and over	174	174
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	9	9
Professional specialty occupations	45	45
Technicians and related support occupations	—	—
Sales occupations	10	10
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	27	27
Private household occupations	8	8
Protective service occupations	10	10
Service occupations, except protective and household	15	15
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	—	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	24	24
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	5	5
Transportation and material moving occupations	—	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	21	21
INCOME IN 1989		
Households	207	207
Less than \$5,000	19	19
\$5,000 to \$9,999	44	44
\$10,000 to \$14,999	8	8
\$15,000 to \$24,999	50	50
\$25,000 to \$34,999	11	11
\$35,000 to \$49,999	24	24
\$50,000 to \$74,999	28	28
\$75,000 to \$99,999	23	23
\$100,000 or more	—	—
Median (dollars)	21 042	21 042
Mean (dollars)	32 901	32 901
Families	171	171
Median income (dollars)	27 614	27 614
Per capita income (dollars)	15 295	15 295
INCOME TYPE IN 1989		
Households	207	207
With earnings	152	152
Mean earnings (dollars)	31 140	31 140
With Social Security income	70	70
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	6 987	6 987
With public assistance income	17	17
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	2 996	2 996
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE		
Families (dollars)	38 622	38 622
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	44 024	44 024
Married-couple families (dollars)	41 744	41 744
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	48 634	48 634
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	19 050	19 050
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	19 050	19 050
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989		
All Income Levels In 1989		
Families	171	171
Householder worked in 1989	126	126
With related children under 18 years	77	77
With related children under 5 years	45	45
Married-couple families	151	151
Householder worked in 1989	114	114
With related children under 18 years	65	65
With related children under 5 years	45	45
Female householder, no husband present	12	12
Householder worked in 1989	12	12
With related children under 18 years	12	12
With related children under 5 years	—	—
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	45	45
Nonfamily householder	36	36
65 years and over	23	23
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	376	376
Persons under 18 years	81	81
Related children under 18 years	81	81
Related children 5 to 17 years	62	62
Persons 65 years and over	72	72
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level		
Families	21	21
Percent below poverty level	12.3	12.3
Householder worked in 1989	14	14
With related children under 18 years	16	16
With related children under 5 years	2	2
Married-couple families	21	21
Householder worked in 1989	14	14
With related children under 18 years	16	16
With related children under 5 years	2	2
Female householder, no husband present	—	—
Householder worked in 1989	—	—
With related children under 18 years	—	—
With related children under 5 years	—	—
Unrelated individuals	32	32
Nonfamily householder	23	23
65 years and over	17	17
Persons	87	87
Percent below poverty level	23.1	23.1
Persons under 18 years	22	22
Related children under 18 years	22	22
Related children 5 to 17 years	18	18
Persons 65 years and over	22	22
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:		
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	43	43
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	117	117

Table 26. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of Asian or Pacific Islander Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Abilene, TX MSA	Taylor County	
		Total	Abilene city (pt.)
PLACE OF BIRTH			
All persons	1 394	1 394	1 358
Native	434	434	420
Foreign born	960	960	938
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH			
Linguistically isolated households	49	49	46
Persons 5 years and over	1 247	1 247	1 215
Speak a language other than English	817	817	801
Do not speak English "very well"	329	329	323
In linguistically isolated households	79	79	76
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL			
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	476	476	468
Preprimary school	50	50	50
Public school	15	15	15
Elementary or high school	190	190	182
Public school	178	178	170
College	236	236	236
Public college	51	51	51
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT			
Persons 25 years and over	832	832	810
Less than 9th grade	110	110	110
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	94	94	86
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	190	190	181
Some college, no degree	176	176	171
Associate degree	35	35	35
Bachelor's degree	123	123	123
Graduate or professional degree	104	104	104
Percent high school graduate or higher	75.5	75.5	75.8
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	27.3	27.3	28.0
FERTILITY			
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	1 214	1 214	1 199
RESIDENCE IN 1985			
Persons 5 years and over	1 247	1 247	1 215
Some house	321	321	301
Different house in United States	561	561	549
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	266	266	266
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	10	10	8
Different MSA/PMSA	222	222	222
Not in an MSA/PMSA	63	63	55
Abroad	365	365	365
JOURNEY TO WORK			
Workers 16 years and over	617	617	606
Car, truck, or van	571	571	563
Drove alone	505	505	497
Carpooled	66	66	66
Public transportation	—	—	—
Other means	37	37	37
Worked at home	9	9	8
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	11.9	11.9	11.9
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	608	608	597
Central city	584	584	582
Outside central city	24	24	15
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	9	9	9
LABOR FORCE STATUS			
Persons 16 years and over	1 076	1 076	1 046
In labor force	670	670	654
Employed	554	554	542
Unemployed	35	35	31
Percent of civilian labor force	5.9	5.9	5.4
Females 16 years and over	765	765	743
Employed	395	395	385
Unemployed	21	21	21
With own children under 6 years	209	209	209
In labor force	123	123	123
With own children 6 to 17 years only	143	143	130
In labor force	116	116	109
Persons 16 to 19 years	98	98	92
Not enrolled in school	19	19	19
Unemployed or not in labor force	19	19	19
Not high school graduate	19	19	19
Employed	—	—	—
Unemployed	—	—	—
Not in labor force	19	19	19
WORK STATUS IN 1989			
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	732	732	712
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	538	538	523
50 to 52 weeks	336	336	325
DISABILITY			
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	962	962	932
With a mobility or self-care limitation	12	12	12
With a mobility limitation	—	—	—
In labor force	—	—	—
With a self-care limitation	12	12	12
With a work disability	9	9	9
In labor force	—	—	—
Prevented from working	—	—	—
No work disability	953	953	923
In labor force	578	578	562
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	33	33	33
With a mobility or self-care limitation	7	7	7
With a mobility limitation	7	7	7
With a self-care limitation	7	7	7

Table 27. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of Asian or Pacific Islander Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Abilene, TX MSA	Taylor County	
		Total	Abilene city (pt.)
OCCUPATION			
Employed persons 16 years and over	554	554	542
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	45	45	45
Professional specialty occupations	135	135	135
Technicians and related support occupations	17	17	17
Sales occupations	36	36	36
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	72	72	72
Private household occupations	—	—	—
Protective service occupations	—	—	—
Service occupations, except protective and household	138	138	130
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	24	24	24
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	46	46	44
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	26	26	24
Transportation and material moving occupations	9	9	9
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	6	6	6
INCOME IN 1989			
Households	332	332	323
Less than \$5,000	38	38	38
\$5,000 to \$9,999	11	11	8
\$10,000 to \$14,999	55	55	55
\$15,000 to \$24,999	69	69	65
\$25,000 to \$34,999	61	61	61
\$35,000 to \$49,999	35	35	33
\$50,000 to \$74,999	40	40	40
\$75,000 to \$99,999	10	10	10
\$100,000 or more	13	13	13
Median (dollars)	24 352	24 352	24 583
Mean (dollars)	39 464	39 464	40 071
Families	209	209	203
Median income (dollars)	27 292	27 292	27 431
Per capita income (dollars)	12 059	12 059	12 211
INCOME TYPE IN 1989			
Households	332	332	323
With earnings	302	302	293
Mean earnings (dollars)	40 486	40 486	41 262
With Social Security income	33	33	31
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	2 012	2 012	2 115
With public assistance income	11	11	7
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	3 611	3 611	3 952
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE			
Families (dollars)	50 317	50 317	51 123
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	62 856	62 856	64 766
Married-couple families (dollars)	58 896	58 896	60 257
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	71 820	71 820	74 716
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	22 563	22 563	22 563
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	22 891	22 891	22 891
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989			
All Income Levels In 1989			
Families	209	209	203
Householder worked in 1989	194	194	190
With related children under 18 years	131	131	125
With related children under 5 years	84	84	82
Married-couple families	164	164	158
Householder worked in 1989	162	162	158
With related children under 18 years	107	107	101
With related children under 5 years	80	80	78
Female householder, no husband present	38	38	38
Householder worked in 1989	32	32	32
With related children under 18 years	24	24	24
With related children under 5 years	4	4	4
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	174	174	171
Nonfamily householder	123	123	120
65 years and over	4	4	4
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	1 300	1 300	1 264
Persons under 18 years	338	338	328
Related children under 18 years	325	325	315
Related children 5 to 17 years	178	178	172
Persons 65 years and over	33	33	33
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level			
Families	33	33	33
Percent below poverty level	15.8	15.8	16.3
Householder worked in 1989	20	20	20
With related children under 18 years	20	20	20
With related children under 5 years	8	8	8
Married-couple families	9	9	9
Householder worked in 1989	9	9	9
With related children under 18 years	9	9	9
With related children under 5 years	4	4	4
Female householder, no husband present	17	17	17
Householder worked in 1989	11	11	11
With related children under 18 years	11	11	11
With related children under 5 years	4	4	4
Unrelated individuals	71	71	71
Nonfamily householder	34	34	34
65 years and over	—	—	—
Persons	255	255	255
Percent below poverty level	19.6	19.6	20.2
Persons under 18 years	102	102	102
Related children under 18 years	89	89	89
Related children 5 to 17 years	60	60	60
Persons 65 years and over	—	—	—
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:			
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	88	88	88
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	348	348	337

Table 28. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

[Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Abilene, TX MSA	Taylor County		Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Taylor County		Abilene city (pt.), Taylor County	
		Total	Abilene city (pt.)	Tract 131	Tract 134	Tract 102	Tract 103
PLACE OF BIRTH							
All persons	17 014	17 014	16 063	1 162	560	717	534
Native	14 558	14 558	13 702	977	526	580	467
Foreign born	2 456	2 456	2 361	185	34	137	67
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH							
Linguistically isolated households	815	815	733	45	7	36	27
Persons 5 years and over	15 045	15 045	14 168	1 044	482	627	421
Speak a language other than English	11 278	11 278	10 578	829	278	547	363
Do not speak English "very well"	4 195	4 195	3 819	243	111	235	178
In linguistically isolated households	2 163	2 163	1 959	140	32	123	118
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL							
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	5 968	5 968	5 670	480	185	283	198
Preprimary school	322	322	318	11	6	19	12
Public school	268	268	264	4	6	19	12
Elementary or high school	4 833	4 833	4 547	396	142	211	173
Public school	4 715	4 715	4 433	388	142	211	173
College	813	813	805	73	37	53	13
Public college	431	431	429	17	37	21	-
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT							
Persons 25 years and over	7 799	7 799	7 348	550	230	307	204
Less than 9th grade	2 887	2 887	2 638	162	22	168	87
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	1 332	1 332	1 258	81	-	70	26
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	1 879	1 879	1 784	158	81	46	54
Some college, no degree	966	966	953	94	50	9	19
Associate degree	314	314	305	21	19	6	10
Bachelor's degree	312	312	309	19	48	8	8
Graduate or professional degree	109	109	101	15	10	-	-
Percent high school graduate or higher	45.9	45.9	47.0	55.8	90.4	22.5	44.6
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	5.4	5.4	5.6	6.2	25.2	2.6	3.9
FERTILITY							
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	1 761	1 761	1 704	2 015	1 370	1 923	2 574
RESIDENCE IN 1985							
Persons 5 years and over	15 045	15 045	14 168	1 044	482	627	421
Same house	5 941	5 941	5 426	374	90	165	207
Different house in United States	8 447	8 447	8 088	535	392	457	203
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	5 088	5 088	4 971	299	197	316	150
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	370	370	208	35	-	-	-
Different MSA/PMSA	1 826	1 826	1 763	110	113	56	32
Not in an MSA/PMSA	1 163	1 163	1 146	91	82	85	21
Abroad	657	657	654	135	-	5	11
JOURNEY TO WORK							
Workers 16 years and over	6 391	6 391	6 056	484	251	216	137
Car, truck, or van	5 994	5 994	5 687	471	235	201	125
Drove alone	4 572	4 572	4 320	343	181	144	102
Carpooled	1 422	1 422	1 367	128	54	57	23
Public transportation	78	78	78	7	-	-	5
Other means	276	276	267	6	-	15	7
Worked at home	43	43	24	-	16	-	-
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	15.3	15.3	15.3	13.8	12.8	10.4	18.6
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	6 152	6 152	5 842	450	251	216	137
Central city	5 839	5 839	5 688	401	235	210	131
Outside central city	313	313	154	49	16	6	6
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	239	239	214	34	-	-	-
LABOR FORCE STATUS							
Persons 16 years and over	10 867	10 867	10 275	720	348	426	260
In labor force	7 300	7 300	6 913	552	251	254	148
Employed	5 928	5 928	5 591	422	188	221	144
Unemployed	829	829	779	68	-	33	4
Percent of civilian labor force	12.3	12.3	12.2	13.9	-	13.0	2.7
Females 16 years and over	5 339	5 339	5 104	364	200	245	138
Employed	2 616	2 616	2 513	185	101	96	61
Unemployed	332	332	329	41	-	26	-
With own children under 6 years	1 438	1 438	1 358	95	93	94	52
In labor force	796	796	772	79	37	39	12
With own children 6 to 17 years only	1 233	1 233	1 163	103	39	33	41
In labor force	868	868	808	52	39	22	30
Persons 16 to 19 years	1 345	1 345	1 308	85	51	43	27
Not enrolled in school	379	379	370	11	27	10	-
Unemployed or not in labor force	147	147	142	3	-	5	-
Not high school graduate	182	182	177	3	14	10	-
Employed	71	71	69	-	14	5	-
Unemployed	17	17	16	-	-	-	-
Not in labor force	94	94	92	3	-	5	-
WORK STATUS IN 1989							
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	7 408	7 408	7 051	537	278	264	184
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	5 765	5 765	5 491	469	278	193	140
50 to 52 weeks	3 679	3 679	3 498	349	148	131	100
DISABILITY							
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	9 296	9 296	8 785	636	285	410	244
With a mobility or self-care limitation	755	755	702	7	-	17	16
With a mobility limitation	377	377	347	7	-	17	16
In labor force	101	101	78	-	-	-	-
With a self-care limitation	645	645	596	7	-	17	13
With a work disability	752	752	679	7	28	46	25
In labor force	222	222	165	-	10	5	5
Prevented from working	481	481	467	7	7	41	20
No work disability	8 544	8 544	8 106	629	257	364	219
In labor force	6 453	6 453	6 126	490	178	249	143
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	709	709	628	22	-	16	4
With a mobility or self-care limitation	253	253	247	-	-	16	4
With a mobility limitation	220	220	214	-	-	16	4
With a self-care limitation	147	147	147	-	-	8	-

Table 28. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990—Con.

[Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Abilene city (pt.), Taylor County—Con.						
	Tract 104	Tract 105	Tract 107	Tract 108	Tract 112	Tract 113	Tract 114
PLACE OF BIRTH							
All persons	1 512	602	1 454	1 104	743	685	564
Native	1 323	563	1 224	755	652	604	454
Foreign born	189	39	230	349	91	81	110
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH							
Linguistically isolated households	95	14	56	51	16	23	19
Persons 5 years and over	1 394	483	1 291	905	644	625	455
Speak a language other than English	1 202	301	1 074	727	515	305	299
Do not speak English "very well"	532	71	279	268	211	80	86
In linguistically isolated households	262	39	152	130	50	23	65
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL							
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	450	161	531	399	254	357	215
Preprimary school	31	24	19	31	—	45	14
Public school	31	24	19	31	—	35	9
Elementary or high school	398	130	453	321	247	221	149
Public school	390	130	453	321	247	215	149
College	21	7	59	47	7	91	52
Public college	11	—	42	47	7	78	29
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT							
Persons 25 years and over	793	267	690	472	280	308	242
Less than 9th grade	385	67	305	199	98	84	31
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	203	21	168	115	53	62	17
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	168	110	84	109	76	79	86
Some college, no degree	25	46	97	15	31	27	54
Associate degree	12	7	25	34	22	11	21
Bachelor's degree	—	16	11	—	—	45	20
Graduate or professional degree	—	—	—	—	—	—	13
Percent high school graduate or higher	25.9	67.0	31.4	33.5	46.1	52.6	80.2
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	—	6.0	1.6	—	—	14.6	13.6
FERTILITY							
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	1 499	1 678	2 028	2 097	2 360	1 337	2 467
RESIDENCE IN 1985							
Persons 5 years and over	1 394	483	1 291	905	644	625	455
Same house	926	175	628	365	164	121	49
Different house in United States	437	308	632	427	462	481	373
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	381	234	530	266	363	288	205
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	11	11	—	27	—	—	—
Different MSA/PMSA	17	—	93	70	62	139	55
Not in an MSA/PMSA	28	63	9	64	37	54	113
Abroad	31	—	31	113	18	23	33
JOURNEY TO WORK							
Workers 16 years and over	549	229	529	319	278	278	198
Car, truck, or van	523	204	514	312	271	278	179
Drove alone	407	158	361	234	192	167	146
Carpooled	116	46	153	78	79	111	33
Public transportation	7	8	10	—	—	—	19
Other means	19	10	5	7	—	—	—
Worked at home	—	7	—	—	7	—	—
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	19.9	13.5	17.5	17.1	11.1	22.1	17.1
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	534	218	489	313	273	265	193
Central city	530	218	468	302	271	256	187
Outside central city	4	—	21	11	2	9	6
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	15	11	40	6	5	13	5
LABOR FORCE STATUS							
Persons 16 years and over	1 059	354	920	629	427	451	308
In labor force	678	253	589	417	303	377	205
Employed	575	229	545	325	263	265	177
Unemployed	103	24	44	92	21	93	7
Percent of civilian labor force	15.2	9.5	7.5	22.1	7.4	26.0	3.8
Females 16 years and over	569	207	470	340	193	230	187
Employed	244	126	236	148	99	155	77
Unemployed	45	12	31	49	7	20	7
With own children under 6 years	108	55	108	93	54	35	99
In labor force	72	42	64	51	33	27	43
With own children 6 to 17 years only	130	44	135	71	82	46	32
In labor force	83	44	74	54	46	46	23
Persons 16 to 19 years	119	48	125	81	50	100	29
Not enrolled in school	31	12	32	24	13	18	7
Unemployed or not in labor force	19	—	17	19	4	9	7
Not high school graduate	13	—	22	15	13	—	7
Employed	5	—	11	—	9	—	—
Unemployed	7	—	—	9	—	—	—
Not in labor force	—	—	11	6	4	—	7
WORK STATUS IN 1989							
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	665	255	609	443	300	354	226
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	577	154	457	374	230	268	188
50 to 52 weeks	413	118	245	149	181	192	115
DISABILITY							
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	927	332	882	600	369	407	287
With a mobility or self-care limitation	66	23	78	90	8	11	26
With a mobility limitation	27	9	23	37	—	11	—
In labor force	8	—	—	17	—	—	—
With a self-care limitation	60	23	75	84	8	—	26
With a work disability	68	42	97	40	15	24	30
In labor force	5	23	5	15	7	—	17
Prevented from working	55	19	83	25	8	24	—
No work disability	859	290	785	560	354	383	257
In labor force	664	222	572	396	270	345	167
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	132	22	38	29	39	25	—
With a mobility or self-care limitation	62	—	17	—	12	—	—
With a mobility limitation	57	—	17	—	12	—	—
With a self-care limitation	31	—	4	—	12	—	—

Table 28. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990—Con.

[Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Abilene city (pt.), Taylor County—Con.						Remainder of Taylor County
	Tract 119	Tract 122	Tract 123	Tract 128	Tract 131 (pt.)	Tract 134 (pt.)	
PLACE OF BIRTH							
All persons	783	582	486	541	1 162	448	469
Native	605	531	396	492	977	421	405
Foreign born	178	51	90	49	185	27	64
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH							
Linguistically isolated households	48	49	63	15	45	—	54
Persons 5 years and over	707	517	450	467	1 044	384	459
Speak a language other than English	598	419	290	302	829	246	391
Do not speak English "very well"	242	244	157	54	243	79	211
In linguistically isolated households	132	119	136	44	140	—	105
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL							
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	258	175	212	129	480	143	166
Preprimary school	—	18	—	—	11	6	—
Public school	—	18	—	—	4	6	—
Elementary or high school	247	151	148	83	396	100	166
Public school	238	149	148	83	388	100	166
College	11	6	64	46	73	37	—
Public college	—	6	14	23	17	37	—
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT							
Persons 25 years and over	390	286	207	248	550	205	260
Less than 9th grade	196	133	52	8	162	8	164
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	67	103	17	31	81	—	47
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	63	38	99	64	158	70	42
Some college, no degree	48	5	34	71	94	50	—
Associate degree	12	5	5	20	21	19	7
Bachelor's degree	—	2	—	27	19	48	—
Graduate or professional degree	4	—	—	27	15	10	—
Percent high school graduate or higher	32.6	17.5	66.7	84.3	55.8	96.1	18.8
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	1.0	.7	—	21.8	6.2	28.3	—
FERTILITY							
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	1 874	1 619	1 889	755	2 015	1 210	4 487
RESIDENCE IN 1985							
Persons 5 years and over	707	517	450	467	1 044	384	459
Same house	285	175	236	41	374	58	335
Different house in United States	409	342	172	384	535	326	124
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	327	120	109	146	299	166	65
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	56	—	—	8	35	—	59
Different MSA/PMSA	—	156	49	179	110	78	—
Not in an MSA/PMSA	26	66	14	51	91	82	—
Abroad	13	—	42	42	135	—	—
JOURNEY TO WORK							
Workers 16 years and over	272	161	208	331	484	224	158
Car, truck, or van	258	151	184	293	471	224	154
Drove alone	200	100	160	265	343	170	117
Carpooled	58	51	24	28	128	54	37
Public transportation	—	—	—	8	7	—	—
Other means	14	6	24	30	6	—	4
Worked at home	—	4	—	—	—	—	—
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	16.2	16.5	13.3	15.9	13.8	13.2	16.4
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	255	155	208	318	450	224	158
Central city	255	148	208	318	401	224	63
Outside central city	—	7	—	—	49	—	95
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	17	6	—	13	34	—	—
LABOR FORCE STATUS							
Persons 16 years and over	492	435	352	416	720	292	301
In labor force	328	182	239	366	552	224	191
Employed	272	161	201	259	422	161	158
Unemployed	56	21	31	35	68	—	33
Percent of civilian labor force	17.1	11.5	13.4	11.9	13.9	—	17.3
Females 16 years and over	248	139	118	201	364	167	98
Employed	111	62	97	123	185	90	42
Unemployed	11	5	—	26	41	—	—
With own children under 6 years	46	43	24	55	95	71	16
In labor force	21	13	24	41	79	37	—
With own children 6 to 17 years only	61	8	41	24	103	28	37
In labor force	36	8	41	24	52	28	34
Persons 16 to 19 years	35	72	86	33	85	51	21
Not enrolled in school	3	8	13	—	11	27	—
Unemployed or not in labor force	3	5	—	—	3	—	—
Not high school graduate	3	5	—	—	3	14	—
Employed	—	—	—	—	—	14	—
Unemployed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not in labor force	3	5	—	—	3	—	—
WORK STATUS IN 1989							
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	312	212	243	363	537	251	157
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	218	135	141	273	469	251	104
50 to 52 weeks	114	78	86	196	349	137	74
DISABILITY							
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	447	303	283	335	636	229	235
With a mobility or self-care limitation	100	34	21	12	7	—	38
With a mobility limitation	62	15	—	—	7	—	19
In labor force	34	3	—	—	—	—	19
With a self-care limitation	80	19	21	12	7	—	38
With a work disability	33	37	8	—	7	21	53
In labor force	19	14	8	—	—	10	53
Prevented from working	14	23	—	—	7	—	—
No work disability	414	266	275	335	629	208	182
In labor force	309	168	224	285	490	151	138
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	45	10	46	9	22	—	66
With a mobility or self-care limitation	20	3	27	—	—	—	3
With a mobility limitation	15	3	27	—	—	—	3
With a self-care limitation	13	3	27	—	—	—	—

Table 29. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

[Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Abilene, TX MSA	Taylor County		Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Taylor County		Abilene city (pt.), Taylor County	
		Total	Abilene city (pt.)	Tract 131	Tract 134	Tract 102	Tract 103
OCCUPATION							
Employed persons 16 years and over	5 928	5 928	5 591	422	188	221	144
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	258	258	251	12	27	10	—
Professional specialty occupations	375	375	365	50	30	5	16
Technicians and related support occupations	154	154	143	11	14	—	13
Sales occupations	484	484	481	13	8	14	—
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	802	802	766	59	39	31	24
Private household occupations	96	96	92	—	—	—	—
Protective service occupations	56	56	56	—	18	—	—
Service occupations, except protective and household	1 346	1 346	1 288	122	10	63	27
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	174	174	137	—	24	—	14
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	988	988	905	40	18	68	22
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	547	547	514	50	—	15	6
Transportation and material moving occupations	299	299	280	21	—	3	7
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	349	349	313	44	—	12	15
INCOME IN 1989							
Households	4 509	4 509	4 243	316	149	169	111
Less than \$5,000	593	593	534	—	7	36	18
\$5,000 to \$9,999	621	621	589	53	—	26	18
\$10,000 to \$14,999	632	632	581	55	31	16	26
\$15,000 to \$24,999	1 071	1 071	1 028	84	47	59	7
\$25,000 to \$34,999	901	901	856	78	10	18	15
\$35,000 to \$49,999	477	477	445	36	45	11	14
\$50,000 to \$74,999	177	177	177	10	9	3	13
\$75,000 to \$99,999	31	31	31	—	—	—	—
\$100,000 or more	6	6	2	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	18 085	18 085	18 348	21 630	19 904	15 903	13 917
Mean (dollars)	20 804	20 804	20 949	22 355	27 265	16 548	22 466
Families	3 714	3 714	3 490	268	138	141	100
Median income (dollars)	19 346	19 346	19 541	22 143	21 250	15 341	14 333
Per capita income (dollars)	5 694	5 694	5 730	6 219	8 161	4 152	4 837
INCOME TYPE IN 1989							
Households	4 509	4 509	4 243	316	149	169	111
With earnings	3 935	3 935	3 734	292	142	158	97
Mean earnings (dollars)	21 480	21 480	21 491	21 544	27 735	15 588	24 211
With Social Security income	630	630	565	22	—	11	8
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	5 189	5 189	5 233	5 806	—	2 988	4 300
With public assistance income	531	531	495	35	—	27	19
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	3 087	3 087	3 093	3 176	—	4 818	3 141
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE							
Families (dollars)	21 791	21 791	21 952	21 832	27 077	16 532	23 276
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	21 626	21 626	21 810	22 646	28 561	16 560	16 232
Married-couple families (dollars)	24 373	24 373	24 764	22 782	28 938	19 192	25 810
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	24 480	24 480	24 835	24 005	30 215	19 952	18 344
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	12 876	12 876	12 928	18 287	11 200	13 347	6 322
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	11 374	11 374	11 388	18 287	11 200	3 687	6 322
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989							
All Income Levels In 1989							
Families	3 714	3 714	3 490	268	138	141	100
Householder worked in 1989	3 171	3 171	2 999	249	131	122	86
With related children under 18 years	2 868	2 868	2 695	195	115	112	82
With related children under 5 years	1 439	1 439	1 358	80	95	71	45
Married-couple families	2 807	2 807	2 632	205	118	95	87
Householder worked in 1989	2 480	2 480	2 353	193	111	79	83
With related children under 18 years	2 176	2 176	2 036	139	105	83	69
With related children under 5 years	1 096	1 096	1 029	43	85	48	35
Female householder, no husband present	642	642	627	32	10	34	11
Householder worked in 1989	482	482	471	32	10	31	3
With related children under 18 years	520	520	506	32	10	24	13
With related children under 5 years	244	244	235	18	10	18	10
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	1 231	1 231	1 171	95	31	39	14
Nonfamily householder	795	795	753	48	11	28	11
65 years and over	199	199	162	12	—	—	—
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	16 307	16 307	15 359	1 162	560	694	501
Persons under 18 years	6 678	6 678	6 294	476	236	320	275
Related children under 18 years	6 670	6 670	6 286	476	236	320	275
Related children 5 to 17 years	4 735	4 735	4 425	358	158	230	183
Persons 65 years and over	709	709	628	22	—	16	4
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level							
Families	1 108	1 108	1 027	74	17	52	54
Percent below poverty level	29.8	29.8	29.4	27.6	12.3	44.0	54.0
Householder worked in 1989	760	760	718	69	10	43	34
With related children under 18 years	900	900	836	59	17	47	49
With related children under 5 years	541	541	519	21	17	34	36
Married-couple families	661	661	584	56	7	32	44
Householder worked in 1989	454	454	412	51	—	16	44
With related children under 18 years	522	522	461	41	7	24	39
With related children under 5 years	307	307	285	10	7	11	26
Female householder, no husband present	359	359	355	7	10	18	10
Householder worked in 1989	238	238	238	7	10	15	—
With related children under 18 years	310	310	307	7	10	18	10
With related children under 5 years	182	182	182	—	10	18	10
Unrelated individuals	538	538	494	39	11	20	8
Nonfamily householder	293	293	256	8	—	9	8
65 years and over	137	137	100	—	—	—	—
Persons	5 351	5 351	4 952	373	52	290	286
Percent below poverty level	32.8	32.8	32.2	32.1	14.6	41.8	57.1
Persons under 18 years	2 549	2 549	2 390	177	47	152	177
Related children under 18 years	2 541	2 541	2 382	177	47	152	177
Related children 5 to 17 years	1 695	1 695	1 553	121	31	105	111
Persons 65 years and over	296	296	228	—	—	16	—
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:	2 206	2 206	2 112	101	36	192	71
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	7 108	7 108	6 613	416	109	384	340

Table 29. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990—Con.

[Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Abilene city (pt.), Taylor County—Con.						
	Tract 104	Tract 105	Tract 107	Tract 108	Tract 112	Tract 113	Tract 114
OCCUPATION							
Employed persons 16 years and over	575	229	545	325	263	265	177
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	23	—	20	—	36	5	—
Professional specialty occupations	12	23	17	32	—	27	28
Technicians and related support occupations	—	5	10	—	12	—	—
Sales occupations	48	52	17	—	—	6	35
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	75	43	34	51	43	15	21
Private household occupations	8	—	19	—	14	17	—
Protective service occupations	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Service occupations, except protective and household	175	70	147	86	48	19	20
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	18	—	34	15	—	—	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	88	13	102	55	54	73	24
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	45	7	71	43	24	62	13
Transportation and material moving occupations	26	10	34	37	22	35	5
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	59	6	40	6	10	6	31
INCOME IN 1989							
Households	442	143	373	260	190	213	150
Less than \$5,000	60	42	44	49	5	23	9
\$5,000 to \$9,999	78	8	51	45	18	23	42
\$10,000 to \$14,999	56	17	39	47	29	19	17
\$15,000 to \$24,999	109	37	80	35	62	92	34
\$25,000 to \$34,999	89	19	73	79	57	43	31
\$35,000 to \$49,999	40	12	63	5	14	13	17
\$50,000 to \$74,999	10	8	19	—	—	—	—
\$75,000 to \$99,999	—	—	4	—	5	—	—
\$100,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	16 107	16 125	20 583	13 553	22 292	18 242	16 346
Mean (dollars)	18 694	18 569	22 332	16 493	23 242	18 760	18 174
Families	371	126	337	206	168	147	129
Median income (dollars)	16 875	18 438	21 625	19 500	20 000	19 562	11 985
Per capita income (dollars)	5 742	4 917	5 752	3 846	5 994	5 777	4 723
INCOME TYPE IN 1989							
Households	442	143	373	260	190	213	150
With earnings	346	104	329	224	184	190	141
Mean earnings (dollars)	20 447	21 952	23 251	17 751	21 644	20 047	19 037
With Social Security income	103	40	53	42	25	36	—
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	4 568	5 466	6 468	3 419	5 159	3 385	—
With public assistance income	103	24	48	53	21	11	9
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	3 744	3 227	3 502	2 589	1 786	1 880	1 100
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE							
Families (dollars)	20 432	19 847	23 234	19 080	22 325	20 767	17 478
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	20 685	17 151	22 726	17 199	21 940	20 821	17 881
Married-couple families (dollars)	22 657	26 126	27 821	21 544	24 407	23 369	20 515
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	23 103	21 746	27 675	21 965	24 974	21 781	21 289
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	10 623	3 526	9 388	17 494	7 793	16 481	9 262
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	9 652	3 526	8 097	9 492	7 793	15 800	9 262
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989							
All Income Levels In 1989							
Families	371	126	337	206	168	147	129
Householder worked in 1989	285	98	267	175	145	140	129
With related children under 18 years	247	116	284	184	136	98	124
With related children under 5 years	115	66	107	103	61	45	86
Married-couple families	296	78	255	129	121	97	89
Householder worked in 1989	244	72	226	112	110	97	89
With related children under 18 years	197	78	208	114	95	85	84
With related children under 5 years	89	36	75	58	42	45	78
Female householder, no husband present	61	20	73	65	19	43	34
Householder worked in 1989	27	8	37	51	19	43	34
With related children under 18 years	40	20	67	58	19	13	34
With related children under 5 years	16	12	27	38	7	—	8
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	110	17	66	78	39	91	28
Nonfamily householder	71	17	36	54	22	66	21
65 years and over	22	9	10	—	—	18	—
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	1 507	591	1 454	1 104	743	685	559
Persons under 18 years	521	273	589	524	328	262	269
Related children under 18 years	521	273	589	524	328	262	269
Related children 5 to 17 years	408	154	426	325	229	202	165
Persons 65 years and over	132	22	38	29	39	25	—
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level							
Families	105	43	105	60	31	25	51
Percent below poverty level	28.3	34.1	31.2	29.1	18.5	17.0	39.5
Householder worked in 1989	39	25	46	42	26	25	51
With related children under 18 years	59	43	86	60	31	8	46
With related children under 5 years	22	35	49	47	12	—	37
Married-couple families	74	13	42	26	12	8	34
Householder worked in 1989	31	7	24	15	7	8	34
With related children under 18 years	31	13	29	22	19	—	29
With related children under 5 years	6	13	17	26	5	—	29
Female householder, no husband present	31	20	58	22	19	17	17
Householder worked in 1989	8	8	22	15	19	17	17
With related children under 18 years	28	20	52	22	19	—	17
With related children under 5 years	16	12	27	14	7	—	8
Unrelated individuals	64	17	32	45	5	29	7
Nonfamily householder	52	17	17	27	—	29	—
65 years and over	22	9	6	—	—	18	—
Persons	481	182	403	295	169	211	169
Percent below poverty level	31.9	30.8	27.7	26.7	22.7	30.8	30.2
Persons under 18 years	156	102	198	171	100	113	83
Related children under 18 years	156	102	198	171	100	113	83
Related children 5 to 17 years	126	53	122	69	82	98	28
Persons 65 years and over	82	9	23	—	—	18	—
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:							
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	115	113	176	142	53	12	61
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	685	206	541	658	244	278	264

Table 29. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990—Con.

[Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Abilene city (pt.), Taylor County—Con.						Remainder of Taylor County
	Tract 119	Tract 122	Tract 123	Tract 128	Tract 131 (pt.)	Tract 134 (pt.)	
OCCUPATION							
Employed persons 16 years and over	272	161	201	259	422	161	158
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	—	5	9	24	12	27	7
Professional specialty occupations	4	2	18	34	50	30	—
Technicians and related support occupations	8	—	15	20	11	14	7
Sales occupations	22	9	40	45	13	8	—
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	26	23	21	25	59	28	15
Private household occupations	12	—	—	—	—	—	—
Protective service occupations	—	2	5	—	—	18	—
Service occupations, except protective and household	59	26	55	29	122	10	24
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	15	3	—	—	—	—	6
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	74	47	7	36	40	18	45
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	23	21	16	31	50	—	26
Transportation and material moving occupations	—	14	15	15	21	—	15
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	29	9	—	—	44	—	13
INCOME IN 1989							
Households	218	112	140	240	316	126	153
Less than \$5,000	26	20	26	17	—	—	49
\$5,000 to \$9,999	46	28	18	16	53	—	13
\$10,000 to \$14,999	39	25	28	15	55	31	45
\$15,000 to \$24,999	41	26	14	75	84	31	4
\$25,000 to \$34,999	40	4	38	76	78	10	28
\$35,000 to \$49,999	22	4	7	22	36	45	14
\$50,000 to \$74,999	4	3	9	19	10	9	—
\$75,000 to \$99,999	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$100,000 or more	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	14 167	11 429	12 321	23 750	21 630	27 750	11 036
Mean (dollars)	17 003	15 696	20 026	24 031	22 355	30 083	15 297
Families	208	104	80	149	268	115	116
Median income (dollars)	11 667	10 714	26 250	26 563	22 143	29 125	12 357
Per capita income (dollars)	4 664	3 497	6 277	10 885	6 219	9 181	4 657
INCOME TYPE IN 1989							
Households	218	112	140	240	316	126	153
With earnings	177	112	105	240	292	126	99
Mean earnings (dollars)	—	—	—	—	—	—	18 765
With Social Security income	17 143	14 696	22 299	22 852	21 544	29 099	54
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	28	6	34	—	22	—	4 690
With public assistance income	6 989	3 467	4 971	—	5 806	—	31
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	57	9	10	—	35	—	3 255
2 334	4 497	3 600	—	—	3 176	—	—
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE							
Families (dollars)	16 704	15 134	24 367	27 566	21 832	30 127	16 415
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	17 120	12 729	22 652	24 598	22 646	32 745	12 910
Married-couple families (dollars)	19 845	18 928	29 566	29 427	22 782	33 081	12 755
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	20 087	14 941	24 670	26 475	24 005	35 372	13 532
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	10 068	4 000	18 240	11 362	18 287	11 200	10 114
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	10 171	—	18 240	11 362	18 287	11 200	10 114
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989							
All Income Levels In 1989	208	104	80	149	268	115	116
Families	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Householder worked in 1989	162	104	62	149	249	115	83
With related children under 18 years	146	57	51	108	195	92	84
With related children under 5 years	68	51	23	51	80	72	11
Married-couple families	140	77	54	116	205	95	75
Householder worked in 1989	109	77	46	116	193	95	45
With related children under 18 years	88	45	35	89	139	82	58
With related children under 5 years	40	39	15	46	43	62	2
Female householder, no husband present	53	12	16	5	32	10	12
Householder worked in 1989	43	12	16	5	32	10	9
With related children under 18 years	43	—	16	5	32	10	12
With related children under 5 years	22	—	8	5	18	10	9
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	52	25	69	118	95	31	45
Nonfamily householder	10	8	60	91	48	11	37
65 years and over	8	—	27	—	12	—	37
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	783	448	430	541	1 162	448	469
Persons under 18 years	305	158	167	149	476	180	189
Related children under 18 years	305	158	167	149	476	180	189
Related children 5 to 17 years	229	96	131	75	358	116	179
Persons 65 years and over	45	10	46	9	22	—	66
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level							
Families	105	54	76	7	74	10	53
Percent below poverty level	50.5	51.9	32.5	4.7	27.6	8.7	45.7
Householder worked in 1989	78	54	8	7	69	10	28
With related children under 18 years	89	37	16	7	59	10	44
With related children under 5 years	56	37	16	7	21	10	2
Married-couple families	50	31	8	7	56	—	50
Householder worked in 1989	38	31	—	7	51	—	28
With related children under 18 years	44	29	8	7	41	—	41
With related children under 5 years	28	29	8	7	10	—	2
Female householder, no husband present	44	12	8	—	7	10	3
Householder worked in 1989	34	12	8	—	7	10	—
With related children under 18 years	34	—	8	—	7	10	3
With related children under 5 years	22	—	8	—	—	10	—
Unrelated individuals	27	9	10	30	39	11	37
Nonfamily householder	—	—	10	17	8	—	37
65 years and over	—	—	10	—	—	—	37
Persons	428	238	104	63	373	45	290
Percent below poverty level	54.7	53.1	24.2	11.6	32.1	10.3	61.8
Persons under 18 years	212	92	47	9	177	25	114
Related children under 18 years	212	92	47	9	177	25	114
Related children 5 to 17 years	150	44	20	—	121	13	113
Persons 65 years and over	5	—	20	—	—	—	58
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	145	171	76	30	101	—	46
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	479	262	114	77	416	73	318

Table 30. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of White, Not of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Abilene, TX MSA	Taylor County		Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Taylor County		Abilene city (pt.), Taylor County	
		Total	Abilene city (pt.)	Tract 131		Tract 102	
				Tract 134	Tract 103	Tract 102	Tract 103
PLACE OF BIRTH							
All persons	93 445	93 445	80 731	3 701	8 586	1 815	1 188
Native	92 609	92 609	79 933	3 663	8 376	1 799	1 180
Foreign born	836	836	798	38	210	16	8
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH							
Linguistically isolated households	82	82	76	—	6	—	—
Persons 5 years and over	86 634	86 634	74 668	3 224	7 793	1 768	1 092
Speak a language other than English	2 583	2 583	2 354	161	273	82	58
Do not speak English "very well"	739	739	625	76	123	19	19
In linguistically isolated households	123	123	115	—	16	—	—
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL							
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	25 033	25 033	21 828	887	2 289	853	277
Preprimary school	1 702	1 702	1 531	118	145	16	6
Public school	960	960	844	109	62	11	6
Elementary or high school	14 630	14 630	12 081	564	1 570	173	196
Public school	13 989	13 989	11 550	536	1 532	173	196
College	8 701	8 701	8 216	205	574	664	75
Public college	2 322	2 322	2 075	106	255	63	40
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT							
Persons 25 years and over	58 681	58 681	50 143	1 882	5 162	894	769
Less than 9th grade	4 183	4 183	3 529	140	234	93	121
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	7 790	7 790	6 238	290	549	158	190
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	17 147	17 147	14 028	722	1 550	212	248
Some college, no degree	13 123	13 123	11 225	495	1 261	193	126
Associate degree	2 720	2 720	2 446	133	325	35	47
Bachelor's degree	9 423	9 423	8 633	92	927	131	32
Graduate or professional degree	4 295	4 295	4 044	10	316	72	5
Percent high school graduate or higher	79.6	79.6	80.5	77.2	84.8	71.9	59.6
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	23.4	23.4	25.3	5.4	24.1	22.7	4.8
FERTILITY							
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	1 201	1 201	1 156	1 433	1 179	486	1 528
RESIDENCE IN 1985							
Persons 5 years and over	86 634	86 634	74 668	3 224	7 793	1 768	1 092
Same house	39 435	39 435	32 059	941	2 824	712	550
Different house in United States	45 635	45 635	41 086	2 168	4 623	1 017	525
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	18 626	18 626	17 110	989	2 002	290	221
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	2 948	2 948	1 512	70	302	65	67
Different MSA/PMSA	14 632	14 632	13 774	652	1 506	418	79
Not in an MSA/PMSA	9 429	9 429	8 690	457	813	244	158
Abroad	1 564	1 564	1 523	115	346	39	17
JOURNEY TO WORK							
Workers 16 years and over	44 187	44 187	38 294	1 840	4 419	756	439
Car, truck, or van	41 017	41 017	35 510	1 724	4 292	524	386
Drove alone	36 546	36 546	31 798	1 420	3 841	426	328
Carpooled	4 471	4 471	3 712	304	451	98	58
Public transportation	117	117	103	12	10	—	26
Other means	1 811	1 811	1 636	86	44	217	14
Worked at home	1 242	1 242	1 045	18	73	15	13
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	15.1	15.1	14.0	16.0	16.6	11.1	14.0
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	42 209	42 209	36 841	1 780	4 226	713	412
Central city	39 704	39 704	36 022	1 731	4 075	671	404
Outside central city	2 505	2 505	819	49	151	42	8
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	1 978	1 978	1 453	60	193	43	27
LABOR FORCE STATUS							
Persons 16 years and over	72 683	72 683	63 059	2 570	6 225	1 589	920
In labor force	47 307	47 307	41 078	1 999	4 710	905	490
Employed	41 023	41 023	35 102	1 563	4 041	775	405
Unemployed	2 285	2 285	2 063	142	114	124	46
Percent of civilian labor force	5.3	5.3	5.6	8.3	2.7	13.8	10.2
Females 16 years and over	38 357	38 357	33 369	1 279	3 179	867	485
Employed	19 618	19 618	17 011	789	1 907	407	198
Unemployed	1 057	1 057	945	59	66	53	12
With own children under 6 years	6 034	6 034	5 264	406	712	34	83
In labor force	3 796	3 796	3 375	233	451	24	45
With own children 6 to 17 years only	6 231	6 231	5 250	242	581	63	64
In labor force	4 791	4 791	4 019	174	489	58	25
Persons 16 to 19 years	5 665	5 665	5 012	210	359	283	60
Not enrolled in school	1 169	1 169	1 049	124	75	23	36
Unemployed or not in labor force	519	519	471	50	43	—	6
Not high school graduate	534	534	494	58	38	17	20
Employed	173	173	155	18	12	17	14
Unemployed	87	87	87	14	—	—	—
Not in labor force	274	274	252	26	26	—	6
WORK STATUS IN 1989							
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	52 430	52 430	45 690	2 099	5 125	1 153	518
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	40 175	40 175	34 800	1 670	4 305	650	367
50 to 52 weeks	28 085	28 085	24 273	1 175	3 149	279	249
DISABILITY							
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	54 839	54 839	47 189	2 175	4 991	1 278	580
With a mobility or self-care limitation	2 010	2 010	1 645	104	167	57	29
With a mobility limitation	1 091	1 091	925	67	113	7	13
In labor force	244	244	189	26	45	—	—
With a self-care limitation	1 472	1 472	1 208	61	100	50	29
With a work disability	4 479	4 479	3 868	274	266	71	87
In labor force	1 896	1 896	1 659	136	127	18	48
Prevented from working	2 094	2 094	1 767	117	110	30	33
No work disability	50 360	50 360	43 321	1 901	4 725	1 207	493
In labor force	39 624	39 624	33 980	1 563	3 925	852	391
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	12 038	12 038	10 184	89	595	305	153
With a mobility or self-care limitation	2 701	2 701	2 239	28	150	62	74
With a mobility limitation	2 042	2 042	1 698	28	90	45	70
With a self-care limitation	1 838	1 838	1 555	18	108	48	67

Table 30. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of White, Not of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990—Con.

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Abilene city (pt.), Taylor County—Con.						
	Tract 104	Tract 105	Tract 107	Tract 108	Tract 112	Tract 113	Tract 114
PLACE OF BIRTH							
All persons	703	2 443	1 839	1 123	1 806	2 763	4 088
Native	698	2 406	1 812	1 115	1 798	2 744	4 058
Foreign born	5	37	27	8	8	19	30
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH							
Linguistically isolated households	—	8	5	—	—	11	13
Persons 5 years and over	641	2 257	1 692	1 094	1 689	2 557	3 804
Speak a language other than English	32	72	53	80	22	46	92
Do not speak English "very well"	16	24	23	—	17	22	42
In linguistically isolated households	—	8	5	—	—	11	20
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL							
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	101	559	321	158	395	646	913
Preprimary school	7	54	13	20	—	57	73
Public school	7	54	4	14	—	24	41
Elementary or high school	88	423	230	72	235	433	650
Public school	88	423	224	72	235	430	609
College	6	82	78	66	160	156	190
Public college	6	36	36	15	103	49	136
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT							
Persons 25 years and over	481	1 669	1 324	864	1 285	1 903	2 784
Less than 9th grade	80	107	270	107	169	47	200
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	95	257	333	179	222	249	414
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	167	640	425	264	472	761	908
Some college, no degree	82	368	189	172	233	422	649
Associate degree	14	81	21	36	50	76	164
Bachelor's degree	28	161	55	66	87	263	538
Graduate or professional degree	15	55	31	40	52	85	111
Percent high school graduate or higher	63.6	78.2	54.5	66.9	69.6	84.4	77.9
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	8.9	12.9	6.5	12.3	10.8	18.3	16.1
FERTILITY							
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	1 292	1 490	1 414	698	1 255	1 699	1 387
RESIDENCE IN 1985							
Persons 5 years and over	51	2 257	1 692	1 094	1 689	2 557	3 804
Same house	354	1 369	944	457	863	1 335	2 209
Different house in United States	287	863	748	610	813	1 200	1 572
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	139	490	418	274	488	591	906
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	39	19	28	7	11	43	42
Different MSA/PMSA	32	118	171	156	124	368	321
Not in an MSA/PMSA	77	236	131	173	190	198	303
Abroad	—	25	—	27	13	22	23
JOURNEY TO WORK							
Workers 16 years and over	263	1 129	625	425	758	1 372	1 952
Car, truck, or van	250	1 078	582	360	695	1 309	1 828
Drove alone	205	937	491	316	624	1 166	1 705
Carpooled	45	141	91	44	71	143	123
Public transportation	—	—	6	9	11	13	13
Other means	13	15	5	37	34	24	19
Worked at home	—	36	32	19	18	26	92
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	15.4	14.4	18.1	16.3	14.2	15.8	15.8
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	250	1 085	602	410	739	1 291	1 854
Central city	230	1 046	595	410	729	1 259	1 804
Outside central city	20	39	7	—	10	32	50
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	13	44	23	15	19	81	98
LABOR FORCE STATUS							
Persons 16 years and over	563	1 884	1 474	1 027	1 441	2 181	3 138
In labor force	287	1 235	710	498	854	1 458	2 083
Employed	261	1 104	641	417	745	1 352	1 907
Unemployed	18	92	62	73	83	47	110
Percent of civilian labor force	6.5	7.7	8.8	14.9	10.0	3.4	5.5
Females 16 years and over	334	1 052	910	635	815	1 196	1 733
Employed	133	503	340	204	389	686	922
Unemployed	11	37	26	42	42	28	56
With own children under 6 years	49	171	115	30	132	168	263
In labor force	27	131	95	22	107	129	210
With own children 6 to 17 years only	42	165	88	54	86	259	240
In labor force	26	126	36	54	63	226	193
Persons 16 to 19 years	37	130	47	75	38	136	127
Not enrolled in school	—	20	8	56	6	14	16
Unemployed or not in labor force	—	3	8	46	6	8	10
Not high school graduate	—	13	8	23	6	8	6
Employed	—	13	—	—	—	—	8
Unemployed	—	—	—	23	6	—	—
Not in labor force	—	—	8	—	—	8	—
WORK STATUS IN 1989							
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	297	1 242	788	559	919	1 525	2 284
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	245	950	635	352	696	1 215	1 794
50 to 52 weeks	114	722	433	216	497	903	1 363
DISABILITY							
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	375	1 453	935	576	1 045	1 633	2 358
With a mobility or self-care limitation	28	50	46	34	62	61	79
With a mobility limitation	14	50	24	6	31	48	46
In labor force	—	18	7	—	5	28	12
With a self-care limitation	21	27	35	28	42	48	79
With a work disability	44	142	130	67	193	150	274
In labor force	15	56	55	27	75	81	105
Prevented from working	29	49	51	33	107	69	113
No work disability	331	1 311	805	509	852	1 483	2 084
In labor force	260	1 070	604	448	724	1 248	1 774
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	180	392	335	374	370	489	625
With a mobility or self-care limitation	58	114	86	88	89	68	64
With a mobility limitation	32	98	67	48	67	48	72
With a self-care limitation	46	64	62	73	70	34	41

Table 30. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of White, Not of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990—Con.

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Abilene city (pt.), Taylor County—Con.						Remainder of Taylor County
	Tract 119	Tract 122	Tract 123	Tract 128	Tract 131 (pt.)	Tract 134 (pt.)	
PLACE OF BIRTH							
All persons	1 413	2 042	3 662	4 657	3 701	6 118	4 514
Native	1 405	2 042	3 636	4 595	3 663	5 908	4 502
Foreign born	8	—	26	62	38	210	12
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH							
Linguistically isolated households	8	—	—	12	—	6	—
Persons 5 years and over	1 337	1 911	3 403	4 298	3 224	5 428	4 208
Speak a language other than English	58	99	130	195	161	203	78
Do not speak English "very well"	46	29	19	22	76	64	35
In linguistically isolated households	24	—	—	12	—	16	—
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL							
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	285	447	1 118	1 074	887	1 703	1 157
Preprimary school	30	45	39	42	118	117	84
Public school	22	38	24	9	109	43	48
Elementary or high school	221	316	504	477	564	1 114	965
Public school	215	302	482	461	536	1 076	894
College	34	86	575	555	205	472	108
Public college	6	26	103	254	106	193	59
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT							
Persons 25 years and over	963	1 325	2 202	2 538	1 882	3 507	2 977
Less than 9th grade	276	124	250	50	140	155	287
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	220	287	408	179	290	258	607
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	208	482	587	650	722	955	1 008
Some college, no degree	142	296	476	616	495	895	655
Associate degree	31	38	146	188	133	253	99
Bachelor's degree	73	63	178	661	92	751	239
Graduate or professional degree	13	35	157	194	10	240	82
Percent high school graduate or higher	48.5	69.0	70.1	91.0	77.2	88.2	70.0
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	8.9	7.4	15.2	33.7	5.4	28.3	10.8
FERTILITY							
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	1 360	1 443	991	733	1 433	1 103	1 636
RESIDENCE IN 1985							
Persons 5 years and over	1 337	1 911	3 403	4 298	3 224	5 428	4 208
Same house	645	1 144	1 490	712	941	1 370	2 681
Different house in United States	679	758	1 891	3 478	2 168	3 729	1 507
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	294	383	858	879	989	1 641	466
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	38	11	81	133	70	184	529
Different MSA/PMSA	105	225	388	1 312	652	1 252	238
Not in an MSA/PMSA	242	139	564	1 154	457	652	274
Abroad	13	9	22	108	115	329	20
JOURNEY TO WORK							
Workers 16 years and over	563	798	1 605	2 984	1 840	3 209	2 012
Car, truck, or van	510	767	1 399	2 878	1 724	3 113	1 826
Drove alone	375	713	1 252	2 592	1 420	2 811	1 550
Carpooled	135	54	147	286	304	302	276
Public transportation	—	—	—	—	12	—	—
Other means	53	26	166	88	86	44	99
Worked at home	—	5	40	18	18	52	87
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	17.9	14.6	12.8	14.2	16.0	14.7	19.8
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	556	774	1 515	2 888	1 780	3 103	1 891
Central city	547	759	1 475	2 826	1 731	3 046	939
Outside central city	9	15	40	62	49	57	952
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	7	24	90	96	60	106	121
LABOR FORCE STATUS							
Persons 16 years and over	1 113	1 591	2 984	3 860	2 570	4 336	3 367
In labor force	621	899	1 789	3 158	1 999	3 439	2 148
Employed	593	780	1 639	2 371	1 563	2 834	2 029
Unemployed	21	92	131	149	142	97	108
Percent of civilian labor force	3.4	10.6	7.4	5.9	8.3	3.3	5.1
Females 16 years and over	638	810	1 660	1 941	1 279	2 265	1 836
Employed	278	370	805	1 233	789	1 400	966
Unemployed	—	32	61	83	59	49	54
With own children under 6 years	81	123	259	281	406	592	333
In labor force	13	80	182	170	233	389	204
With own children 6 to 17 years only	73	105	210	248	242	407	335
In labor force	68	99	149	190	174	339	275
Persons 16 to 19 years	36	120	361	279	210	223	238
Not enrolled in school	10	72	53	90	124	40	43
Unemployed or not in labor force	5	43	16	41	50	27	18
Not high school graduate	5	52	26	19	58	18	9
Employed	—	9	15	—	18	—	—
Unemployed	—	17	—	11	14	—	—
Not in labor force	5	26	11	8	26	18	9
WORK STATUS IN 1989							
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	675	1 052	2 020	3 356	2 099	3 695	2 209
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	515	762	1 418	2 860	1 670	3 202	1 809
50 to 52 weeks	325	473	923	1 925	1 175	2 367	1 217
DISABILITY							
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	796	1 061	2 327	3 022	2 175	3 468	2 588
With a mobility or self-care limitation	67	43	123	71	104	73	118
With a mobility limitation	39	34	72	59	67	56	46
In labor force	—	—	16	10	26	19	12
With a self-care limitation	38	14	87	19	61	45	102
With a work disability	179	114	270	199	274	163	250
In labor force	71	52	97	101	136	90	103
Prevented from working	108	55	146	67	117	53	136
No work disability	617	947	2 057	2 823	1 901	3 305	2 338
In labor force	506	767	1 597	2 393	1 563	2 785	1 907
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	310	363	626	200	89	276	734
With a mobility or self-care limitation	176	130	117	11	28	60	181
With a mobility limitation	132	112	103	11	28	60	159
With a self-care limitation	148	69	83	11	18	18	92

Table 31. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of White, Not of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Abilene, TX MSA	Taylor County		Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Taylor County		Abilene city (pt.), Taylor County	
		Total	Abilene city (pt.)	Tract 131	Tract 134	Tract 102	Tract 103
OCCUPATION							
Employed persons 16 years and over	41 023	41 023	35 102	1 563	4 041	775	405
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	5 006	5 006	4 452	120	460	29	29
Professional specialty occupations	7 049	7 049	6 410	115	702	151	39
Technicians and related support occupations	1 772	1 772	1 612	107	215	51	14
Sales occupations	5 981	5 981	5 148	236	494	85	48
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	6 690	6 690	5 691	257	698	151	86
Private household occupations	152	152	140	—	—	12	8
Protective service occupations	598	598	523	41	85	6	3
Service occupations, except protective and household	4 729	4 729	4 059	231	360	139	78
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	842	842	509	26	103	11	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	4 098	4 098	3 233	236	595	89	52
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	1 292	1 292	1 033	96	110	12	16
Transportation and material moving occupations	1 776	1 776	1 430	77	156	5	24
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	1 038	1 038	862	21	63	34	8
INCOME IN 1989							
Households	35 757	35 757	30 827	1 297	3 213	591	386
Less than \$5,000	2 279	2 279	1 836	50	122	93	36
\$5,000 to \$9,999	3 416	3 416	2 918	134	115	109	37
\$10,000 to \$14,999	3 908	3 908	3 377	177	295	130	35
\$15,000 to \$24,999	7 516	7 516	6 532	437	647	118	144
\$25,000 to \$34,999	6 248	6 248	5 379	240	643	61	74
\$35,000 to \$49,999	6 003	6 003	5 167	151	801	26	56
\$50,000 to \$74,999	4 262	4 262	3 715	99	445	54	4
\$75,000 to \$99,999	1 211	1 211	1 054	9	119	—	—
\$100,000 or more	914	914	849	—	26	—	—
Median (dollars)	26 038	26 038	26 164	21 181	31 762	13 371	20 739
Mean (dollars)	33 715	33 715	34 273	24 398	34 583	19 119	21 748
Families	25 195	25 195	21 420	946	2 548	322	317
Median income (dollars)	31 514	31 514	31 809	23 567	34 496	20 319	21 733
Per capita income (dollars)	13 180	13 180	13 407	9 008	12 903	7 279	7 493
INCOME TYPE IN 1989							
Households	35 757	35 757	30 827	1 297	3 213	591	386
With earnings	29 250	29 250	25 312	1 207	2 951	375	304
Mean earnings (dollars)	31 351	31 351	31 509	23 683	32 146	20 137	20 818
With Social Security income	9 733	9 733	8 185	128	486	228	124
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	7 700	7 700	7 825	6 102	7 810	6 509	7 753
With public assistance income	1 538	1 538	1 304	74	114	57	20
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	3 282	3 282	3 441	4 356	1 588	2 577	3 527
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE							
Families (dollars)	39 501	39 501	40 413	26 499	37 731	24 940	23 362
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	37 271	37 271	37 699	24 584	36 959	17 247	21 770
Married-couple families (dollars)	42 109	42 109	43 193	28 419	39 699	24 587	25 093
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	40 741	40 741	41 365	27 210	39 776	17 591	26 106
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	19 780	19 780	20 273	15 260	19 379	22 911	19 848
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	16 469	16 469	16 913	12 655	18 240	17 360	6 526
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989							
All Income Levels in 1989	24 235	24 218	20 548	851	2 518	270	272
Families	20 290	20 263	17 217	761	2 260	204	231
Householder worked in 1989	12 449	12 425	10 580	554	1 444	112	159
With related children under 18 years	5 231	5 227	4 649	325	678	50	84
With related children under 5 years	21 076	21 065	17 749	896	2 283	216	194
Householder worked in 1989	17 862	17 841	15 034	643	2 053	167	160
With related children under 18 years	10 352	10 334	8 675	421	1 257	66	105
With related children under 5 years	4 448	4 444	3 895	244	606	43	57
Female householder, no husband present	2 633	2 632	2 337	130	181	44	59
Householder worked in 1989	1 986	1 985	1 801	93	153	27	52
With related children under 18 years	1 787	1 786	1 624	108	161	36	35
With related children under 5 years	670	670	652	65	61	7	22
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	12 064	12 105	10 719	464	839	257	115
Nonfamily householder	9 729	9 770	8 566	292	620	193	65
65 years and over	3 849	3 889	3 180	34	118	116	42
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	85 797	85 821	73 272	3 464	8 375	1 081	987
Persons under 18 years	22 415	22 415	18 997	1 164	2 492	235	264
Related children under 18 years	22 301	22 301	18 903	1 155	2 465	235	264
Related children 5 to 17 years	15 571	15 571	12 911	685	1 683	188	168
Persons 65 years and over	11 302	11 353	9 544	95	568	227	139
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level							
Families	1 914	1 914	1 514	87	116	51	40
Percent below poverty level	7.6	7.6	7.1	9.2	4.6	15.8	12.6
Householder worked in 1989	1 181	1 181	990	52	81	28	33
With related children under 18 years	1 333	1 333	1 080	79	90	44	27
With related children under 5 years	745	750	632	58	59	17	13
Married-couple families	1 167	1 167	873	42	70	27	13
Householder worked in 1989	700	700	568	34	44	15	6
With related children under 18 years	682	682	526	34	44	20	—
With related children under 5 years	409	414	315	27	36	10	—
Female householder, no husband present	697	697	597	45	46	24	19
Householder worked in 1989	452	452	394	18	37	13	19
With related children under 18 years	618	618	527	45	46	24	19
With related children under 5 years	319	319	301	31	23	7	13
Unrelated individuals	3 596	3 618	3 172	82	145	136	81
Nonfamily householder	2 375	2 397	2 029	28	98	95	16
65 years and over	1 139	1 150	874	10	40	56	16
Persons	9 766	9 788	7 925	509	531	308	159
Percent below poverty level	11.4	11.4	10.8	14.7	6.3	28.5	16.1
Persons under 18 years	2 749	2 749	2 108	240	219	84	29
Related children under 18 years	2 653	2 653	2 032	231	201	84	29
Related children 5 to 17 years	1 602	1 602	1 189	138	94	60	8
Persons 65 years and over	1 542	1 553	1 146	10	55	63	30
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:	3 966	3 995	3 216	132	282	105	92
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	13 016	13 044	10 674	627	766	388	207

Table 31. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of White, Not of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990
—Con.

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Abilene city (pt.), Taylor County—Con.						
	Tract 104	Tract 105	Tract 107	Tract 108	Tract 112	Tract 113	Tract 114
OCCUPATION							
Employed persons 16 years and over	261	1 104	641	417	745	1 352	1 907
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	8	123	45	50	46	146	232
Professional specialty occupations	18	125	50	59	63	184	354
Technicians and related support occupations	10	43	57	6	20	32	68
Sales occupations	41	173	51	98	151	152	299
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	15	195	111	33	122	296	324
Private household occupations	—	—	—	9	—	6	—
Protective service occupations	6	30	—	—	5	19	48
Service occupations, except protective and household	95	149	114	55	165	159	193
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	7	29	6	—	—	17	7
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	30	113	91	30	57	138	222
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	10	22	50	31	57	54	61
Transportation and material moving occupations	16	64	54	29	37	109	66
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	5	38	12	17	22	40	33
INCOME IN 1989							
Households	316	989	669	590	827	1 184	1 598
Less than \$5,000	32	81	43	133	66	67	74
\$5,000 to \$9,999	57	132	103	94	150	89	89
\$10,000 to \$14,999	35	79	148	106	183	164	175
\$15,000 to \$24,999	73	202	181	105	177	293	301
\$25,000 to \$34,999	63	192	99	61	126	236	321
\$35,000 to \$49,999	35	168	57	49	51	168	370
\$50,000 to \$74,999	13	130	32	36	51	128	167
\$75,000 to \$99,999	8	5	6	—	18	35	66
\$100,000 or more	—	—	—	6	5	4	35
Median (dollars)	18 269	25 078	16 426	13 699	15 755	23 906	28 082
Mean (dollars)	21 620	27 427	21 057	18 768	22 509	28 560	38 504
Families	201	722	400	285	474	838	1 195
Median income (dollars)	21 971	31 161	21 923	20 050	22 604	26 827	32 039
Per capita income (dollars)	9 305	10 882	8 535	10 081	10 249	12 274	15 060
INCOME TYPE IN 1989							
Households	316	989	669	590	827	1 184	1 598
With earnings	195	770	473	348	602	910	1 300
Mean earnings (dollars)	19 496	28 485	21 609	18 031	22 143	27 080	31 202
With Social Security income	108	299	312	267	273	409	499
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	6 427	5 967	6 705	8 082	7 692	7 886	8 239
With public assistance income	19	124	27	38	58	84	79
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	5 495	2 457	2 985	2 704	2 732	5 250	4 661
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE							
Families (dollars)	22 929	32 773	25 921	24 564	29 386	31 038	39 487
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	19 762	32 959	24 149	22 112	26 022	27 568	31 792
Married-couple families (dollars)	23 698	35 288	27 272	24 657	32 852	34 628	42 266
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	21 196	37 357	27 200	24 720	31 677	33 492	34 272
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	18 712	15 156	16 138	24 021	14 798	17 454	15 267
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	9 087	12 648	13 917	8 162	11 831	15 108	13 645
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989							
All Income Levels In 1989	162	667	410	265	419	821	1 136
Householder worked in 1989	100	577	327	136	317	683	962
With related children under 18 years	70	361	187	87	204	421	542
With related children under 5 years	36	154	104	53	101	135	224
Married-couple families	146	552	335	174	336	624	1 045
Householder worked in 1989	95	510	278	105	245	502	890
With related children under 18 years	54	280	150	59	151	274	483
With related children under 5 years	28	122	80	32	73	75	195
Female householder, no husband present	16	104	60	74	83	166	83
Householder worked in 1989	5	56	42	21	72	150	64
With related children under 18 years	16	76	37	11	53	140	51
With related children under 5 years	8	32	24	11	28	53	29
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	76	280	242	299	394	442	475
Nonfamily householder	56	246	213	237	326	336	397
65 years and over	35	147	132	163	152	161	203
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	588	2 386	1 587	952	1 713	2 739	3 922
Persons under 18 years	157	625	391	128	390	651	1 000
Related children under 18 years	157	622	382	128	390	651	993
Related children 5 to 17 years	101	418	239	99	273	451	709
Persons 65 years and over	121	378	312	337	343	468	617
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level	31	53	68	58	54	104	64
Families	15.4	7.3	17.0	20.4	11.4	12.4	5.4
Percent below poverty level	8	26	53	21	49	77	38
Householder worked in 1989	19	42	47	36	49	94	50
With related children under 18 years	8	22	27	30	29	42	38
With related children under 5 years	20	11	44	32	37	36	30
Married-couple families	8	11	37	21	32	20	14
Householder worked in 1989	8	5	31	25	32	31	16
With related children under 18 years	8	5	19	19	16	10	9
With related children under 5 years	11	42	24	26	17	68	34
Female householder, no husband present	11	15	16	—	17	57	24
Householder worked in 1989	—	37	16	11	17	63	34
With related children under 18 years	8	17	8	11	13	32	29
With related children under 5 years	23	125	68	141	166	107	107
Unrelated individuals	8	114	56	86	109	58	94
Nonfamily householder	8	83	53	59	47	46	40
65 years and over	121	353	330	240	345	359	278
Persons	20.6	14.8	20.8	25.2	20.1	13.1	7.1
Percent below poverty level	31	121	154	18	79	121	76
Persons under 18 years	31	118	145	18	79	121	69
Related children under 18 years	21	74	89	—	61	89	31
Related children 5 to 17 years	45	89	61	66	52	57	47
Persons 65 years and over	39	152	65	116	135	164	100
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	158	423	420	305	488	501	401

Table 31. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of White, Not of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990
—Con.

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Abilene city (pt.), Taylor County—Con.						Remainder of Taylor County
	Tract 119	Tract 122	Tract 123	Tract 128	Tract 131 (pt.)	Tract 134 (pt.)	
OCCUPATION							
Employed persons 16 years and over	593	780	1 639	2 371	1 563	2 834	2 029
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	45	34	142	293	120	315	211
Professional specialty occupations	49	30	222	439	115	519	161
Technicians and related support occupations	6	20	82	215	107	168	41
Sales occupations	39	107	160	379	236	358	267
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	65	107	343	316	257	502	376
Private household occupations	12	—	11	10	—	—	7
Protective service occupations	—	20	14	56	41	85	27
Service occupations, except protective and household	202	181	258	336	231	233	213
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	—	6	26	10	26	73	123
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	88	135	195	106	236	364	272
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	32	59	62	69	96	81	144
Transportation and material moving occupations	43	56	47	98	77	108	126
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	12	25	77	44	21	28	61
INCOME IN 1989							
Households	635	751	1 403	2 401	1 297	2 291	1 721
Less than \$5,000	70	71	95	135	50	48	193
\$5,000 to \$9,999	230	103	182	194	134	73	216
\$10,000 to \$14,999	111	63	199	279	177	222	217
\$15,000 to \$24,999	28	237	369	850	437	473	327
\$25,000 to \$34,999	140	126	218	466	240	515	301
\$35,000 to \$49,999	56	106	242	318	151	604	247
\$50,000 to \$74,999	—	23	65	153	99	305	185
\$75,000 to \$99,999	—	—	15	6	9	51	23
\$100,000 or more	—	22	18	—	—	—	12
Median (dollars)	10 653	20 854	21 147	22 552	21 181	31 783	22 402
Mean (dollars)	16 337	24 925	27 050	24 135	24 398	33 096	26 515
Families	327	513	970	1 201	946	1 798	1 298
Median income (dollars)	27 109	23 966	23 629	24 321	23 567	33 986	27 800
Per capita income (dollars)	7 421	9 202	10 795	12 361	9 008	12 356	10 172
INCOME TYPE IN 1989							
Households	635	751	1 403	2 401	1 297	2 291	1 721
With earnings	421	591	1 027	2 295	1 207	2 149	1 283
Mean earnings (dollars)	17 845	24 485	26 225	23 206	23 683	31 274	27 992
With Social Security income	304	288	481	164	128	228	626
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	6 144	7 386	7 125	7 400	6 102	7 448	6 622
With public assistance income	64	56	49	29	74	52	105
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	2 792	2 505	2 432	1 593	4 356	1 691	2 186
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE							
Families (dollars)	22 751	29 483	31 165	26 502	26 499	35 915	29 205
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	23 822	33 625	25 481	25 850	24 584	34 665	27 372
Married-couple families (dollars)	24 579	31 976	34 491	27 779	28 419	37 687	31 274
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	26 180	38 649	29 057	29 846	27 210	37 173	30 022
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	18 967	17 918	19 619	14 219	15 260	21 205	11 790
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	13 929	15 256	18 119	12 330	12 655	20 013	9 477
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989							
All Income Levels In 1989	246	429	927	1 217	851	1 774	1 237
Families	166	320	726	1 104	769	1 630	961
Householder worked in 1989	134	209	447	577	570	1 103	659
With related children under 18 years	35	73	233	318	334	572	235
With related children under 5 years	175	340	719	1 006	668	1 591	1 084
Married-couple families	131	261	569	904	623	1 465	860
Householder worked in 1989	97	156	315	418	412	938	564
With related children under 18 years	27	53	176	277	235	508	226
With related children under 5 years	66	69	177	159	158	149	136
Female householder, no husband present	30	39	144	159	121	131	91
Householder worked in 1989	32	33	114	145	133	139	95
With related children under 18 years	8	20	45	41	83	53	9
With related children under 5 years	268	267	522	1 384	465	622	444
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	246	215	450	1 164	293	461	405
Nonfamily householder	135	93	215	75	34	41	275
65 years and over	1 258	1 721	3 267	4 582	3 465	5 945	4 374
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	319	445	772	857	1 164	1 853	1 265
Persons under 18 years	319	436	772	836	1 155	1 834	1 253
Related children under 18 years	243	305	513	477	685	1 163	961
Related children 5 to 17 years	264	315	603	184	95	257	716
Persons 65 years and over	264	315	603	184	95	257	716
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level							
Families	48	41	100	97	95	48	225
Percent below poverty level	14.7	8.0	10.3	8.1	10.0	2.7	17.3
Householder worked in 1989	22	31	61	78	68	39	111
With related children under 18 years	28	31	65	76	95	48	166
With related children under 5 years	9	13	49	43	67	34	75
Married-couple families	34	28	67	49	34	19	166
Householder worked in 1989	14	18	46	30	34	19	75
With related children under 18 years	22	18	39	28	34	19	109
With related children under 5 years	9	—	23	19	27	19	66
Female householder, no husband present	14	13	21	48	61	29	59
Householder worked in 1989	8	13	9	48	34	20	36
With related children under 18 years	6	13	14	48	61	29	57
With related children under 5 years	—	13	14	24	40	15	9
Unrelated individuals	102	99	137	309	92	97	175
Nonfamily householder	85	69	112	159	38	58	129
65 years and over	37	30	55	17	10	16	108
Persons	310	303	499	582	527	259	946
Percent below poverty level	24.6	17.6	15.3	12.7	15.2	4.4	21.6
Persons under 18 years	92	110	160	152	240	104	342
Related children under 18 years	92	110	160	131	231	94	330
Related children 5 to 17 years	66	77	100	77	138	25	217
Persons 65 years and over	59	30	84	17	10	16	164
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:	62	136	180	290	133	121	303
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	361	461	682	745	645	393	1 087
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Abilene, TX MSA	Taylor County		Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Taylor County					Abilene city (pt.), Taylor County		
		Total	Abilene city (pt.)	Tract 130	Tract 131	Tract 132	Tract 133	Tract 134	Tract 101	Tract 102	
All housing units.....	49 988	49 988	43 910	-	2 684	710	882	3 869	1 511	1 011	
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT											
1989 to March 1990.....	146	146	122	-	12	4	6	9	8	-	
1985 to 1988.....	2 845	2 845	2 332	-	138	88	71	628	113	118	
1980 to 1984.....	8 797	8 797	7 578	-	793	192	202	1 713	227	173	
1970 to 1979.....	8 284	8 284	6 707	-	764	218	155	926	86	101	
1960 to 1969.....	7 875	7 875	7 142	-	331	88	160	325	266	93	
1950 to 1959.....	12 174	12 174	11 429	-	535	71	181	138	555	141	
1940 to 1949.....	5 101	5 101	4 625	-	90	19	70	77	143	227	
1939 or earlier.....	4 766	4 766	3 975	-	21	30	37	53	113	158	
BEDROOMS											
No bedroom.....	685	685	649	-	6	12	-	100	69	13	
1 bedroom.....	6 679	6 679	6 367	-	323	11	64	247	370	220	
2 bedrooms.....	15 723	15 723	13 691	-	1 023	245	353	1 096	324	361	
3 bedrooms.....	22 812	22 812	19 696	-	1 224	404	353	2 277	632	361	
4 bedrooms.....	3 652	3 652	3 191	-	100	36	102	142	96	41	
5 or more bedrooms.....	437	437	316	-	8	2	10	7	20	15	
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS											
Owner-occupied condominium housing units.....	133	133	133	-	-	-	-	-	15	-	24
Renter-occupied condominium housing units.....	383	383	383	-	54	-	-	-	68	6	
Vacant condominium housing units.....	73	73	73	-	6	-	-	-	13	16	
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS											
Complete kitchen facilities.....	49 749	49 749	43 737	-	2 678	697	882	3 860	1 511	992	
Source of water, public system or private company.....	49 297	49 297	43 843	-	2 684	701	836	3 842	1 511	1 011	
Sewage disposal, public sewer.....	44 930	44 930	43 151	-	2 663	473	575	2 740	1 511	974	
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	166	166	111	-	14	2	-	18	5	2	
Owner-occupied housing units.....	63	63	45	-	-	2	-	-	5	-	
Renter-occupied housing units.....	75	75	54	-	12	-	-	9	-	2	
Occupied housing units.....	43 301	43 301	38 050	-	1 977	579	764	3 453	1 352	790	
HOUSE HEATING FUEL											
Utility gas.....	28 347	28 347	26 501	-	1 305	324	439	769	1 032	648	
Bottled, tank, or LP gas.....	1 865	1 865	419	-	16	73	126	406	17	18	
Electricity.....	12 497	12 497	10 887	-	649	176	157	2 198	290	116	
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.....	19	19	-	-	-	-	-	11	-	-	
All other fuels.....	534	534	206	-	7	6	42	69	4	8	
No fuel used.....	39	39	37	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	
VEHICLES AVAILABLE											
None.....	2 372	2 372	2 208	-	49	22	41	51	62	115	
1.....	15 741	15 741	14 284	-	890	151	230	907	545	331	
2.....	18 209	18 209	15 904	-	815	256	318	1 838	492	255	
3 or more.....	6 979	6 979	5 654	-	223	150	175	657	253	89	
Vehicles per household.....	1.7	1.7	1.7	-	1.7	2.0	1.9	2.0	1.7	1.5	
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT											
Owner-occupied housing units.....	26 922	26 922	22 578	-	975	456	615	2 317	729	484	
1989 to March 1990.....	2 627	2 627	2 221	-	149	39	64	357	93	64	
1985 to 1988.....	6 004	6 004	5 228	-	255	115	135	799	229	103	
1980 to 1984.....	4 445	4 445	3 509	-	216	112	85	468	138	84	
1970 to 1979.....	6 792	6 792	5 489	-	238	118	178	488	136	79	
1969 or earlier.....	7 054	7 054	6 131	-	117	72	153	205	133	154	
Renter-occupied housing units.....	16 379	16 379	15 472	-	1 002	123	149	1 136	623	306	
1989 to March 1990.....	9 685	9 685	9 282	-	822	65	79	728	383	181	
1985 to 1988.....	4 890	4 890	4 662	-	155	38	34	329	181	73	
1980 to 1984.....	1 087	1 087	956	-	25	4	15	34	59	35	
1970 to 1979.....	474	474	393	-	-	10	16	24	-	15	
1969 or earlier.....	243	243	179	-	-	6	5	21	-	2	
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS											
No telephone in unit.....	3 131	3 131	2 770	-	259	45	65	139	66	160	
Householder 65 years and over.....	9 443	9 443	7 820	-	100	119	167	350	258	204	
Owner-occupied housing units.....	7 641	7 641	6 247	-	90	110	136	314	244	148	
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	60	60	32	-	-	2	-	-	5	2	
No telephone in unit.....	244	244	192	-	-	5	-	-	23	-	
No vehicle available.....	1 245	1 245	1 121	-	11	8	41	13	26	70	
Complete plumbing facilities.....	43 163	43 163	37 951	-	1 965	577	764	3 444	1 347	788	
1.00 or less persons per room.....	41 395	41 395	36 388	-	1 830	562	736	3 291	1 327	739	
1.01 or more persons per room.....	1 768	1 768	1 563	-	135	15	28	153	20	49	
Locking complete plumbing facilities.....	138	138	99	-	12	2	-	-	5	2	
1.00 or less persons per room.....	116	116	77	-	6	2	-	-	9	5	
1.01 or more persons per room.....	22	22	22	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	
Mean household income in 1989:											
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars).....	38 326	38 326	39 736	-	26 541	28 345	28 902	37 813	37 834	21 678	
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars).....	20 624	20 624	20 753	-	20 184	18 447	19 904	27 687	14 190	14 323	
Household income in 1989 below poverty level.....	6 739	6 739	5 794	-	356	80	150	250	333	262	
Owner-occupied housing units.....	2 625	2 625	1 982	-	107	54	98	126	45	110	
Renter-occupied housing units.....	4 114	4 114	3 812	-	249	26	52	124	288	152	

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Abilene city (pt.), Taylor County—Con.									
	Tract 103	Tract 104	Tract 105	Tract 106	Tract 107	Tract 108	Tract 109	Tract 110	Tract 111	Tract 112
All housing units	616	862	1 385	1 468	1 293	1 340	2 548	563	243	1 340
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT										
1989 to March 1990	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	—	—	—
1985 to 1988	15	22	11	8	7	79	130	53	13	22
1980 to 1984	103	21	17	—	—	174	898	23	15	37
1970 to 1979	89	26	302	58	24	154	710	49	22	46
1960 to 1969	97	220	684	632	164	113	358	47	—	195
1950 to 1959	222	299	359	751	710	277	209	146	52	449
1940 to 1949	58	157	7	19	288	252	105	88	35	247
1939 or earlier	32	117	5	—	100	291	125	157	106	344
BEDROOMS										
No bedroom	—	5	30	—	—	16	39	24	41	26
1 bedroom	37	53	177	24	77	375	830	156	153	316
2 bedrooms	219	402	134	58	622	541	579	249	16	418
3 bedrooms	312	348	977	1 244	536	343	924	95	20	473
4 bedrooms	42	54	67	142	48	65	164	22	2	87
5 or more bedrooms	6	—	—	—	10	—	12	17	11	20
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS										
Owner-occupied condominium housing units	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	—	—	—
Renter-occupied condominium housing units	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vacant condominium housing units	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	—
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS										
Complete kitchen facilities	616	862	1 385	1 468	1 270	1 326	2 509	563	230	1 334
Source of water, public system or private company	616	862	1 385	1 468	1 293	1 340	2 548	563	240	1 340
Sewage disposal, public sewer	614	862	1 385	1 468	1 293	1 316	2 532	563	233	1 340
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	6	5	—	6	6	—	16	6	—	—
Owner-occupied housing units	6	5	—	6	—	—	8	6	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units	—	—	—	—	6	—	8	—	—	—
Occupied housing units	541	748	1 273	1 390	1 115	1 038	2 196	352	165	1 095
HOUSE HEATING FUEL										
Utility gas	473	698	919	1 217	1 044	941	824	330	79	827
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	—	6	11	16	5	16	6	9	3	6
Electricity	68	44	335	140	66	81	1 358	13	83	262
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
All other fuels	—	—	—	17	—	—	8	—	—	—
No fuel used	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE										
None	91	80	118	24	98	218	79	73	51	88
1	188	330	406	310	441	485	866	180	89	531
2	179	251	575	753	389	255	977	64	9	311
3 or more	83	87	174	303	187	80	274	35	16	165
Vehicles per household	1.5	1.5	1.7	2.0	1.6	1.2	1.7	1.2	.9	1.6
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT										
Owner-occupied housing units	310	596	834	1 190	814	504	1 011	202	36	563
1989 to March 1990	10	37	20	41	66	31	114	18	—	34
1985 to 1988	59	105	135	210	151	64	295	7	—	96
1980 to 1984	51	42	78	120	72	57	167	34	8	118
1970 to 1979	76	135	347	496	184	119	214	38	—	169
1969 or earlier	114	277	254	323	341	233	221	105	28	146
Renter-occupied housing units	231	152	439	200	301	534	1 185	150	129	532
1989 to March 1990	158	102	201	90	219	238	720	87	75	292
1985 to 1988	52	29	136	87	44	220	339	37	44	165
1980 to 1984	7	—	61	4	17	51	102	18	10	51
1970 to 1979	—	13	21	11	5	19	24	—	—	15
1969 or earlier	14	8	20	8	16	6	—	9	—	9
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS										
No telephone in unit	110	91	92	9	128	166	150	97	15	108
Householder 65 years and over	123	213	330	260	261	380	410	107	50	325
Owner-occupied housing units	92	195	187	245	237	239	236	81	21	195
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	6	5	—	—	—	—	8	6	—	—
No telephone in unit	—	16	21	—	—	17	25	17	—	16
No vehicle available	27	40	101	17	45	125	36	47	14	42
Complete plumbing facilities	535	743	1 273	1 384	1 109	1 038	2 180	346	165	1 095
1.00 or less persons per room	501	646	1 207	1 354	1 004	932	2 148	315	128	1 024
1.01 or more persons per room	34	97	66	30	105	106	32	31	37	71
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	6	5	—	6	6	—	16	6	—	—
1.00 or less persons per room	6	5	—	6	6	—	8	6	—	—
1.01 or more persons per room	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:										
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	26 595	20 029	32 406	40 320	24 420	19 416	41 838	26 407	21 656	40 223
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	13 381	15 849	15 421	29 823	15 314	16 812	16 780	10 719	9 075	14 009
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	148	238	253	34	261	314	376	166	91	228
Owner-occupied housing units	26	165	74	24	138	105	68	85	—	56
Renter-occupied housing units	122	73	179	10	123	209	308	81	91	172

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Abilene city (pt.), Taylor County—Con.									
	Tract 113	Tract 114	Tract 115	Tract 116	Tract 117	Tract 118	Tract 119	Tract 120	Tract 121	Tract 122
All housing units.....	1 731	2 059	1 305	1 290	763	408	1 058	730	—	1 070
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT										
1989 to March 1990.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	—
1985 to 1988.....	—	—	2	—	—	14	—	172	—	18
1980 to 1984.....	95	55	11	—	—	—	—	163	—	78
1970 to 1979.....	159	124	47	77	14	16	44	117	—	33
1960 to 1969.....	518	336	176	154	47	18	50	82	—	64
1950 to 1959.....	749	1 360	399	284	126	45	158	61	—	289
1940 to 1949.....	156	142	417	300	195	100	374	49	—	377
1939 or earlier.....	54	42	253	475	381	215	432	76	—	211
BEDROOMS										
No bedroom.....	19	9	13	48	5	16	21	5	—	—
1 bedroom.....	160	59	117	101	144	163	219	48	—	68
2 bedrooms.....	464	799	566	512	336	136	516	93	—	605
3 bedrooms.....	966	1 071	489	471	226	48	268	324	—	341
4 bedrooms.....	117	121	110	136	52	45	34	234	—	38
5 or more bedrooms.....	5	—	10	22	—	—	—	26	—	18
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS										
Owner-occupied condominium housing units.....	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	—
Renter-occupied condominium housing units.....	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—
Vacant condominium housing units.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS										
Complete kitchen facilities.....	1 731	2 059	1 286	1 290	759	408	1 049	724	—	1 070
Source of water, public system or private company.....	1 731	2 059	1 305	1 290	763	408	1 058	730	—	1 070
Sewage disposal, public sewer.....	1 731	2 050	1 289	1 290	763	408	1 048	692	—	1 019
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	—	—	—	5	—	—	9	—	—	—
Owner-occupied housing units.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	—
Occupied housing units.....	1 541	1 898	1 167	1 115	602	248	867	693	—	905
HOUSE HEATING FUEL										
Utility gas.....	1 203	1 742	1 024	1 070	537	221	857	490	—	766
Bottled, tank, or LP gas.....	5	15	12	—	—	7	—	7	—	13
Electricity.....	323	135	123	45	65	20	10	179	—	111
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
All other fuels.....	10	6	8	—	—	—	—	17	—	15
No fuel used.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE										
None.....	121	72	44	47	87	64	157	5	—	53
1.....	615	671	483	478	249	108	409	88	—	362
2.....	584	881	453	458	231	66	255	427	—	365
3 or more.....	221	274	187	132	35	10	46	173	—	125
Vehicles per household.....	1.6	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.4	1.1	1.2	2.2	—	1.7
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT										
Owner-occupied housing units.....	943	1 318	881	781	293	130	493	627	—	649
1989 to March 1990.....	37	91	147	46	—	28	80	94	—	36
1985 to 1988.....	225	268	171	150	74	6	55	261	—	123
1980 to 1984.....	129	168	86	87	39	5	60	92	—	115
1970 to 1979.....	261	359	179	150	74	31	108	89	—	157
1969 or earlier.....	291	432	298	348	106	60	190	91	—	218
Renter-occupied housing units.....	598	580	286	334	309	118	374	66	—	256
1989 to March 1990.....	328	327	189	171	197	74	187	33	—	145
1985 to 1988.....	218	196	68	102	49	33	112	23	—	74
1980 to 1984.....	47	32	17	28	52	3	49	4	—	31
1970 to 1979.....	5	9	12	25	—	8	20	6	—	—
1969 or earlier.....	—	16	—	8	11	—	6	—	—	6
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS										
No telephone in unit.....	116	80	109	53	137	66	183	18	—	83
Householder 65 years and over.....	394	477	342	436	125	77	240	135	—	264
Owner-occupied housing units.....	325	416	324	387	105	68	201	129	—	234
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No telephone in unit.....	—	—	4	5	20	—	13	—	—	—
No vehicle available.....	69	33	32	32	24	93	—	—	—	16
Complete plumbing facilities.....	1 541	1 898	1 167	1 115	602	248	858	693	—	905
1.00 or less persons per room.....	1 472	1 841	1 111	1 109	589	221	808	693	—	863
1.01 or more persons per room.....	69	57	56	6	13	27	50	—	—	42
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	—
1.00 or less persons per room.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	—
1.01 or more persons per room.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:										
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars).....	29 685	40 189	41 980	30 711	24 105	14 098	18 705	81 985	—	25 801
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars).....	20 099	20 810	17 776	17 467	12 447	11 604	12 687	34 657	—	13 472
Household income in 1989 below poverty level.....	252	236	180	147	146	112	299	27	—	183
Owner-occupied housing units.....	92	78	94	52	33	42	132	19	—	85
Renter-occupied housing units.....	160	158	86	95	113	70	167	8	—	98

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Abilene city (pt.), Taylor County—Con.									
	Tract 123	Tract 124	Tract 125	Tract 126	Tract 127	Tract 128	Tract 129	Tract 130 (pt.)	Tract 131 (pt.)	Tract 132 (pt.)
All housing units	1 924	1 121	1 465	1 311	2 717	3 426	989	—	2 684	62
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT										
1989 to March 1990	—	6	—	—	30	22	6	—	12	—
1985 to 1988	—	17	5	—	351	364	14	—	138	26
1980 to 1984	74	154	12	10	1 252	1 590	—	—	793	17
1970 to 1979	247	116	369	176	941	1 061	6	—	764	12
1960 to 1969	239	397	414	650	69	310	83	—	331	7
1950 to 1959	681	363	641	428	25	46	836	—	535	—
1940 to 1949	482	28	19	47	49	33	44	—	90	—
1939 or earlier	201	40	5	—	—	—	—	—	21	—
BEDROOMS										
No bedroom	36	—	9	—	—	99	—	—	6	—
1 bedroom	219	72	88	20	7	1 541	23	—	323	—
2 bedrooms	1 001	241	327	56	277	1 314	305	—	1 023	17
3 bedrooms	608	706	865	840	1 904	468	808	—	1 224	45
4 bedrooms	47	102	162	381	491	4	53	—	100	—
5 or more bedrooms	13	—	34	14	38	—	—	—	8	—
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS										
Owner-occupied condominium housing units	—	—	29	15	16	—	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied condominium housing units	17	64	—	8	21	117	14	—	54	—
Vacant condominium housing units	5	9	—	—	—	15	—	—	6	—
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS										
Complete kitchen facilities	1 916	1 121	1 458	1 311	2 717	3 426	989	—	2 678	62
Source of water, public system or private company	1 924	1 121	1 465	1 311	2 708	3 418	989	—	2 684	55
Sewage disposal, public sewer	1 912	1 114	1 459	1 311	2 654	3 413	969	—	2 663	50
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	8	—	—	—	9	13	—	—	14	—
Owner-occupied housing units	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units	8	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	12	—
Occupied housing units	1 646	1 055	1 360	1 266	2 580	2 905	975	—	1 977	38
HOUSE HEATING FUEL										
Utility gas	1 203	831	1 004	1 009	1 723	507	824	—	1 305	31
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	17	7	—	26	—	8	—	—	16	—
Electricity	400	206	356	226	829	2 376	151	—	649	7
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
All other fuels	20	11	—	5	28	—	—	—	7	—
No fuel used	6	—	—	—	—	14	—	—	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE										
None	133	32	18	23	11	119	6	—	49	—
1	637	360	411	257	414	1 789	406	—	890	7
2	698	424	674	596	1 505	834	506	—	815	26
3 or more	178	239	257	390	650	163	57	—	223	5
Vehicles per household	1.6	1.9	1.9	2.1	2.1	1.4	1.7	—	1.7	1.9
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT										
Owner-occupied housing units	909	707	975	1 112	2 079	371	—	—	975	21
1989 to March 1990	73	68	78	36	360	48	—	—	149	—
1985 to 1988	131	104	158	175	715	72	—	—	255	21
1980 to 1984	136	57	165	152	618	55	—	—	216	—
1970 to 1979	199	206	295	279	354	165	—	—	238	—
1969 or earlier	370	272	282	470	32	31	—	—	117	—
Renter-occupied housing units	737	348	382	154	501	2 534	975	—	1 002	17
1989 to March 1990	331	210	222	64	307	1 711	454	—	822	5
1985 to 1988	271	105	103	54	160	752	465	—	155	12
1980 to 1984	21	20	46	14	27	51	49	—	25	—
1970 to 1979	92	6	7	19	7	20	7	—	—	—
1969 or earlier	22	7	4	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS										
No telephone in unit	109	21	27	—	18	160	6	—	259	—
Householder 65 years and over	498	245	380	482	326	127	—	—	100	—
Owner-occupied housing units	369	173	291	438	307	63	—	—	90	—
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No telephone in unit	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No vehicle available	74	19	12	13	11	19	—	—	11	—
Complete plumbing facilities	1 638	1 055	1 360	1 266	2 571	2 896	975	—	1 965	38
1.00 or less persons per room	1 582	1 048	1 344	1 266	2 555	2 755	928	—	1 830	38
1.01 or more persons per room	56	7	16	—	16	141	47	—	135	—
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	8	—	—	—	9	9	—	—	12	—
1.00 or less persons per room	—	—	—	—	9	9	—	—	6	—
1.01 or more persons per room	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—
Mean household income in 1989:	27 214	39 046	48 591	82 727	65 036	32 742	—	—	26 541	32 833
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	21 914	24 329	27 241	35 809	42 484	22 723	25 076	—	20 184	20 000
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	268	75	55	49	12	351	68	—	356	—
Owner-occupied housing units	99	29	25	41	5	10	—	—	107	—
Renter-occupied housing units	169	46	30	8	7	341	68	—	249	—

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Abilene city (pt.), Taylor County—Con.		Remainder of Taylor County						
	Tract 133 (pt.)	Tract 134 (pt.)	Tract 130 (pt.)	Tract 131 (pt.)	Tract 132 (pt.)	Tract 133 (pt.)	Tract 134 (pt.)	Tract 135	Tract 136
All housing units.....	737	2 880	—	—	648	145	989	2 003	2 293
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT									
1989 to March 1990.....	6	9	—	—	4	—	—	9	11
1985 to 1988.....	69	551	—	—	62	2	77	174	198
1980 to 1984.....	157	1 429	—	—	175	45	284	428	287
1970 to 1979.....	132	585	—	—	206	23	341	448	559
1960 to 1969.....	145	183	—	—	81	15	142	265	230
1950 to 1959.....	154	79	—	—	71	27	59	215	373
1940 to 1949.....	59	38	—	—	19	11	39	196	211
1939 or earlier.....	15	6	—	—	30	22	47	268	424
BEDROOMS									
No bedroom.....	—	100	—	—	12	—	—	13	11
1 bedroom.....	47	180	—	—	11	17	67	103	114
2 bedrooms.....	306	874	—	—	228	47	222	690	845
3 bedrooms.....	279	1 680	—	—	359	74	597	973	1 113
4 bedrooms.....	95	39	—	—	36	7	103	182	133
5 or more bedrooms.....	10	7	—	—	2	—	—	42	77
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS									
Owner-occupied condominium housing units.....	—	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied condominium housing units.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vacant condominium housing units.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS									
Complete kitchen facilities.....	737	2 880	—	—	635	145	980	1 975	2 277
Source of water, public system or private company.....	697	2 880	—	—	646	139	962	1 638	2 069
Sewage disposal, public sewer.....	537	2 688	—	—	423	38	52	61	1 205
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	—	—	—	—	2	—	18	24	11
Owner-occupied housing units.....	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	8	8
Renter-occupied housing units.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	12	—
Occupied housing units.....	627	2 530	—	—	541	137	923	1 715	1 935
HOUSE HEATING FUEL									
Utility gas.....	395	727	—	—	293	44	42	561	906
Bottled, tank, or LP gas.....	91	82	—	—	73	35	324	536	478
Electricity.....	114	1 706	—	—	169	43	492	453	453
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	—	8
All other fuels.....	27	15	—	—	6	15	54	165	88
No fuel used.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
VEHICLES AVAILABLE									
None.....	41	29	—	—	22	—	22	73	47
1.....	186	762	—	—	144	44	145	452	672
2.....	265	1 331	—	—	230	53	507	718	797
3 or more.....	135	408	—	—	145	40	249	472	419
Vehicles per household.....	1.9	1.9	—	—	2.0	2.0	2.2	2.0	1.9
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT									
Owner-occupied housing units.....	500	1 538	—	—	435	115	779	1 478	1 537
1989 to March 1990.....	62	260	—	—	39	2	97	105	163
1985 to 1988.....	117	693	—	—	94	18	106	322	236
1980 to 1984.....	62	298	—	—	112	23	170	334	297
1970 to 1979.....	137	215	—	—	118	41	273	408	463
1969 or earlier.....	122	72	—	—	72	31	133	309	378
Renter-occupied housing units.....	127	992	—	—	106	22	144	237	398
1989 to March 1990.....	67	692	—	—	60	12	36	113	182
1985 to 1988.....	30	273	—	—	26	4	56	55	87
1980 to 1984.....	13	12	—	—	4	2	22	46	57
1970 to 1979.....	12	15	—	—	10	4	9	23	35
1969 or earlier.....	5	—	—	—	6	—	21	—	37
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS									
No telephone in unit.....	63	70	—	—	45	2	69	79	166
Householder 65 years and over.....	118	133	—	—	119	49	217	527	711
Owner-occupied housing units.....	89	118	—	—	110	47	196	488	553
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	18	8
No telephone in unit.....	—	10	—	—	5	—	13	24	10
No vehicle available.....	41	—	—	—	8	—	13	56	47
Complete plumbing facilities.....	627	2 530	—	—	539	137	914	1 695	1 927
1.00 or less persons per room.....	599	2 411	—	—	524	137	880	1 641	1 825
1.01 or more persons per room.....	28	119	—	—	15	—	34	54	102
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	—	—	—	—	2	—	9	20	8
1.00 or less persons per room.....	—	—	—	—	2	—	9	20	8
1.01 or more persons per room.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:									
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars).....	26 636	36 335	—	—	28 128	38 754	40 732	30 427	26 841
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars).....	17 155	28 858	—	—	18 198	35 776	19 619	21 908	15 035
Household income in 1989 below poverty level.....	146	128	—	—	80	4	122	249	490
Owner-occupied housing units.....	94	49	—	—	54	4	77	179	329
Renter-occupied housing units.....	52	79	—	—	26	—	45	70	161

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Abilene, TX MSA	Taylor County		Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Taylor County					Abilene city (pt.), Taylor County	
		Total	Abilene city (pt.)	Tract 130	Tract 131	Tract 132	Tract 133	Tract 134	Tract 101	Tract 102
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	22 951	22 951	20 585	—	600	193	394	1 851	639	391
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS										
With a mortgage.....	13 870	13 870	12 685	—	507	117	208	1 552	396	146
Less than \$300.....	1 390	1 390	1 302	—	137	15	14	16	16	30
\$300 to \$399.....	1 773	1 773	1 622	—	127	16	17	64	11	31
\$400 to \$499.....	2 211	2 211	2 006	—	93	20	32	192	51	36
\$500 to \$599.....	1 872	1 872	1 667	—	75	37	35	251	57	21
\$600 to \$799.....	2 969	2 969	2 696	—	65	26	77	615	151	28
\$800 to \$999.....	1 903	1 903	1 745	—	—	2	16	294	76	—
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	1 256	1 256	1 161	—	10	1	17	107	34	—
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	304	304	301	—	—	—	—	6	—	—
\$2,000 or more.....	192	192	185	—	—	—	—	7	—	—
Median (dollars).....	581	581	583	—	383	516	663	677	705	435
Not mortgaged.....	9 081	9 081	7 900	—	93	76	186	299	243	245
Less than \$100.....	888	888	688	—	—	13	39	22	12	41
\$100 to \$199.....	3 784	3 784	3 238	—	37	32	99	95	64	133
\$200 to \$299.....	2 681	2 681	2 394	—	37	28	26	113	112	62
\$300 to \$399.....	993	993	882	—	11	3	6	48	39	9
\$400 to \$499.....	371	371	334	—	8	—	—	7	5	—
\$500 or more.....	364	364	364	—	—	—	16	14	11	—
Median (dollars).....	197	197	201	—	224	182	145	224	234	167
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$20,000.....	6 918	6 918	6 005	—	288	80	190	300	120	211
Less than 20 percent.....	2 637	2 637	2 209	—	48	22	96	86	20	107
20 to 24 percent.....	788	788	690	—	13	8	13	18	5	35
25 to 29 percent.....	806	806	700	—	55	3	14	23	—	18
30 to 34 percent.....	586	586	549	—	29	7	6	33	11	11
35 percent or more.....	1 930	1 930	1 708	—	143	38	53	143	47	36
Not computed.....	171	171	149	—	—	2	—	24	15	4
Median.....	24.7	24.7	25.2	—	34.8	34.3	19.0	37.5	34.2	19.4
\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	6 243	6 243	5 625	—	148	60	100	555	202	113
Less than 20 percent.....	3 703	3 703	3 317	—	120	39	48	142	76	72
20 to 24 percent.....	843	843	772	—	8	7	13	80	45	28
25 to 29 percent.....	696	696	628	—	10	11	26	166	35	13
30 to 34 percent.....	463	463	446	—	—	2	13	97	16	—
35 percent or more.....	538	538	462	—	10	1	—	70	30	—
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	17.1	17.1	17.2	—	13.3	16.5	20.8	26.7	22.8	13.8
\$35,000 to \$49,999.....	4 513	4 513	4 099	—	106	34	51	570	178	26
Less than 20 percent.....	3 063	3 063	2 749	—	86	29	23	311	94	26
20 to 24 percent.....	806	806	781	—	20	3	18	131	71	—
25 to 29 percent.....	463	463	392	—	—	2	10	115	5	—
30 to 34 percent.....	86	86	82	—	—	—	—	13	8	—
35 percent or more.....	95	95	95	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	16.0	16.0	16.0	—	13.8	15.4	20.7	19.3	19.0	15.4
\$50,000 or more.....	5 277	5 277	4 856	—	58	19	53	426	139	41
Less than 20 percent.....	4 215	4 215	3 833	—	58	19	39	324	120	41
20 to 24 percent.....	700	700	673	—	—	—	7	77	19	—
25 to 29 percent.....	193	193	191	—	—	—	7	12	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	76	76	76	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	82	82	72	—	—	—	—	13	—	—
Not computed.....	11	11	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	12.8	12.8	12.9	—	11.2	10.6	16.7	15.6	12.1	10.0—
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	16 170	16 170	15 367	—	993	118	144	1 127	623	304
GROSS RENT										
Less than \$100.....	184	184	175	—	—	—	—	10	—	10
\$100 to \$199.....	860	860	772	—	21	5	9	—	69	41
\$200 to \$299.....	3 394	3 394	3 225	—	82	20	23	215	210	52
\$300 to \$399.....	3 800	3 800	3 631	—	364	20	69	170	88	70
\$400 to \$499.....	3 469	3 469	3 339	—	394	33	14	191	97	78
\$500 to \$599.....	1 457	1 457	1 442	—	93	4	7	258	44	—
\$600 to \$749.....	926	926	881	—	26	15	—	179	61	21
\$750 to \$999.....	530	530	520	—	13	7	—	59	22	18
\$1,000 or more.....	147	147	147	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No cash rent.....	1 403	1 403	1 235	—	—	14	22	45	32	14
Median (dollars).....	377	377	379	—	404	425	321	467	314	342
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$10,000.....	4 210	4 210	3 900	—	204	30	47	98	253	146
Less than 20 percent.....	101	101	98	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent.....	111	111	96	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
25 to 29 percent.....	139	139	123	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	189	189	156	—	—	2	—	10	13	5
35 percent or more.....	3 071	3 071	2 892	—	196	23	41	88	186	128
Not computed.....	599	599	535	—	—	5	6	—	54	7
Median.....	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	—	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999.....	4 822	4 822	4 599	—	314	40	51	327	228	78
Less than 20 percent.....	511	511	483	—	6	3	12	21	60	18
20 to 24 percent.....	782	782	780	—	55	—	—	80	38	5
25 to 29 percent.....	1 016	1 016	969	—	67	10	11	27	23	16
30 to 34 percent.....	649	649	617	—	60	5	7	56	16	—
35 percent or more.....	1 357	1 357	1 293	—	126	22	7	125	84	35
Not computed.....	507	507	457	—	—	—	14	18	7	4
Median.....	29.3	29.3	29.2	—	32.4	35.8	28.0	32.4	27.7	29.4
\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	4 717	4 717	4 540	—	388	38	12	367	95	57
Less than 20 percent.....	2 094	2 094	2 001	—	185	12	10	128	61	16
20 to 24 percent.....	1 124	1 124	1 107	—	130	8	—	84	7	11
25 to 29 percent.....	644	644	631	—	57	—	—	107	11	17
30 to 34 percent.....	248	248	228	—	—	4	—	30	4	10
35 percent or more.....	142	142	137	—	—	5	—	18	7	—
Not computed.....	465	465	436	—	—	9	2	—	5	3
Median.....	20.1	20.1	20.2	—	20.3	21.6	17.5	23.3	17.9	25.0
\$35,000 or more.....	2 421	2 421	2 328	—	87	10	34	335	47	23
Less than 20 percent.....	1 934	1 934	1 867	—	87	10	34	290	31	23
20 to 24 percent.....	263	263	262	—	—	—	—	18	16	—
25 to 29 percent.....	86	86	86	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	9	9	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	8	8	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed.....	121	121	96	—	—	—	—	27	—	—
Median.....	14.0	14.0	14.1	—	12.1	16.9	10.7	14.9	10.8	11.2

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Abilene city (pt.), Taylor County—Con.									
	Tract 103	Tract 104	Tract 105	Tract 106	Tract 107	Tract 108	Tract 109	Tract 110	Tract 111	Tract 112
Specified owner-occupied housing units	293	596	792	1 177	782	468	932	188	33	522
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS										
With a mortgage	197	201	599	802	376	190	576	21	—	277
Less than \$300	50	65	111	82	83	53	34	—	—	31
\$300 to \$399	36	43	112	133	134	28	15	6	—	74
\$400 to \$499	62	46	129	161	73	44	41	4	—	53
\$500 to \$599	28	13	104	128	72	45	57	11	—	42
\$600 to \$799	21	26	75	193	14	13	152	—	—	36
\$800 to \$999	—	—	61	72	—	—	192	—	—	33
\$1,000 to \$1,499	—	8	7	12	—	7	85	—	—	8
\$1,500 to \$1,999	—	—	—	21	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$2,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	417	388	447	514	383	423	792	552	—	463
Not mortgaged	96	395	193	375	406	278	356	167	33	245
Less than \$100	27	86	5	—	44	41	32	48	9	24
\$100 to \$199	48	238	59	116	245	165	136	79	13	169
\$200 to \$299	16	55	87	155	113	63	102	22	6	45
\$300 to \$399	5	10	35	92	4	—	65	9	5	7
\$400 to \$499	—	—	—	—	—	9	21	9	—	—
\$500 or more	—	6	7	12	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	128	143	232	235	168	135	224	132	129	163
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$20,000	106	350	184	181	364	283	229	121	9	229
Less than 20 percent	57	141	31	42	140	97	92	48	9	124
20 to 24 percent	16	31	17	14	48	31	40	13	—	26
25 to 29 percent	6	40	25	49	37	32	—	18	—	37
30 to 34 percent	—	51	19	22	43	17	5	19	—	12
35 percent or more	27	81	85	54	91	100	77	18	—	25
Not computed	—	6	7	—	5	6	15	5	—	5
Median	19.1	25.0	34.1	28.5	24.1	26.6	21.9	23.8	15.5	17.8
\$20,000 to \$34,999	107	156	277	339	247	127	175	40	22	174
Less than 20 percent	58	110	185	218	190	96	116	35	22	106
20 to 24 percent	12	26	36	44	39	9	6	—	—	21
25 to 29 percent	8	12	25	49	11	15	13	—	—	21
30 to 34 percent	21	—	19	8	7	7	29	5	—	9
35 percent or more	8	8	12	20	—	—	11	—	—	17
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	18.8	10.4	14.9	15.7	12.2	12.9	14.1	16.1	10.0	16.7
\$35,000 to \$49,999	68	67	206	362	105	42	190	15	2	44
Less than 20 percent	68	67	177	294	105	42	80	15	2	44
20 to 24 percent	—	—	29	46	—	—	69	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	22	—	—	15	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	10.9	10.0	14.0	13.6	10.0	10.2	21.1	10.8	10.0	12.5
\$50,000 or more	12	23	125	295	66	16	338	12	—	75
Less than 20 percent	12	23	120	268	66	9	226	6	—	70
20 to 24 percent	—	—	5	14	—	7	92	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	5	—	—	14	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	8	—	—	6	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	5
Median	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	16.8	10.0	—	11.6
Specified renter-occupied housing units	231	152	434	200	301	525	1 176	144	129	532
GROSS RENT										
Less than \$100	9	—	60	—	—	13	—	—	28	—
\$100 to \$199	29	12	59	—	12	51	106	41	26	22
\$200 to \$299	59	45	91	4	36	144	454	52	51	183
\$300 to \$399	64	47	70	24	96	68	249	51	24	179
\$400 to \$499	36	32	55	44	120	109	159	—	—	120
\$500 to \$599	12	—	44	60	19	18	107	—	—	10
\$600 to \$749	—	—	18	50	—	8	90	—	—	—
\$750 to \$999	—	—	15	—	12	41	11	—	—	—
\$1,000 or more	—	—	—	10	—	35	—	—	—	—
No cash rent	22	16	22	8	6	38	—	—	18	—
Median (dollars)	306	320	295	565	403	334	307	233	210	329
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$10,000	97	48	197	8	111	233	391	81	92	210
Less than 20 percent	—	—	35	—	21	—	—	—	—	9
20 to 24 percent	—	—	25	—	—	23	7	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	25	—	12	7	36	6	11	—
30 to 34 percent	—	12	8	—	10	14	9	6	13	12
35 percent or more	84	23	95	4	78	128	311	62	53	170
Not computed	13	13	9	4	11	63	12	—	15	19
Median	47.7	50.0+	36.0	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	48.3	45.8	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999	91	65	117	48	121	121	395	54	21	211
Less than 20 percent	27	13	6	—	4	24	40	19	21	16
20 to 24 percent	34	10	10	—	5	33	88	13	—	25
25 to 29 percent	11	22	46	3	44	7	118	10	—	42
30 to 34 percent	10	5	5	4	18	7	76	12	—	46
35 percent or more	9	8	44	37	50	44	73	—	—	73
Not computed	—	7	6	4	—	6	—	—	—	9
Median	22.7	26.4	29.3	49.1	32.1	25.4	27.9	23.1	17.5	32.0
\$20,000 to \$34,999	35	33	81	91	40	104	282	9	9	82
Less than 20 percent	14	15	44	31	12	45	160	9	9	48
20 to 24 percent	8	8	12	33	17	24	20	—	—	30
25 to 29 percent	4	6	9	9	11	—	57	—	—	4
30 to 34 percent	—	—	9	18	—	—	35	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	27	10	—	—	—
Not computed	—	4	7	—	—	8	—	—	—	—
Median	19.6	19.6	18.1	22.2	22.4	20.6	19.0	17.5	17.5	18.6
\$35,000 or more	8	6	39	53	29	67	108	—	7	29
Less than 20 percent	8	6	29	33	29	59	99	—	7	29
20 to 24 percent	—	—	4	10	—	—	9	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	6	10	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	10.0	10.0	15.2	14.0	15.7	14.6	14.6	—	10.0	12.5

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Abilene city (pt.), Taylor County—Con.									
	Tract 113	Tract 114	Tract 115	Tract 116	Tract 117	Tract 118	Tract 119	Tract 120	Tract 121	Tract 122
Specified owner-occupied housing units-----	895	1 178	859	750	279	125	435	582	—	613
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS										
With a mortgage-----	561	750	448	333	125	43	178	325	—	322
Less than \$300-----	81	86	50	57	29	5	29	5	—	83
\$300 to \$399-----	85	145	93	66	11	15	65	—	—	53
\$400 to \$499-----	114	180	134	33	23	8	48	12	—	87
\$500 to \$599-----	89	70	37	49	11	5	30	5	—	33
\$600 to \$799-----	151	156	63	65	51	10	6	21	—	52
\$800 to \$999-----	35	91	33	32	—	—	—	37	—	5
\$1,000 to \$1,499-----	6	22	25	26	—	—	—	116	—	5
\$1,500 to \$1,999-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	78	—	—	—
\$2,000 or more-----	—	—	13	5	—	—	50	—	—	—
Median (dollars)-----	500	478	458	524	498	459	390	1 340	—	424
Not mortgaged-----	334	428	411	417	154	82	257	257	—	291
Less than \$100-----	22	6	35	48	36	17	52	5	—	23
\$100 to \$199-----	139	174	182	164	84	43	159	12	—	146
\$200 to \$299-----	143	157	83	137	29	22	38	29	—	107
\$300 to \$399-----	30	59	31	50	5	—	—	34	—	5
\$400 to \$499-----	—	24	41	5	—	—	8	76	—	5
\$500 or more-----	—	8	39	13	—	—	—	101	—	5
Median (dollars)-----	204	215	190	198	159	141	141	475	—	184
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$20,000-----	334	302	366	280	111	98	236	56	—	275
Less than 20 percent-----	126	108	125	124	61	47	120	9	—	103
20 to 24 percent-----	22	65	51	49	5	—	25	20	—	27
25 to 29 percent-----	24	62	26	30	15	18	12	—	—	41
30 to 34 percent-----	74	9	37	41	—	5	6	7	—	26
35 percent or more-----	76	58	127	29	30	19	73	20	—	61
Not computed-----	12	—	—	7	—	9	—	—	—	17
Median-----	27.7	23.3	26.3	21.3	18.8	19.7	19.8	24.7	—	24.8
\$20,000 to \$34,999-----	278	359	201	293	101	14	154	75	—	194
Less than 20 percent-----	154	238	132	201	61	9	117	37	—	132
20 to 24 percent-----	66	67	43	29	—	—	37	8	—	39
25 to 29 percent-----	20	19	10	14	14	—	—	15	—	18
30 to 34 percent-----	16	16	10	26	26	5	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more-----	22	19	6	23	—	—	—	15	—	5
Not computed-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median-----	18.3	17.4	17.1	15.0	15.6	13.9	10.8	20.3	—	13.0
\$35,000 to \$49,999-----	175	310	99	63	51	13	38	94	—	105
Less than 20 percent-----	136	231	51	42	43	8	38	50	—	86
20 to 24 percent-----	32	50	22	21	B	—	—	19	—	19
25 to 29 percent-----	—	29	17	—	—	5	—	12	—	—
30 to 34 percent-----	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more-----	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	13	—	—
Not computed-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median-----	14.1	14.2	18.8	13.5	10.0	10.0	13.5	18.9	—	10.0—
\$50,000 or more-----	108	207	193	114	16	—	7	357	—	39
Less than 20 percent-----	108	200	186	109	16	—	7	249	—	39
20 to 24 percent-----	—	7	7	5	—	—	—	53	—	—
25 to 29 percent-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	26	—	—
30 to 34 percent-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	—	—
35 percent or more-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	—	—
Not computed-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median-----	11.4	10.0—	10.0—	10.0—	15.6	—	10.0—	15.9	—	10.0—
Specified renter-occupied housing units-----	598	580	286	334	292	118	374	66	—	240
GROSS RENT										
Less than \$100-----	16	8	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199-----	31	22	8	15	31	21	40	7	—	13
\$200 to \$299-----	133	220	27	80	103	72	120	8	—	86
\$300 to \$399-----	155	54	110	52	74	20	105	8	—	67
\$400 to \$499-----	171	123	79	96	29	—	66	8	—	28
\$500 to \$599-----	47	93	28	20	22	—	10	5	—	30
\$600 to \$749-----	20	26	—	18	—	—	7	—	—	8
\$750 to \$999-----	6	11	9	10	—	—	—	8	—	—
\$1,000 or more-----	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	—	—
No cash rent-----	14	23	25	36	33	5	26	10	—	8
Median (dollars)-----	373	380	384	395	293	233	314	416	—	318
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$10,000-----	155	150	98	92	135	56	204	8	—	105
Less than 20 percent-----	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent-----	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent-----	—	13	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	10
30 to 34 percent-----	7	8	—	16	—	—	7	—	—	—
35 percent or more-----	91	97	69	37	105	48	174	—	—	87
Not computed-----	41	24	29	39	30	5	12	8	—	8
Median-----	49.7	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	—	—	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999-----	216	131	92	104	110	38	107	13	—	86
Less than 20 percent-----	22	17	8	12	17	3	14	7	—	25
20 to 24 percent-----	55	32	—	4	22	10	20	—	—	11
25 to 29 percent-----	47	34	48	18	28	15	16	—	—	7
30 to 34 percent-----	40	25	20	35	8	—	24	—	—	12
35 percent or more-----	45	23	16	23	25	10	27	—	—	31
Not computed-----	7	—	—	12	10	6	—	—	—	—
Median-----	27.9	27.4	29.0	31.7	27.0	27.0	30.1	12.5	—	30.0
\$20,000 to \$34,999-----	158	206	61	98	47	24	43	16	—	44
Less than 20 percent-----	98	60	30	44	18	24	36	16	—	11
20 to 24 percent-----	55	100	20	25	29	—	—	—	—	17
25 to 29 percent-----	5	29	11	18	—	7	—	—	—	7
30 to 34 percent-----	—	9	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more-----	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed-----	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median-----	18.7	21.9	20.1	21.0	20.9	11.5	14.5	15.0	—	23.2
\$35,000 or more-----	69	93	35	40	—	—	20	29	—	5
Less than 20 percent-----	64	74	35	40	—	—	12	5	—	5
20 to 24 percent-----	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	20	—	—
25 to 29 percent-----	5	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median-----	11.6	12.6	12.0	13.8	—	—	16.3	21.9	—	12.5

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Abilene city (pt.), Taylor County—Con.									
	Tract 123	Tract 124	Tract 125	Tract 126	Tract 127	Tract 128	Tract 129	Tract 130 (pt.)	Tract 131 (pt.)	Tract 132 (pt.)
Specified owner-occupied housing units	863	662	896	1 050	1 992	312	—	—	600	—
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS										
With a mortgage	384	446	564	564	1 687	253	—	—	507	—
Less than \$300	65	42	40	—	—	8	—	—	137	—
\$300 to \$399	69	109	23	46	7	35	—	—	127	—
\$400 to \$499	132	57	74	65	38	31	—	—	93	—
\$500 to \$599	66	60	119	61	98	64	—	—	75	—
\$600 to \$799	42	99	109	88	392	45	—	—	65	—
\$800 to \$999	10	63	130	93	466	32	—	—	—	—
\$1,000 to \$1,499	—	16	43	133	477	38	—	—	10	—
\$1,500 to \$1,999	—	—	26	59	111	—	—	—	—	—
\$2,000 or more	—	—	—	19	98	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	449	527	677	856	941	588	—	—	383	—
Not mortgaged	479	216	332	486	305	59	—	—	93	—
Less than \$100	40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199	289	76	80	34	31	25	—	—	37	—
\$200 to \$299	125	97	136	174	120	34	—	—	37	—
\$300 to \$399	20	36	86	126	93	—	—	—	11	—
\$400 to \$499	5	—	19	68	31	—	—	—	8	—
\$500 or more	—	7	11	84	30	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	168	226	250	322	301	228	—	—	224	—
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$20,000	379	150	150	144	94	52	—	—	288	—
Less than 20 percent	159	37	29	40	63	8	—	—	48	—
20 to 24 percent	61	25	17	14	—	10	—	—	13	—
25 to 29 percent	68	11	37	6	8	14	—	—	55	—
30 to 34 percent	16	31	12	12	—	—	—	—	29	—
35 percent or more	75	46	49	66	23	20	—	—	143	—
Not computed	—	—	6	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	22.5	30.3	28.5	33.8	18.7	27.9	—	—	34.8	—
\$20,000 to \$34,999	255	217	197	160	328	129	—	—	148	—
Less than 20 percent	195	137	118	83	88	65	—	—	120	—
20 to 24 percent	30	20	10	12	33	33	—	—	8	—
25 to 29 percent	13	24	18	43	39	9	—	—	10	—
30 to 34 percent	12	6	21	11	62	10	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	5	30	30	11	106	12	—	—	10	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	15.2	16.4	14.9	19.0	30.3	19.9	—	—	13.3	—
\$35,000 to \$49,999	156	183	224	136	488	54	—	—	106	—
Less than 20 percent	151	120	151	107	148	47	—	—	86	—
20 to 24 percent	5	52	48	15	106	—	—	—	20	—
25 to 29 percent	—	11	19	—	153	7	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	6	5	31	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	9	50	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	11.9	16.3	15.9	13.0	24.5	16.3	—	—	13.8	—
\$50,000 or more	73	112	325	610	1 082	77	—	—	58	—
Less than 20 percent	68	105	275	501	671	42	—	—	58	—
20 to 24 percent	5	7	21	75	255	28	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	11	34	75	7	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	12	—	38	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	6	—	43	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	10.0	10.0	11.1	10.0	17.5	14.6	—	—	11.2	—
Specified renter-occupied housing units	732	333	382	154	501	2 534	966	—	993	17
GROSS RENT										
Less than \$100	5	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199	71	—	—	—	—	19	—	—	21	—
\$200 to \$299	144	29	6	—	—	534	—	—	82	—
\$300 to \$399	254	60	72	13	15	901	70	—	364	—
\$400 to \$499	140	73	118	32	91	740	103	—	394	10
\$500 to \$599	65	94	30	12	57	221	21	—	93	—
\$600 to \$749	22	53	41	26	139	92	18	—	26	—
\$750 to \$999	13	15	76	54	125	—	—	—	13	7
\$1,000 or more	—	—	15	8	62	—	—	—	—	—
No cash rent	18	9	24	9	12	18	754	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	358	500	486	648	688	380	422	—	404	496
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$10,000	190	69	31	—	26	395	6	—	204	—
Less than 20 percent	16	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	161	65	26	—	19	302	—	—	196	—
Not computed	13	4	5	—	7	70	6	—	8	—
Median	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	—	50.0+	50.0+	—	—	50.0+	—
\$10,000 to \$19,999	203	69	89	37	29	712	367	—	314	12
Less than 20 percent	18	—	—	—	—	64	—	—	6	—
20 to 24 percent	25	9	6	3	—	187	—	—	55	—
25 to 29 percent	49	33	17	—	15	172	23	—	67	—
30 to 34 percent	17	6	13	10	7	93	5	—	60	—
35 percent or more	90	21	41	24	7	187	5	—	126	12
Not computed	4	—	12	—	—	9	334	—	—	—
Median	32.2	28.9	36.0	43.4	29.8	27.9	28.6	—	32.4	50.0+
\$20,000 to \$34,999	236	132	144	48	145	1 006	468	—	388	—
Less than 20 percent	142	31	44	4	13	595	55	—	185	—
20 to 24 percent	42	25	28	4	28	318	32	—	130	—
25 to 29 percent	15	46	31	20	48	82	18	—	57	—
30 to 34 percent	13	30	6	—	44	11	—	—	8	—
35 percent or more	10	—	28	20	—	—	4	—	8	—
Not computed	14	—	7	—	12	—	359	—	—	—
Median	16.1	26.1	24.4	29.0	27.7	18.9	19.9	—	20.3	—
\$35,000 or more	103	63	118	69	301	421	125	—	87	5
Less than 20 percent	97	58	73	34	164	395	70	—	87	5
20 to 24 percent	6	—	30	13	102	26	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	6	13	35	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	5	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	12.8	16.1	18.3	19.2	18.7	13.1	12.6	—	12.1	17.5

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Abilene city (pt.), Taylor County—Con.		Remainder of Taylor County						
	Tract 133 (pt.)	Tract 134 (pt.)	Tract 130 (pt.)	Tract 131 (pt.)	Tract 132 (pt.)	Tract 133 (pt.)	Tract 134 (pt.)	Tract 135	Tract 136
Specified owner-occupied housing units									
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS	324	1 357	—	—	193	70	494	708	901
With a mortgage	184	1 230	—	—	117	24	322	301	421
Less than \$300	14	16	—	—	15	—	—	36	37
\$300 to \$399	5	45	—	—	16	12	19	39	65
\$400 to \$499	26	151	—	—	20	6	41	42	96
\$500 to \$599	35	181	—	—	37	—	70	27	71
\$600 to \$799	71	501	—	—	26	6	114	40	87
\$800 to \$999	16	264	—	—	2	—	30	68	58
\$1,000 to \$1,499	17	66	—	—	1	—	41	46	7
\$1,500 to \$1,999	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	3	—
\$2,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	675	681	—	—	516	425	662	617	539
Not mortgaged	140	127	—	—	76	46	172	407	480
Less than \$100	35	—	—	—	13	4	22	79	82
\$100 to \$199	69	29	—	—	32	30	66	174	244
\$200 to \$299	20	68	—	—	28	6	45	108	100
\$300 to \$399	—	16	—	—	3	6	32	34	36
\$400 to \$499	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	12	18
\$500 or more	16	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	136	253	—	—	182	169	198	167	157
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989									
Less than \$20,000	145	158	—	—	80	45	142	266	380
Less than 20 percent	75	19	—	—	22	21	67	132	186
20 to 24 percent	1	9	—	—	8	12	9	33	36
25 to 29 percent	4	7	—	—	3	10	16	41	36
30 to 34 percent	6	6	—	—	7	—	—	7	23
35 percent or more	51	101	—	—	38	2	42	46	94
Not computed	8	16	—	—	2	—	8	7	5
Median	17.8	46.1	—	—	34.3	20.6	20.0	19.8	20.2
\$20,000 to \$34,999	75	468	—	—	60	25	87	209	237
Less than 20 percent	35	111	—	—	39	13	31	155	148
20 to 24 percent	7	64	—	—	7	6	16	16	26
25 to 29 percent	26	134	—	—	11	—	32	4	21
30 to 34 percent	7	97	—	—	2	6	—	1	—
35 percent or more	—	62	—	—	1	—	■	33	34
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	21.8	27.2	—	—	16.5	19.6	23.9	13.7	15.7
\$35,000 to \$49,999	51	448	—	—	34	—	122	108	150
Less than 20 percent	23	217	—	—	29	—	94	69	122
20 to 24 percent	18	131	—	—	3	—	—	11	11
25 to 29 percent	10	87	—	—	2	—	28	24	17
30 to 34 percent	—	13	—	—	—	—	—	4	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	20.7	20.3	—	—	15.4	—	16.4	13.6	15.0
\$50,000 or more	53	283	—	—	19	—	143	125	134
Less than 20 percent	39	199	—	—	19	—	125	104	134
20 to 24 percent	7	66	—	—	—	—	11	16	—
25 to 29 percent	7	12	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	6	—	—	—	—	7	3	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	16.7	16.9	—	—	10.6	—	12.2	12.6	11.9
Specified renter-occupied housing units	124	992	—	—	101	20	135	195	352
GROSS RENT									
Less than \$100	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	3	5
\$100 to \$199	5	—	—	—	5	4	—	16	63
\$200 to \$299	23	177	—	—	20	—	38	28	83
\$300 to \$399	55	152	—	—	20	14	18	44	73
\$400 to \$499	14	174	—	—	23	—	17	28	62
\$500 to \$599	7	252	—	—	4	—	6	5	—
\$600 to \$749	—	158	—	—	15	—	21	3	6
\$750 to \$999	—	54	—	—	—	—	5	5	—
\$1,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No cash rent	20	15	—	—	14	2	30	63	59
Median (dollars)	336	480	—	—	394	309	390	364	289
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989									
Less than \$10,000	47	62	—	—	30	—	36	65	179
Less than 20 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	12
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	12
30 to 34 percent	—	10	—	—	2	—	—	1	30
35 percent or more	41	52	—	—	23	—	36	29	91
Not computed	6	—	—	—	5	—	■	31	31
Median	50.0+	50.0+	—	—	50.0+	—	50.0+	50.0+	39.2
\$10,000 to \$19,999	47	273	—	—	28	4	54	75	62
Less than 20 percent	8	14	—	—	3	4	7	—	14
20 to 24 percent	—	80	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
25 to 29 percent	11	27	—	—	10	—	—	27	10
30 to 34 percent	7	36	—	—	5	—	20	7	—
35 percent or more	7	116	—	—	10	—	■	9	36
Not computed	14	—	—	—	—	—	18	30	2
Median	28.9	32.2	—	—	31.0	10.0	32.7	28.8	41.7
\$20,000 to \$34,999	10	348	—	—	38	2	19	30	88
Less than 20 percent	10	121	—	—	12	—	7	28	46
20 to 24 percent	—	84	—	—	8	—	—	2	7
25 to 29 percent	—	107	—	—	—	—	—	—	13
30 to 34 percent	—	18	—	—	4	—	12	—	4
35 percent or more	—	18	—	—	5	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	9	2	—	—	18
Median	17.5	23.2	—	—	21.6	—	31.0	13.8	18.1
\$35,000 or more	20	309	—	—	5	14	26	25	23
Less than 20 percent	20	276	—	—	5	14	14	19	15
20 to 24 percent	—	18	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	15	—	—	—	—	12	5	■
Median	12.5	15.2	—	—	15.8	10.0	12.5	11.8	12.5

Table 34. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Abilene, TX MSA	Taylor County		Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Taylor County		Abilene city (pt.), Taylor County			
		Total	Abilene city (pt.)	Tract 131	Tract 134	Tract 102	Tract 103	Tract 104	
Occupied housing units	37 786	37 786	32 755	1 383	3 199	626	447	409	
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT									
1989 to March 1990	116	116	94	12	9	—	—	—	
1985 to 1988	2 096	2 096	1 720	86	459	54	15	6	
1980 to 1984	6 865	6 865	5 843	472	1 427	128	76	21	
1970 to 1979	6 398	6 398	5 054	407	774	63	33	22	
1960 to 1969	5 979	5 979	5 327	151	286	46	75	66	
1950 to 1959	9 276	9 276	8 707	209	116	86	179	148	
1940 to 1949	3 650	3 650	3 261	39	75	162	42	83	
1939 or earlier	3 406	3 406	2 749	7	53	87	27	63	
BEDROOMS									
No bedroom	453	453	420	—	100	6	—	—	
1 bedroom	4 327	4 327	4 132	186	190	126	21	20	
2 bedrooms	10 875	10 875	9 388	536	824	223	134	191	
3 bedrooms	18 613	18 613	15 842	622	1 936	238	258	171	
4 bedrooms	3 175	3 175	2 747	39	142	29	34	27	
5 or more bedrooms	343	343	226	—	7	4	—	—	
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS									
Complete kitchen facilities	37 682	37 682	32 694	1 383	3 199	610	447	409	
Source of water, public system or private company	37 230	37 230	32 704	1 383	3 181	626	447	409	
Sewage disposal, public sewer	33 531	33 531	32 184	1 374	2 155	603	447	409	
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	85	85	54	—	9	2	6	—	
Owner-occupied housing units	44	44	34	—	—	—	6	—	
Renter-occupied housing units	41	41	20	—	9	2	—	—	
HOUSE HEATING FUEL									
Utility gas	24 373	24 373	22 622	871	705	506	388	394	
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	1 745	1 745	367	16	392	18	—	—	
Electricity	11 133	11 133	9 568	489	2 022	100	59	15	
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	19	19	—	—	11	—	—	—	
All other fuels	508	508	192	7	69	2	—	—	
No fuel used	8	8	6	—	—	—	—	—	
VEHICLES AVAILABLE									
None	1 732	1 732	1 574	16	51	91	72	39	
1	13 462	13 462	12 090	628	849	272	153	180	
2	16 314	16 314	14 101	587	1 666	198	145	135	
3 or more	6 278	6 278	4 990	152	633	65	77	55	
Vehicles per household	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.7	2.0	1.5	1.5	1.6	
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT									
Owner-occupied housing units	24 266	24 266	20 063	689	2 188	406	281	309	
1989 to March 1990	2 191	2 191	1 794	119	311	33	10	19	
1985 to 1988	5 410	5 410	4 644	219	748	71	48	29	
1980 to 1984	4 107	4 107	3 232	177	450	79	39	22	
1970 to 1979	6 084	6 084	4 830	126	474	69	70	67	
1969 or earlier	6 474	6 474	5 563	48	205	154	114	172	
Renter-occupied housing units	13 520	13 520	12 692	694	1 011	220	166	100	
1989 to March 1990	7 891	7 891	7 531	588	643	134	106	68	
1985 to 1988	4 079	4 079	3 863	88	289	41	50	11	
1980 to 1984	929	929	808	18	34	35	—	—	
1970 to 1979	416	416	339	—	24	8	—	13	
1969 or earlier	205	205	151	—	21	2	10	8	
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS									
No telephone in unit	2 103	2 103	1 779	129	127	85	68	43	
Householder 65 years and over	8 807	8 807	7 260	59	350	192	116	140	
Owner-occupied housing units	7 143	7 143	5 809	49	314	148	87	126	
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	33	33	13	—	—	2	6	—	
No telephone in unit	181	181	139	—	23	14	—	6	
No vehicle available	1 070	1 070	952	—	13	58	22	28	
Complete plumbing facilities	37 701	37 701	32 701	1 383	3 190	624	441	409	
1.00 or less persons per room	36 714	36 714	31 882	1 335	3 098	606	433	366	
1.01 or more persons per room	987	987	819	48	92	18	8	43	
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	85	85	54	—	9	2	6	—	
1.00 or less persons per room	85	85	54	—	9	2	6	—	
1.01 or more persons per room	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Mean household income in 1989:									
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	39 498	39 498	41 178	29 379	38 280	21 240	26 251	20 670	
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	21 286	21 286	21 443	20 072	26 482	14 929	12 893	17 021	
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	5 052	5 052	4 217	173	218	204	88	100	
Owner-occupied housing units	1 952	1 952	1 382	23	102	94	20	54	
Renter-occupied housing units	3 100	3 100	2 835	150	116	110	68	46	

Table 34. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990—Con.

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Abilene city (pt.), Taylor County—Con.							
	Tract 105	Tract 106	Tract 107	Tract 108	Tract 109	Tract 110	Tract 112	Tract 113
Occupied housing units	1 045	1 283	855	720	1 773	210	900	1 286
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT								
1989 to March 1990	—	—	—	—	13	—	—	—
1985 to 1988	4	8	—	60	119	9	—	—
1980 to 1984	11	—	—	115	634	6	14	61
1970 to 1979	237	54	24	65	568	16	7	129
1960 to 1969	512	526	111	35	219	12	123	389
1950 to 1959	269	676	469	153	74	59	354	599
1940 to 1949	7	19	188	140	74	23	152	57
1939 or earlier	5	—	63	152	72	85	250	51
BEDROOMS								
No bedroom	30	—	—	9	29	11	9	—
1 bedroom	138	14	36	161	570	60	176	100
2 bedrooms	56	50	462	319	327	71	307	331
3 bedrooms	754	1 093	308	196	677	46	351	748
4 bedrooms	67	126	44	35	164	22	37	102
5 or more bedrooms	—	—	5	—	6	—	20	5
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS								
Complete kitchen facilities	1 045	1 283	844	720	1 773	210	900	1 286
Source of water, public system or private company	1 045	1 283	855	720	1 773	210	900	1 286
Sewage disposal, public sewer	1 045	1 283	855	715	1 757	210	900	1 286
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	6	—	—	8	—	—	—
Owner-occupied housing units	—	6	—	—	8	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
HOUSE HEATING FUEL								
Utility gas	784	1 122	803	629	590	196	688	1 035
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	—	9	5	16	—	9	6	5
Electricity	261	135	47	75	1 183	5	206	236
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
All other fuels	—	17	—	—	—	—	—	10
No fuel used	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE								
None	101	24	65	138	83	31	76	73
1	298	269	370	366	653	122	430	542
2	497	716	306	160	866	32	252	501
3 or more	149	274	114	56	221	25	142	170
Vehicles per household	1.7	2.0	1.5	1.2	1.8	1.2	1.6	1.7
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT								
Owner-occupied housing units	700	1 116	628	363	782	112	481	818
1989 to March 1990	20	41	41	16	87	6	12	16
1985 to 1988	114	188	96	48	273	—	69	193
1980 to 1984	57	120	64	43	155	20	104	110
1970 to 1979	295	457	127	66	170	21	150	221
1969 or earlier	214	310	300	190	97	65	146	278
Renter-occupied housing units	345	167	227	357	991	98	419	448
1989 to March 1990	159	90	160	165	609	57	204	252
1985 to 1988	110	62	39	152	282	30	140	164
1980 to 1984	35	4	17	25	76	11	51	47
1970 to 1979	21	3	5	15	24	—	15	5
1969 or earlier	20	8	6	—	—	—	9	—
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS								
No telephone in unit	59	—	83	67	66	50	94	88
Householder 65 years and over	307	240	234	325	312	71	308	370
Owner-occupied housing units	164	225	220	197	157	53	186	309
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No telephone in unit	21	—	—	—	17	11	16	—
No vehicle available	101	17	34	103	18	25	42	61
Complete plumbing facilities	1 045	1 277	855	720	1 765	210	900	1 286
1.00 or less persons per room	998	1 260	794	668	1 751	193	874	1 260
1.01 or more persons per room	47	17	61	52	14	17	26	26
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	6	—	—	8	—	—	—
1.00 or less persons per room	—	6	—	—	8	—	—	—
1.01 or more persons per room	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:								
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	32 602	40 852	23 711	20 331	46 613	36 268	31 631	30 108
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	16 359	30 021	13 557	18 883	17 105	12 689	13 797	22 017
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	189	34	179	185	306	75	175	178
Owner-occupied housing units	61	24	83	67	46	31	46	70
Renter-occupied housing units	128	10	96	118	260	44	129	106

Table 34. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990—Con.

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Abilene city (pt.), Taylor County—Con.							
	Tract 114	Tract 119	Tract 122	Tract 123	Tract 128	Tract 129	Tract 131 (pt.)	Tract 134 (pt.)
Occupied housing units	1 715	654	767	1 516	2 597	735	1 383	2 293
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT								
1989 to March 1990	—	—	—	—	8	6	12	9
1985 to 1988	—	—	12	—	276	—	86	393
1980 to 1984	29	—	47	54	1 224	—	472	1 179
1970 to 1979	91	20	15	164	790	6	407	460
1960 to 1969	274	29	53	169	245	56	151	144
1950 to 1959	1 160	69	224	566	46	634	209	66
1940 to 1949	128	251	286	383	8	33	39	36
1939 or earlier	33	285	130	180	—	—	7	6
BEDROOMS								
No bedroom	—	11	—	22	79	—	—	100
1 bedroom	27	135	52	153	1 216	5	186	160
2 bedrooms	629	286	382	766	884	234	536	640
3 bedrooms	938	192	300	522	414	450	622	1 347
4 bedrooms	121	30	24	40	4	46	39	39
5 or more bedrooms	—	—	9	13	—	—	—	7
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS								
Complete kitchen facilities	1 715	645	767	1 516	2 597	735	1 383	2 293
Source of water, public system or private company	1 715	654	767	1 516	2 589	735	1 383	2 293
Sewage disposal, public sewer	1 715	654	732	1 504	2 589	729	1 374	2 132
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	9	—	—	9	—	—	—
Owner-occupied housing units	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units	—	9	—	—	9	—	—	—
HOUSE HEATING/FUEL								
Utility gas	1 580	654	644	1 102	486	622	871	663
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	7	—	13	17	8	—	16	68
Electricity	122	—	95	371	2 103	113	489	1 547
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
All other fuels	6	—	15	20	—	—	7	15
No fuel used	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE								
None	50	143	47	113	59	6	16	29
1	592	300	325	586	1 586	282	628	712
2	817	200	295	654	789	394	587	1 168
3 or more	256	11	100	163	163	53	152	384
Vehicles per household	1.8	1.1	1.6	1.6	1.4	1.7	1.7	1.9
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT								
Owner-occupied housing units	1 257	377	578	876	361	—	689	1 417
1989 to March 1990	79	26	29	73	38	—	119	214
1985 to 1988	225	43	93	122	72	—	219	642
1980 to 1984	168	44	110	129	55	—	177	288
1970 to 1979	353	92	133	182	165	—	126	201
1969 or earlier	432	172	213	370	31	—	48	72
Renter-occupied housing units	458	277	189	640	2 236	735	694	876
1989 to March 1990	233	127	105	274	1 524	313	588	607
1985 to 1988	168	75	47	253	661	372	88	242
1980 to 1984	32	49	31	14	51	43	18	12
1970 to 1979	9	20	—	77	—	7	—	15
1969 or earlier	16	6	6	22	—	—	—	—
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS								
No telephone in unit	45	103	65	83	136	6	129	58
Householder 65 years and over	477	236	253	490	117	—	59	133
Owner-occupied housing units	416	197	229	369	53	—	49	118
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No telephone in unit	—	13	—	6	—	—	—	10
No vehicle available	33	89	16	74	9	—	—	—
Complete plumbing facilities	1 715	645	767	1 516	2 588	735	1 383	2 293
1.00 or less persons per room	1 669	639	740	1 467	2 496	723	1 335	2 227
1.01 or more persons per room	46	6	27	49	92	12	48	66
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	9	—	—	9	—	—	—
1.00 or less persons per room	—	9	—	—	9	—	—	—
1.01 or more persons per room	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:								
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	40 867	18 235	25 701	26 940	33 212	—	29 379	36 717
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	23 392	13 807	13 319	22 107	23 210	25 256	20 072	27 513
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	170	179	149	247	291	48	173	104
Owner-occupied housing units	78	83	64	99	10	—	23	33
Renter-occupied housing units	92	96	85	148	281	48	150	71

Table 35. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Abilene, TX MSA	Taylor County		Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Taylor County		Abilene city (pt.), Taylor County			
		Total	Abilene city (pt.)	Tract 131	Tract 134	Tract 102	Tract 103	Tract 104	
Specified owner-occupied housing units-----									
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS	20 474	20 474	18 210	350	1 730	323	269	309	
With a mortgage-----	12 222	12 222	11 088	286	1 439	109	184	98	
Less than \$300-----	1 054	1 054	968	71	16	30	50	32	
\$300 to \$399-----	1 424	1 424	1 302	47	64	23	30	25	
\$400 to \$499-----	1 876	1 876	1 682	49	192	25	62	19	
\$500 to \$599-----	1 636	1 636	1 431	58	228	15	21	7	
\$600 to \$799-----	2 722	2 722	2 449	51	559	16	21	7	
\$800 to \$999-----	1 773	1 773	1 624	—	260	—	—	—	
\$1,000 to \$1,499-----	1 255	1 255	1 160	10	107	—	—	8	
\$1,500 to \$1,999-----	300	300	297	—	6	—	—	—	
\$2,000 or more-----	182	182	175	—	7	—	—	—	
Median (dollars)-----	608	608	611	442	672	413	417	379	
Not mortgaged-----	8 252	8 252	7 122	64	291	214	85	211	
Less than \$100-----	756	756	561	—	22	41	27	33	
\$100 to \$199-----	3 270	3 270	2 768	37	87	121	37	124	
\$200 to \$299-----	2 539	2 539	2 252	27	113	43	16	43	
\$300 to \$399-----	969	969	858	—	48	9	5	5	
\$400 to \$499-----	356	356	321	—	7	—	—	—	
\$500 or more-----	362	362	362	—	14	—	—	—	
Median (dollars)-----	203	203	209	143	227	161	124	154	
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989									
Less than \$20,000-----	5 762	5 762	4 910	117	276	186	95	177	
Less than 20 percent-----	2 298	2 298	1 878	37	86	101	52	74	
20 to 24 percent-----	642	642	552	—	18	27	16	12	
25 to 29 percent-----	644	644	557	22	23	18	—	21	
30 to 34 percent-----	512	512	479	29	6	—	—	29	
35 percent or more-----	1 525	1 525	1 317	29	135	36	27	41	
Not computed-----	141	141	127	—	B	4	—	—	
Median-----	24.0	24.0	24.7	29.9	35.5	17.9	19.0	25.6	
\$20,000 to \$34,999-----	5 516	5 516	4 926	111	501	82	100	82	
Less than 20 percent-----	3 270	3 270	2 903	83	142	52	58	61	
20 to 24 percent-----	732	732	661	8	76	22	5	13	
25 to 29 percent-----	619	619	551	10	154	8	8	—	
30 to 34 percent-----	411	411	394	—	66	—	21	—	
35 percent or more-----	484	484	417	10	63	—	8	8	
Not computed-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Median-----	17.1	17.1	17.2	13.0	26.1	14.0	17.8	10.0—	10.0—
\$35,000 to \$49,999-----	4 088	4 088	3 687	64	543	14	62	33	
Less than 20 percent-----	2 733	2 733	2 432	44	311	14	62	33	
20 to 24 percent-----	721	721	696	20	114	—	—	—	
25 to 29 percent-----	453	453	382	—	105	—	—	—	
30 to 34 percent-----	86	86	82	—	13	—	—	—	
35 percent or more-----	95	95	95	—	—	—	—	—	
Not computed-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Median-----	16.3	16.3	16.4	17.6	19.0	12.5	10.6	10.0—	10.0—
\$50,000 or more-----	5 108	5 108	4 687	58	410	41	12	17	
Less than 20 percent-----	4 070	4 070	3 688	58	313	41	12	17	
20 to 24 percent-----	681	681	654	—	72	—	—	—	
25 to 29 percent-----	193	193	191	—	12	—	—	—	
30 to 34 percent-----	76	76	76	—	—	—	—	—	
35 percent or more-----	82	82	72	—	13	—	—	—	
Not computed-----	6	6	6	—	—	—	—	—	
Median-----	12.9	12.9	13.0	11.2	15.5	10.0—	10.0—	10.0—	10.0—
Specified renter-occupied housing units-----	13 364	13 364	12 634	685	1 002	218	166	100	
GROSS RENT									
Less than \$100-----	132	132	123	—	10	5	9	—	
\$100 to \$199-----	676	676	607	15	—	28	13	6	
\$200 to \$299-----	2 723	2 723	2 555	10	203	24	38	40	
\$300 to \$399-----	3 053	3 053	2 905	281	131	53	60	26	
\$400 to \$499-----	2 898	2 898	2 771	281	191	62	19	23	
\$500 to \$599-----	1 349	1 349	1 334	67	242	21	5	—	
\$600 to \$749-----	785	785	743	18	130	—	—	—	
\$750 to \$999-----	490	490	480	13	59	18	—	—	
\$1,000 or more-----	147	147	147	—	—	—	—	—	
No cash rent-----	1 111	1 111	969	—	36	7	22	5	
Median (dollars)-----	385	385	387	408	464	365	309	306	
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989									
Less than \$10,000-----	3 280	3 280	3 010	126	98	98	75	25	
Less than 20 percent-----	80	80	77	—	—	—	—	—	
20 to 24 percent-----	98	98	83	—	—	—	—	—	
25 to 29 percent-----	126	126	110	—	—	—	—	—	
30 to 34 percent-----	168	168	135	—	10	6	—	12	
35 percent or more-----	2 349	2 349	2 205	118	88	92	62	—	
Not computed-----	459	459	400	8	—	—	13	13	
Median-----	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	46.3	32.5	
\$10,000 to \$19,999-----	3 940	3 940	3 741	249	294	58	57	49	
Less than 20 percent-----	404	404	378	—	21	5	7	13	
20 to 24 percent-----	663	663	661	30	80	5	25	6	
25 to 29 percent-----	821	821	783	61	27	9	6	22	
30 to 34 percent-----	578	578	546	60	56	—	10	—	
35 percent or more-----	1 083	1 083	1 019	98	101	35	9	8	
Not computed-----	391	391	354	—	9	4	—	—	
Median-----	29.3	29.3	29.2	32.8	31.3	47.3	24.3	26.3	
\$20,000 to \$34,999-----	3 980	3 980	3 807	264	340	46	30	20	
Less than 20 percent-----	1 712	1 712	1 620	121	113	16	14	6	
20 to 24 percent-----	1 017	1 017	1 000	92	84	—	3	8	
25 to 29 percent-----	558	558	545	43	95	17	4	6	
30 to 34 percent-----	237	237	217	8	30	10	—	—	
35 percent or more-----	118	118	113	—	18	—	—	—	
Not computed-----	338	338	312	—	—	3	9	—	
Median-----	20.5	20.5	20.6	20.6	23.4	26.6	18.8	22.5	
\$35,000 or more-----	2 164	2 164	2 076	46	270	16	4	6	
Less than 20 percent-----	1 718	1 718	1 651	46	225	16	4	6	
20 to 24 percent-----	232	232	231	—	18	—	—	—	
25 to 29 percent-----	86	86	86	—	—	—	—	—	
30 to 34 percent-----	9	9	9	—	—	—	—	—	
35 percent or more-----	8	8	8	—	—	—	—	—	
Not computed-----	111	111	91	—	27	—	—	—	
Median-----	14.2	14.2	14.3	11.7	15.4	10.0	12.5	10.0	

Table 35. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990—Con.

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Abilene city (pt.), Taylor County—Con.							
	Tract 105	Tract 106	Tract 107	Tract 108	Tract 109	Tract 110	Tract 112	Tract 113
Specified owner-occupied housing units	658	1 108	596	346	723	98	440	773
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS								
With a mortgage	471	740	236	126	458	17	209	442
Less than \$300	69	72	54	15	—	—	26	57
\$300 to \$399	81	128	92	15	—	6	64	71
\$400 to \$499	105	137	54	44	32	—	33	69
\$500 to \$599	94	114	25	36	42	11	20	74
\$600 to \$799	67	184	11	9	146	—	30	130
\$800 to \$999	48	72	—	—	153	—	28	35
\$1,000 to \$1,499	7	12	—	7	85	—	8	6
\$1,500 to \$1,999	—	21	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$2,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	472	520	377	461	810	561	456	523
Not mortgaged	187	368	360	220	265	81	231	331
Less than \$100	5	—	44	35	26	23	20	22
\$100 to \$199	59	109	211	128	51	21	159	136
\$200 to \$299	81	155	101	48	102	19	45	143
\$300 to \$399	35	92	4	—	65	9	7	30
\$400 to \$499	—	—	—	9	21	9	—	—
\$500 or more	7	12	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	229	237	170	134	271	181	162	205
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989								
Less than \$20,000	159	159	284	213	130	44	206	286
Less than 20 percent	31	38	127	75	42	18	120	113
20 to 24 percent	17	14	36	20	7	—	21	22
25 to 29 percent	25	36	30	14	—	—	33	14
30 to 34 percent	19	22	32	17	5	15	7	59
35 percent or more	60	49	54	81	61	6	20	66
Not computed	7	—	5	6	15	5	5	12
Median	30.8	28.8	21.7	28.0	35.5	30.5	16.4	25.7
\$20,000 to \$34,999	234	318	202	81	119	33	139	244
Less than 20 percent	142	200	154	59	75	28	90	143
20 to 24 percent	36	44	37	9	6	—	13	50
25 to 29 percent	25	49	11	6	13	—	21	17
30 to 34 percent	19	5	—	7	25	5	9	16
35 percent or more	12	20	—	—	—	—	6	18
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	16.3	15.9	11.0	12.8	14.7	16.2	14.6	16.9
\$35,000 to \$49,999	140	347	73	36	150	15	29	138
Less than 20 percent	119	285	73	36	56	15	29	110
20 to 24 percent	21	40	—	—	53	—	—	21
25 to 29 percent	—	22	—	—	15	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	12	—	—	7
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	14	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	15.2	13.2	10.0	10.9	21.8	10.8	12.5	12.8
\$50,000 or more	125	284	37	16	324	6	66	105
Less than 20 percent	120	257	37	9	212	—	66	105
20 to 24 percent	5	14	—	7	92	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	5	—	—	14	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	8	—	—	6	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	17.0	—	12.0	11.3
Specified renter-occupied housing units	345	167	227	357	991	92	419	468
GROSS RENT								
Less than \$100	41	—	—	8	—	—	—	8
\$100 to \$199	59	—	12	32	87	19	22	31
\$200 to \$299	80	4	26	109	357	37	156	91
\$300 to \$399	37	19	74	45	205	36	127	139
\$400 to \$499	38	25	90	37	134	—	92	107
\$500 to \$599	44	60	19	18	107	—	4	47
\$600 to \$749	18	41	—	8	90	—	—	20
\$750 to \$999	15	—	6	41	11	—	—	6
\$1,000 or more	—	10	—	35	—	—	—	5
No cash rent	13	8	—	24	—	—	18	14
Median (dollars)	275	572	401	342	313	238	321	370
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989								
Less than \$10,000	146	8	95	142	336	44	175	94
Less than 20 percent	27	—	—	8	—	—	9	—
20 to 24 percent	25	—	—	—	23	7	—	8
25 to 29 percent	25	—	12	7	36	6	—	—
30 to 34 percent	8	—	—	8	9	6	12	7
35 percent or more	61	4	78	56	256	25	135	44
Not computed	—	4	5	63	12	—	19	35
Median	29.2	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	41.7	50.0+	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999	96	43	86	81	294	39	163	171
Less than 20 percent	6	—	4	24	30	12	6	22
20 to 24 percent	10	—	5	26	63	5	25	55
25 to 29 percent	25	3	36	7	69	10	28	36
30 to 34 percent	5	4	12	7	76	12	46	19
35 percent or more	44	32	29	17	56	—	49	32
Not computed	6	4	—	—	—	—	9	7
Median	34.0	50.0+	29.7	23.2	28.9	26.3	32.0	25.7
\$20,000 to \$34,999	64	71	40	67	261	9	61	134
Less than 20 percent	27	20	12	25	149	9	27	83
20 to 24 percent	12	33	17	15	20	—	30	46
25 to 29 percent	9	—	11	—	47	—	4	5
30 to 34 percent	9	18	—	—	35	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	27	10	—	—	—
Not computed	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	20.6	22.3	22.4	22.8	19.0	17.5	20.6	18.8
\$35,000 or more	39	45	6	67	100	—	20	69
Less than 20 percent	29	25	6	59	91	—	20	64
20 to 24 percent	4	10	—	—	9	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	6	10	—	—	—	—	—	5
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	15.2	14.5	17.5	14.6	15.0	—	12.5	11.6

Table 35. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990—Con.

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Abilene city (pt.), Taylor County—Con.							
	Tract 114	Tract 119	Tract 122	Tract 123	Tract 128	Tract 129	Tract 131 (pt.)	Tract 134 (pt.)
Specified owner-occupied housing units	1 117	328	542	830	302	—	350	1 244
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS								
With a mortgage	695	128	273	360	253	—	286	1 117
Less than \$300	74	20	72	65	8	—	71	16
\$300 to \$399	145	34	33	69	35	—	47	45
\$400 to \$499	149	43	72	124	31	—	49	151
\$500 to \$599	70	25	30	57	64	—	58	158
\$600 to \$799	144	6	52	35	45	—	51	445
\$800 to \$999	91	—	9	10	32	—	—	230
\$1,000 to \$1,499	22	—	5	—	38	—	10	66
\$1,500 to \$1,999	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
\$2,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	486	457	435	439	588	—	442	674
Not mortgaged	422	200	269	470	49	—	64	127
Less than \$100	6	45	23	40	—	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199	174	129	133	280	25	—	37	29
\$200 to \$299	151	18	98	125	24	—	27	68
\$300 to \$399	59	—	5	20	—	—	—	16
\$400 to \$499	24	8	5	5	—	—	—	—
\$500 or more	8	—	5	—	—	—	—	14
Median (dollars)	214	133	185	167	199	—	143	253
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989								
Less than \$20,000	290	169	241	379	42	—	117	142
Less than 20 percent	96	87	103	159	8	—	37	19
20 to 24 percent	65	20	22	61	—	—	—	9
25 to 29 percent	62	8	35	68	14	—	22	7
30 to 34 percent	9	6	26	16	—	—	29	6
35 percent or more	58	48	38	75	20	—	29	93
Not computed	—	—	17	—	—	—	—	8
Median	23.8	19.7	22.0	22.5	29.6	—	29.9	44.8
\$20,000 to \$34,999	320	128	174	231	129	—	111	414
Less than 20 percent	232	96	116	178	65	—	83	111
20 to 24 percent	46	32	39	23	33	—	8	60
25 to 29 percent	19	—	14	13	9	—	10	122
30 to 34 percent	16	—	—	12	10	—	—	66
35 percent or more	7	—	5	5	12	—	10	55
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	16.8	12.3	13.4	15.0	19.9	—	13.0	26.5
\$35,000 to \$49,999	300	31	97	147	54	—	64	421
Less than 20 percent	221	31	78	142	47	—	44	217
20 to 24 percent	50	—	19	5	—	—	20	114
25 to 29 percent	29	—	—	—	7	—	—	77
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	14.5	14.6	10.0	11.1	16.3	—	17.6	19.8
\$50,000 or more	207	—	30	73	77	—	58	267
Less than 20 percent	200	—	30	68	42	—	58	188
20 to 24 percent	7	—	—	5	28	—	—	61
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	12
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	10.0	—	12.0	10.0	14.6	—	11.2	16.9
Specified renter-occupied housing units	458	277	173	635	2 236	728	685	876
GROSS RENT								
Less than \$100	8	—	—	5	9	—	—	10
\$100 to \$199	8	40	13	64	19	—	15	—
\$200 to \$299	154	76	43	118	495	—	10	165
\$300 to \$399	54	74	49	207	754	46	281	113
\$400 to \$499	109	44	22	135	684	86	281	174
\$500 to \$599	80	10	30	60	207	21	67	236
\$600 to \$749	18	7	8	22	50	14	18	109
\$750 to \$999	11	—	—	6	—	—	13	54
\$1,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No cash rent	16	26	8	18	18	559	—	15
Median (dollars)	398	313	339	363	381	433	408	474
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989								
Less than \$10,000	84	149	84	169	330	6	126	62
Less than 20 percent	8	—	—	16	9	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	—	11	—	—	9	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	8	7	—	—	—	—	—	10
35 percent or more	60	119	66	148	282	—	118	52
Not computed	8	12	8	5	30	6	B	—
Median	50.0+	49.4	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	—	50.0+	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999	98	72	51	179	624	276	249	249
Less than 20 percent	17	14	9	18	64	—	—	14
20 to 24 percent	23	20	4	18	173	—	30	30
25 to 29 percent	34	8	7	43	154	10	61	27
30 to 34 percent	14	8	12	17	88	5	60	36
35 percent or more	10	16	19	79	136	5	98	92
Not computed	6	—	—	4	9	256	—	—
Median	26.3	24.7	32.3	32.5	27.3	30.0	32.8	30.5
\$20,000 to \$34,999	183	36	33	196	894	330	264	321
Less than 20 percent	55	29	—	107	511	39	121	106
20 to 24 percent	88	—	17	42	318	26	92	84
25 to 29 percent	23	7	9	10	65	18	43	95
30 to 34 percent	9	—	7	13	—	—	8	18
35 percent or more	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	18
Not computed	8	—	—	14	—	247	—	—
Median	21.8	15.8	24.9	18.0	19.1	20.5	20.6	23.2
\$35,000 or more	93	20	5	91	388	114	46	244
Less than 20 percent	74	12	5	85	377	64	46	211
20 to 24 percent	8	—	—	6	11	—	—	18
25 to 29 percent	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	8	—	—	—	50	—	15
Median	12.6	16.3	12.5	12.0	13.0	13.0	11.7	15.7

Table 36. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a Black Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Abilene, TX MSA	Taylor County		Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Taylor County	
		Total	Abilene city (pt.)	Tract 131	Tract 134
Occupied housing units -----	2 344	2 344	2 326	332	165
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT					
1989 to March 1990 -----	6	6	6	-	-
1985 to 1988 -----	61	61	58	-	19
1980 to 1984 -----	361	361	358	47	44
1970 to 1979 -----	405	405	395	91	63
1960 to 1969 -----	487	487	487	68	39
1950 to 1959 -----	672	672	672	107	-
1940 to 1949 -----	218	218	218	5	-
1939 or earlier -----	134	134	132	14	-
BEDROOMS					
No bedroom -----	26	26	26	-	-
1 bedroom -----	353	353	353	17	-
2 bedrooms -----	691	691	686	87	55
3 bedrooms -----	1 177	1 177	1 164	206	110
4 bedrooms -----	85	85	85	22	-
5 or more bedrooms -----	12	12	12	-	-
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS					
Complete kitchen facilities -----	2 344	2 344	2 326	332	165
Source of water, public system or private company -----	2 343	2 343	2 326	332	165
Sewage disposal, public sewer -----	2 312	2 312	2 309	332	151
Lacking complete plumbing facilities -----	6	6	6	-	-
Owner-occupied housing units -----	6	6	6	-	-
Renter-occupied housing units -----	-	-	-	-	-
HOUSE HEATING FUEL					
Utility gas -----	1 565	1 565	1 560	235	36
Bottled, tank, or LP gas -----	21	21	20	-	14
Electricity -----	728	728	716	97	115
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. -----	-	-	-	-	-
All other fuels -----	8	8	8	-	-
No fuel used -----	22	22	22	-	-
VEHICLES AVAILABLE					
None -----	346	346	346	33	-
1 -----	1 011	1 011	1 007	188	42
2 -----	752	752	738	90	99
3 or more -----	235	235	235	21	24
Vehicles per household -----	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.3	2.0
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT					
Owner-occupied housing units -----	995	995	980	149	72
1989 to March 1990 -----	119	119	119	9	17
1985 to 1988 -----	171	171	169	5	31
1980 to 1984 -----	104	104	100	14	10
1970 to 1979 -----	312	312	303	73	14
1969 or earlier -----	289	289	289	48	-
Renter-occupied housing units -----	1 349	1 349	1 346	183	93
1989 to March 1990 -----	839	839	836	149	69
1985 to 1988 -----	384	384	384	27	24
1980 to 1984 -----	88	88	88	7	-
1970 to 1979 -----	24	24	24	-	-
1969 or earlier -----	14	14	14	-	-
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS					
No telephone in unit -----	376	376	376	62	-
Householder 65 years and over -----	305	305	305	23	-
Owner-occupied housing units -----	265	265	265	23	-
Lacking complete plumbing facilities -----	6	6	6	-	-
No telephone in unit -----	33	33	33	-	-
No vehicle available -----	94	94	94	11	-
Complete plumbing facilities -----	2 338	2 338	2 320	332	165
1.00 or less persons per room -----	2 102	2 102	2 084	288	129
1.01 or more persons per room -----	236	236	236	44	36
Lacking complete plumbing facilities -----	6	6	6	-	-
1.00 or less persons per room -----	6	6	6	-	-
1.01 or more persons per room -----	-	-	-	-	-
Mean household income in 1989:					
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars) -----	31 421	31 421	31 509	18 774	37 027
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars) -----	17 646	17 646	17 648	19 840	40 430
Household income in 1989 below poverty level -----	607	607	607	105	8
Owner-occupied housing units -----	165	165	165	41	8
Renter-occupied housing units -----	442	442	442	64	-

Table 36. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a Black Householder: 1990—Con.

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Abilene city (pt.), Taylor County					
	Tract 108	Tract 109	Tract 113	Tract 129	Tract 131 (pt.)	Tract 134 (pt.)
Occupied housing units -----	145	367	142	168	332	165
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT						
1989 to March 1990 -----	—	—	—	—	—	—
1985 to 1988 -----	—	—	—	—	—	19
1980 to 1984 -----	11	80	4	—	47	44
1970 to 1979 -----	9	59	—	—	91	63
1960 to 1969 -----	24	93	80	19	68	39
1950 to 1959 -----	41	97	59	143	107	—
1940 to 1949 -----	40	16	16	6	5	—
1939 or earlier -----	20	22	3	—	14	—
BEDROOMS						
No bedroom -----	—	10	—	—	—	—
1 bedroom -----	19	82	32	6	17	—
2 bedrooms -----	47	94	11	48	87	55
3 bedrooms -----	68	181	90	107	206	110
4 bedrooms -----	11	—	9	7	22	—
5 or more bedrooms -----	—	—	—	—	—	—
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS						
Complete kitchen facilities -----	145	367	142	168	332	165
Source of water, public system or private company -----	145	367	142	168	332	165
Sewage disposal, public sewer -----	145	367	142	168	332	151
Lacking complete plumbing facilities -----	—	—	—	—	—	—
Owner-occupied housing units -----	—	—	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units -----	—	—	—	—	—	—
HOUSE HEATING FUEL						
Utility gas -----	145	215	92	144	235	36
Bottled, tank, or LP gas -----	—	6	—	—	—	14
Electricity -----	—	138	50	24	97	115
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. -----	—	—	—	—	—	—
All other fuels -----	—	8	—	—	—	—
No fuel used -----	—	—	—	—	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE						
None -----	43	38	33	—	33	—
1 -----	42	194	38	84	188	42
2 -----	49	88	39	84	90	99
3 or more -----	11	47	32	—	21	24
Vehicles per household -----	1.2	1.4	1.6	1.5	1.3	2.0
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT						
Owner-occupied housing units -----	70	206	62	—	149	72
1989 to March 1990 -----	—	16	—	—	9	17
1985 to 1988 -----	—	22	29	—	5	31
1980 to 1984 -----	8	8	8	—	14	10
1970 to 1979 -----	23	38	22	—	73	14
1969 or earlier -----	39	124	3	—	48	—
Renter-occupied housing units -----	75	159	80	168	183	93
1989 to March 1990 -----	16	76	46	94	149	69
1985 to 1988 -----	38	57	34	68	27	24
1980 to 1984 -----	11	26	—	6	7	—
1970 to 1979 -----	4	—	—	—	—	—
1969 or earlier -----	6	—	—	—	—	—
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS						
No telephone in unit -----	28	76	28	—	62	—
Householder 65 years and over -----	55	90	6	—	23	—
Owner-occupied housing units -----	42	79	6	—	23	—
Lacking complete plumbing facilities -----	—	—	—	—	—	—
No telephone in unit -----	17	—	—	—	—	—
No vehicle available -----	22	10	—	—	11	—
Complete plumbing facilities -----	145	367	142	168	332	165
1.00 or less persons per room -----	125	349	133	156	288	129
1.01 or more persons per room -----	20	18	9	12	44	36
Lacking complete plumbing facilities -----	—	—	—	—	—	—
1.00 or less persons per room -----	—	—	—	—	—	—
1.01 or more persons per room -----	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:						
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars) -----	18 627	24 977	29 328	—	18 774	37 027
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars) -----	11 218	12 021	11 229	24 397	19 840	40 430
Household income in 1989 below poverty level -----	64	70	45	—	105	—
Owner-occupied housing units -----	13	22	7	—	41	—
Renter-occupied housing units -----	51	48	38	—	64	—

Table 37. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a Black Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Abilene, TX MSA	Taylor County		Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Taylor County	
		Total	Abilene city (pt.)	Tract 131	Tract 134
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----	939	939	928	138	64
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS					
With a mortgage -----	640	640	629	127	64
Less than \$300 -----	126	126	124	45	—
\$300 to \$399 -----	110	110	110	42	—
\$400 to \$499 -----	115	115	115	22	—
\$500 to \$599 -----	94	94	94	4	4
\$600 to \$799 -----	104	104	104	14	31
\$800 to \$999 -----	90	90	81	—	29
\$1,000 to \$1,499 -----	1	1	1	—	—
\$1,500 to \$1,999 -----	—	—	—	—	—
\$2,000 or more -----	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars) -----	472	472	469	346	763
Not mortgaged -----	299	299	299	11	—
Less than \$100 -----	36	36	36	—	—
\$100 to \$199 -----	203	203	203	—	—
\$200 to \$299 -----	47	47	47	—	—
\$300 to \$399 -----	11	11	11	11	—
\$400 to \$499 -----	—	—	—	—	—
\$500 or more -----	2	2	2	—	—
Median (dollars) -----	152	152	152	375	—
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989					
Less than \$20,000 -----	421	421	419	93	8
Less than 20 percent -----	158	158	156	11	—
20 to 24 percent -----	56	56	56	—	—
25 to 29 percent -----	34	34	34	14	—
30 to 34 percent -----	6	6	6	—	—
35 percent or more -----	167	167	167	68	8
Not computed -----	—	—	—	—	—
Median -----	24.7	24.7	24.8	50.0+	50.0+
\$20,000 to \$34,999 -----	223	223	214	21	18
Less than 20 percent -----	127	127	127	21	—
20 to 24 percent -----	22	22	22	—	4
25 to 29 percent -----	18	18	18	—	—
30 to 34 percent -----	24	24	24	—	7
35 percent or more -----	32	32	23	—	7
Not computed -----	—	—	—	—	—
Median -----	17.7	17.7	17.1	13.3	33.6
\$35,000 to \$49,999 -----	223	223	223	24	27
Less than 20 percent -----	150	150	150	24	—
20 to 24 percent -----	63	63	63	—	17
25 to 29 percent -----	10	10	10	—	10
30 to 34 percent -----	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more -----	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed -----	—	—	—	—	—
Median -----	14.4	14.4	14.4	12.0	24.0
\$50,000 or more -----	72	72	72	—	11
Less than 20 percent -----	66	66	66	—	11
20 to 24 percent -----	1	1	1	—	—
25 to 29 percent -----	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent -----	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more -----	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed -----	—	—	—	—	—
Median -----	13.3	13.3	13.3	—	14.6
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----	1 333	1 333	1 330	183	93
GROSS RENT					
Less than \$100 -----	18	18	18	—	—
\$100 to \$199 -----	76	76	76	—	—
\$200 to \$299 -----	284	284	284	25	12
\$300 to \$399 -----	326	326	323	46	39
\$400 to \$499 -----	290	290	290	90	—
\$500 to \$599 -----	48	48	48	14	—
\$600 to \$749 -----	99	99	99	8	42
\$750 to \$999 -----	24	24	24	—	—
\$1,000 or more -----	—	—	—	—	—
No cash rent -----	168	168	168	—	—
Median (dollars) -----	369	369	370	417	372
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989					
Less than \$10,000 -----	430	430	430	61	—
Less than 20 percent -----	13	13	13	—	—
20 to 24 percent -----	5	5	5	—	—
25 to 29 percent -----	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent -----	6	6	6	—	—
35 percent or more -----	338	338	338	61	—
Not computed -----	68	68	68	—	—
Median -----	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	—
\$10,000 to \$19,999 -----	403	403	400	22	16
Less than 20 percent -----	35	35	35	—	—
20 to 24 percent -----	60	60	60	—	—
25 to 29 percent -----	62	62	59	—	—
30 to 34 percent -----	25	25	25	—	—
35 percent or more -----	167	167	167	22	16
Not computed -----	54	54	54	—	—
Median -----	33.5	33.5	33.8	41.5	45.0
\$20,000 to \$34,999 -----	383	383	383	73	27
Less than 20 percent -----	149	149	149	25	15
20 to 24 percent -----	55	55	55	26	—
25 to 29 percent -----	51	51	51	14	12
30 to 34 percent -----	11	11	11	—	—
35 percent or more -----	20	20	20	8	—
Not computed -----	97	97	97	—	—
Median -----	19.7	19.7	19.7	22.2	19.5
\$35,000 or more -----	117	117	117	27	50
Less than 20 percent -----	102	102	102	27	50
20 to 24 percent -----	15	15	15	—	—
25 to 29 percent -----	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent -----	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more -----	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed -----	—	—	—	—	—
Median -----	11.4	11.4	11.4	12.5	10.0-

Table 37. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a Black Householder: 1990—Con.

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Abilene city (pt.), Taylor County					
	Tract 108	Tract 109	Tract 113	Tract 129	Tract 131 (pt.)	Tract 134 (pt.)
Specified owner-occupied housing units	70	195	59	—	138	64
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS						
With a mortgage	17	104	56	—	127	64
Less than \$300	8	34	7	—	45	—
\$300 to \$399	—	15	3	—	42	—
\$400 to \$499	—	9	24	—	22	—
\$500 to \$599	9	15	4	—	4	—
\$600 to \$799	—	—	18	—	14	31
\$800 to \$999	—	31	—	—	—	29
\$1,000 to \$1,499	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$1,500 to \$1,999	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$2,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	503	467	473	—	346	763
Not mortgaged	53	91	3	—	11	—
Less than \$100	6	6	—	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199	32	85	3	—	—	—
\$200 to \$299	15	—	—	—	—	—
\$300 to \$399	—	—	—	—	11	—
\$400 to \$499	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$500 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	145	157	175	—	375	—
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989						
Less than \$20,000	35	99	16	—	93	8
Less than 20 percent	22	50	6	—	11	—
20 to 24 percent	—	33	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	4	—	—	—	14	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	9	16	10	—	68	8
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	18.6	19.9	38.3	—	50.0+	50.0+
\$20,000 to \$34,999	29	48	15	—	21	18
Less than 20 percent	20	41	—	—	21	—
20 to 24 percent	—	—	8	—	—	4
25 to 29 percent	9	—	3	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	7
35 percent or more	—	7	4	—	—	7
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	10.0	10.0	24.7	—	13.3	33.6
\$35,000 to \$49,999	6	34	28	—	24	27
Less than 20 percent	6	18	17	—	24	—
20 to 24 percent	—	16	11	—	—	17
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	10
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	10.0	14.4	16.3	—	12.0	24.0
\$50,000 or more	—	14	—	—	—	11
Less than 20 percent	—	14	—	—	—	11
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	—	15.6	—	—	—	14.6
Specified renter-occupied housing units	75	150	80	168	183	93
GROSS RENT						
Less than \$100	5	—	—	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199	11	11	—	—	—	—
\$200 to \$299	4	97	29	—	25	12
\$300 to \$399	8	32	—	6	46	39
\$400 to \$499	41	10	51	17	90	—
\$500 to \$599	—	—	—	—	14	—
\$600 to \$749	—	—	—	—	8	42
\$750 to \$999	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$1,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—
No cash rent	6	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	405	265	427	413	417	372
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989						
Less than \$10,000	34	55	47	—	61	—
Less than 20 percent	5	—	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	6	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	23	55	47	—	61	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	50.0+	45.7	48.1	—	50.0+	—
\$10,000 to \$19,999	27	74	33	53	22	16
Less than 20 percent	—	10	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	—	25	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	22	11	5	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	14	—	—	—
35 percent or more	21	17	8	—	22	16
Not computed	6	—	—	48	—	—
Median	37.5	25.5	32.0	27.5	41.5	45.0
\$20,000 to \$34,999	14	21	—	109	73	27
Less than 20 percent	5	11	—	6	25	15
20 to 24 percent	9	—	—	6	26	—
25 to 29 percent	—	10	—	—	14	12
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	97	—	—
Median	21.1	14.8	—	20.0	22.2	19.5
\$35,000 or more	—	—	—	6	27	50
Less than 20 percent	—	—	—	6	27	50
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	—	—	—	10.0	12.5	10.0

Table 38. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With an American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Abilene, TX MSA	Taylor County
Occupied housing units	152	152
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT		
1989 to March 1990	—	—
1985 to 1988	16	16
1980 to 1984	12	12
1970 to 1979	34	34
1960 to 1969	27	27
1950 to 1959	28	28
1940 to 1949	19	19
1939 or earlier	16	16
BEDROOMS		
No bedroom	—	—
1 bedroom	38	38
2 bedrooms	53	53
3 bedrooms	48	48
4 bedrooms	13	13
5 or more bedrooms	—	—
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS		
Complete kitchen facilities	152	152
Source of water, public system or private company	129	129
Sewage disposal, public sewer	112	112
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	8	8
Owner-occupied housing units	8	8
Renter-occupied housing units	—	—
HOUSE HEATING FUEL		
Utility gas	96	96
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	23	23
Electricity	25	25
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	—	—
All other fuels	8	8
No fuel used	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE		
None	5	5
1	72	72
2	56	56
3 or more	19	19
Vehicles per household	1.6	1.6
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT		
Owner-occupied housing units	51	51
1989 to March 1990	6	6
1985 to 1988	6	6
1980 to 1984	15	15
1970 to 1979	20	20
1969 or earlier	4	4
Renter-occupied housing units	101	101
1989 to March 1990	68	68
1985 to 1988	23	23
1980 to 1984	—	—
1970 to 1979	—	—
1969 or earlier	10	10
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS		
No telephone in unit	39	39
Householder 65 years and over	47	47
Owner-occupied housing units	29	29
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	8	8
No telephone in unit	—	—
No vehicle available	—	—
Complete plumbing facilities	144	144
1.00 or less persons per room	141	141
1.01 or more persons per room	3	3
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	8	8
1.00 or less persons per room	8	8
1.01 or more persons per room	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:		
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	21,543	21,543
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	17,427	17,427
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	46	46
Owner-occupied housing units	27	27
Renter-occupied housing units	19	19

Table 39. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Abilene, TX MSA	Taylor County
Specified owner-occupied housing units-----	36	36
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS		
With a mortgage-----	19	19
Less than \$300	7	7
\$300 to \$399	8	8
\$400 to \$499	-	-
\$500 to \$599	-	-
\$600 to \$799	-	-
\$800 to \$999	-	-
\$1,000 to \$1,499	-	-
\$1,500 to \$1,999	4	4
\$2,000 or more	-	-
Median (dollars)	354	354
Not mortgaged-----	17	17
Less than \$100	-	-
\$100 to \$199	8	8
\$200 to \$299	5	5
\$300 to \$399	-	-
\$400 to \$499	4	4
\$500 or more	-	-
Median (dollars)	205	205
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989		
Less than \$20,000-----	27	27
Less than 20 percent	4	4
20 to 24 percent	8	8
25 to 29 percent	6	6
30 to 34 percent	-	-
35 percent or more	9	9
Not computed-----	-	-
Median-----	26.3	26.3
\$20,000 to \$34,999-----	-	-
Less than 20 percent	-	-
20 to 24 percent	-	-
25 to 29 percent	-	-
30 to 34 percent	-	-
35 percent or more	-	-
Not computed-----	-	-
Median-----	-	-
\$35,000 to \$49,999-----	-	-
Less than 20 percent	-	-
20 to 24 percent	-	-
25 to 29 percent	-	-
30 to 34 percent	-	-
35 percent or more	-	-
Not computed-----	-	-
Median-----	-	-
\$50,000 or more-----	9	9
Less than 20 percent	5	5
20 to 24 percent	4	4
25 to 29 percent	-	-
30 to 34 percent	-	-
35 percent or more	-	-
Not computed-----	-	-
Median-----	10.0	10.0
Specified renter-occupied housing units-----	101	101
GROSS RENT		
Less than \$100	-	-
\$100 to \$199	-	-
\$200 to \$299	20	20
\$300 to \$399	49	49
\$400 to \$499	20	20
\$500 to \$599	5	5
\$600 to \$749	7	7
\$750 to \$999	-	-
\$1,000 or more	-	-
No cash rent	-	-
Median (dollars)	342	342
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989		
Less than \$10,000-----	37	37
Less than 20 percent	-	-
20 to 24 percent	-	-
25 to 29 percent	-	-
30 to 34 percent	10	10
35 percent or more	27	27
Not computed-----	-	-
Median-----	39.7	39.7
\$10,000 to \$19,999-----	28	28
Less than 20 percent	-	-
20 to 24 percent	7	7
25 to 29 percent	21	21
30 to 34 percent	-	-
35 percent or more	-	-
Not computed-----	-	-
Median-----	26.7	26.7
\$20,000 to \$34,999-----	24	24
Less than 20 percent	7	7
20 to 24 percent	3	3
25 to 29 percent	14	14
30 to 34 percent	-	-
35 percent or more	-	-
Not computed-----	-	-
Median-----	25.7	25.7
\$35,000 or more-----	12	12
Less than 20 percent	12	12
20 to 24 percent	-	-
25 to 29 percent	-	-
30 to 34 percent	-	-
35 percent or more	-	-
Not computed-----	-	-
Median-----	17.5	17.5

Table 40. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With an Asian or Pacific Islander Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Abilene, TX MSA	Taylor County	
		Total	Abilene city (pt.)
Occupied housing units -----	303	303	293
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT			
1989 to March 1990 -----	—	—	—
1985 to 1988 -----	19	19	19
1980 to 1984 -----	77	77	67
1970 to 1979 -----	71	71	71
1960 to 1969 -----	51	51	51
1950 to 1959 -----	41	41	41
1940 to 1949 -----	33	33	33
1939 or earlier -----	11	11	11
BEDROOMS			
No bedroom -----	9	9	9
1 bedroom -----	85	85	85
2 bedrooms -----	91	91	86
3 bedrooms -----	90	90	85
4 bedrooms -----	16	16	16
5 or more bedrooms -----	12	12	12
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS			
Complete kitchen facilities -----	295	295	285
Source of water, public system or private company -----	303	303	293
Sewage disposal, public sewer -----	303	303	293
Lacking complete plumbing facilities -----	8	8	8
Owner-occupied housing units -----	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units -----	8	8	8
HOUSE HEATING FUEL			
Utility gas -----	193	193	186
Bottled, tank, or LP gas -----	3	3	—
Electricity -----	92	92	92
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. -----	—	—	—
All other fuels -----	6	6	6
No fuel used -----	9	9	9
VEHICLES AVAILABLE			
None -----	39	39	39
1 -----	117	117	117
2 -----	75	75	70
3 or more -----	72	72	67
Vehicles per household -----	1.6	1.6	1.6
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT			
Owner-occupied housing units -----	111	111	107
1989 to March 1990 -----	29	29	29
1985 to 1988 -----	56	56	56
1980 to 1984 -----	26	26	22
1970 to 1979 -----	—	—	—
1969 or earlier -----	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units -----	192	192	186
1989 to March 1990 -----	95	95	89
1985 to 1988 -----	75	75	75
1980 to 1984 -----	—	—	—
1970 to 1979 -----	22	22	22
1969 or earlier -----	—	—	—
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS			
No telephone in unit -----	14	14	14
Householder 65 years and over -----	14	14	14
Owner-occupied housing units -----	—	—	—
Lacking complete plumbing facilities -----	8	8	8
No telephone in unit -----	8	8	8
No vehicle available -----	14	14	14
Complete plumbing facilities -----	295	295	285
1.00 or less persons per room -----	254	254	244
1.01 or more persons per room -----	41	41	41
Lacking complete plumbing facilities -----	8	8	8
1.00 or less persons per room -----	—	—	—
1.01 or more persons per room -----	8	8	8
Mean household income in 1989:			
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars) -----	64 457	64 457	65 904
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars) -----	26 590	26 590	27 050
Household income in 1989 below poverty level -----	58	58	58
Owner-occupied housing units -----	34	34	34
Renter-occupied housing units -----	24	24	24

Table 41. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an Asian or Pacific Islander Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Abilene, TX MSA	Taylor County	
		Total	Abilene city (pt.)
Specified owner-occupied housing units-----	90	90	90
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS			
With a mortgage-----	73	73	73
Less than \$300-----	—	—	—
\$300 to \$399-----	—	—	—
\$400 to \$499-----	16	16	16
\$500 to \$599-----	15	15	15
\$600 to \$799-----	22	22	22
\$800 to \$999-----	10	10	10
\$1,000 to \$1,499-----	—	—	—
\$1,500 to \$1,999-----	—	—	—
\$2,000 or more-----	10	10	10
Median (dollars)-----	725	725	725
Not mortgaged-----	17	17	17
Less than \$100-----	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199-----	6	6	6
\$200 to \$299-----	—	—	—
\$300 to \$399-----	8	8	8
\$400 to \$499-----	3	3	3
\$500 or more-----	—	—	—
Median (dollars)-----	366	366	366
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989			
Less than \$20,000-----	24	24	24
Less than 20 percent-----	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent-----	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent-----	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent-----	—	—	—
35 percent or more-----	16	16	16
Not computed-----	8	8	8
Median-----	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+
\$20,000 to \$34,999-----	28	28	28
Less than 20 percent-----	6	6	6
20 to 24 percent-----	10	10	10
25 to 29 percent-----	12	12	12
30 to 34 percent-----	—	—	—
35 percent or more-----	—	—	—
Not computed-----	—	—	—
Median-----	24.0	24.0	24.0
\$35,000 to \$49,999-----	9	9	9
Less than 20 percent-----	9	9	9
20 to 24 percent-----	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent-----	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent-----	—	—	—
35 percent or more-----	—	—	—
Not computed-----	—	—	—
Median-----	16.3	16.3	16.3
\$50,000 or more-----	29	29	29
Less than 20 percent-----	24	24	24
20 to 24 percent-----	5	5	5
25 to 29 percent-----	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent-----	—	—	—
35 percent or more-----	—	—	—
Not computed-----	—	—	—
Median-----	10.0-	10.0-	10.0-
Specified renter-occupied housing units-----	192	192	186
GROSS RENT			
Less than \$100-----	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199-----	14	14	14
\$200 to \$299-----	71	71	71
\$300 to \$399-----	57	57	57
\$400 to \$499-----	25	25	22
\$500 to \$599-----	—	—	—
\$600 to \$749-----	9	9	6
\$750 to \$999-----	10	10	10
\$1,000 or more-----	—	—	—
No cash rent-----	6	6	6
Median (dollars)-----	325	325	316
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989			
Less than \$10,000-----	27	27	24
Less than 20 percent-----	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent-----	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent-----	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent-----	—	—	—
35 percent or more-----	9	9	6
Not computed-----	18	18	18
Median-----	47.5	47.5	45.0
\$10,000 to \$19,999-----	63	63	60
Less than 20 percent-----	10	10	10
20 to 24 percent-----	19	19	19
25 to 29 percent-----	11	11	8
30 to 34 percent-----	—	—	—
35 percent or more-----	17	17	17
Not computed-----	6	6	6
Median-----	24.9	24.9	24.5
\$20,000 to \$34,999-----	49	49	49
Less than 20 percent-----	41	41	41
20 to 24 percent-----	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent-----	8	8	8
30 to 34 percent-----	—	—	—
35 percent or more-----	—	—	—
Not computed-----	—	—	—
Median-----	14.7	14.7	14.7
\$35,000 or more-----	53	53	53
Less than 20 percent-----	43	43	43
20 to 24 percent-----	10	10	10
25 to 29 percent-----	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent-----	—	—	—
35 percent or more-----	—	—	—
Not computed-----	—	—	—
Median-----	11.8	11.8	11.8

Table 42. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With an Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990

[Householders of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Abilene, TX MSA	Taylor County		Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Taylor County		Abilene city (pt.), Taylor County	
		Total	Abilene city (pt.)	Tract 131	Tract 134	Tract 102	Tract 103
Occupied housing units -----	4 537	4 537	4 287	308	138	180	127
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT							
1989 to March 1990 -----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1985 to 1988 -----	170	170	146	6	24	18	-
1980 to 1984 -----	531	531	515	48	66	37	29
1970 to 1979 -----	607	607	509	81	29	25	38
1960 to 1969 -----	880	880	872	67	19	24	23
1950 to 1959 -----	1 321	1 321	1 280	95	-	43	30
1940 to 1949 -----	484	484	459	11	-	20	2
1939 or earlier -----	544	544	506	-	-	13	5
BEDROOMS							
No bedroom -----	67	67	67	6	-	7	-
1 bedroom -----	781	781	744	38	28	47	16
2 bedrooms -----	1 605	1 605	1 499	82	30	36	30
3 bedrooms -----	1 819	1 819	1 720	167	80	64	75
4 bedrooms -----	220	220	212	7	-	15	-
5 or more bedrooms -----	45	45	45	8	-	11	6
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS							
Complete kitchen facilities -----	4 498	4 498	4 250	302	138	180	127
Source of water, public system or private company -----	4 489	4 489	4 276	308	138	180	127
Sewage disposal, public sewer -----	4 324	4 324	4 178	302	118	169	125
Lacking complete plumbing facilities -----	33	33	31	12	-	-	-
Owner-occupied housing units -----	7	7	5	-	-	-	-
Renter-occupied housing units -----	26	26	26	12	-	-	-
HOUSE HEATING FUEL							
Utility gas -----	3 440	3 440	3 326	227	23	159	108
Bottled, tank, or LP gas -----	101	101	35	-	-	-	-
Electricity -----	976	976	926	81	115	21	19
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. -----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
All other fuels -----	20	20	-	-	-	-	-
No fuel used -----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
VEHICLES AVAILABLE							
None -----	387	387	379	-	-	16	35
1 -----	1 849	1 849	1 768	122	47	70	30
2 -----	1 647	1 647	1 542	135	81	66	55
3 or more -----	654	654	598	51	10	28	7
Vehicles per household -----	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.9	1.7	1.8	1.3
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT							
Owner-occupied housing units -----	2 503	2 503	2 339	190	80	102	46
1989 to March 1990 -----	352	352	335	32	24	18	-
1985 to 1988 -----	628	628	608	41	29	40	5
1980 to 1984 -----	351	351	290	34	27	19	17
1970 to 1979 -----	673	673	619	62	-	19	17
1969 or earlier -----	499	499	487	21	-	6	7
Renter-occupied housing units -----	2 034	2 034	1 948	118	58	78	81
1989 to March 1990 -----	1 339	1 339	1 296	97	42	45	55
1985 to 1988 -----	535	535	516	21	16	26	15
1980 to 1984 -----	100	100	90	-	-	-	7
1970 to 1979 -----	46	46	42	-	-	7	-
1969 or earlier -----	14	14	4	-	-	-	4
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS							
No telephone in unit -----	920	920	852	75	18	74	50
Householder 65 years and over -----	468	468	394	29	-	6	2
Owner-occupied housing units -----	366	366	310	29	-	-	-
Lacking complete plumbing facilities -----	7	7	5	-	-	-	-
No telephone in unit -----	37	37	23	-	-	-	-
No vehicle available -----	105	105	99	-	-	6	-
Complete plumbing facilities -----	4 504	4 504	4 256	296	138	180	127
1.00 or less persons per room -----	3 702	3 702	3 516	236	99	144	98
1.01 or more persons per room -----	802	802	740	60	39	36	29
Lacking complete plumbing facilities -----	33	33	31	12	-	-	-
1.00 or less persons per room -----	19	19	17	6	-	-	-
1.01 or more persons per room -----	14	14	14	6	-	-	-
Mean household income in 1989:							
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars) -----	25 034	25 034	25 461	22 388	31 570	24 929	34 888
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars) -----	16 239	16 239	16 269	22 701	22 921	10 727	11 760
Household income in 1989 below poverty level -----	1 435	1 435	1 315	78	16	66	81
Owner-occupied housing units -----	595	595	512	43	8	15	11
Renter-occupied housing units -----	840	840	803	35	8	51	70

Table 42. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With an Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990—Con.

[Householders of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Abilene city (pt.), Taylor County—Con.						
	Tract 104	Tract 105	Tract 107	Tract 108	Tract 112	Tract 113	Tract 114
Occupied housing units -----	447	133	376	258	161	200	141
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT							
1989 to March 1990 -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1985 to 1988 -----	22	—	7	14	—	—	—
1980 to 1984 -----	8	—	—	20	13	32	17
1970 to 1979 -----	13	17	12	64	17	—	10
1960 to 1969 -----	169	72	65	18	23	87	27
1950 to 1959 -----	153	44	233	56	51	55	71
1940 to 1949 -----	55	—	38	40	12	12	6
1939 or earlier -----	27	—	21	46	45	14	10
BEDROOMS							
No bedroom -----	—	—	—	—	—	16	—
1 bedroom -----	40	5	39	87	28	29	35
2 bedrooms -----	201	30	155	115	90	48	31
3 bedrooms -----	183	98	162	47	38	93	75
4 bedrooms -----	23	—	15	9	5	14	—
5 or more bedrooms -----	—	—	5	—	—	—	—
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS							
Complete kitchen facilities -----	447	133	353	258	161	200	141
Source of water, public system or private company -----	447	133	376	258	161	200	141
Sewage disposal, public sewer -----	447	133	376	250	161	200	132
Lacking complete plumbing facilities -----	5	—	6	—	—	—	—
Owner-occupied housing units -----	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units -----	—	—	6	—	—	—	—
HOUSE HEATING FUEL							
Utility gas -----	417	72	359	252	122	152	120
Bottled, tank, or LP gas -----	6	—	—	—	—	—	8
Electricity -----	24	61	17	6	39	48	13
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
All other fuels -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No fuel used -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE							
None -----	42	—	29	44	10	29	14
1 -----	194	75	137	101	66	85	64
2 -----	157	37	135	74	76	59	53
3 or more -----	54	21	75	39	9	27	10
Vehicles per household -----	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.4	1.4
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT							
Owner-occupied housing units -----	360	73	254	115	73	104	65
1989 to March 1990 -----	18	—	35	15	9	15	12
1985 to 1988 -----	70	22	82	16	22	11	53
1980 to 1984 -----	25	12	16	12	15	22	—
1970 to 1979 -----	74	11	81	45	20	46	—
1969 or earlier -----	173	28	40	27	7	10	—
Renter-occupied housing units -----	87	60	122	143	88	96	76
1989 to March 1990 -----	56	35	90	84	63	63	49
1985 to 1988 -----	18	25	27	37	25	33	27
1980 to 1984 -----	—	—	—	22	—	—	—
1970 to 1979 -----	13	—	5	—	—	—	—
1969 or earlier -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS							
No telephone in unit -----	55	25	74	99	26	17	34
Householder 65 years and over -----	86	17	26	12	16	32	—
Owner-occupied housing units -----	82	17	21	5	16	24	—
Lacking complete plumbing facilities -----	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
No telephone in unit -----	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
No vehicle available -----	15	—	6	—	—	22	—
Complete plumbing facilities -----	442	133	370	258	161	200	141
1.00 or less persons per room -----	362	124	286	179	114	169	122
1.01 or more persons per room -----	80	9	84	79	47	31	19
Lacking complete plumbing facilities -----	5	—	6	—	—	—	—
1.00 or less persons per room -----	5	—	6	—	—	—	—
1.01 or more persons per room -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:							
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars) -----	19 556	25 215	26 181	20 224	28 296	20 139	28 996
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars) -----	13 916	12 072	13 669	12 581	17 521	18 248	11 627
Household income in 1989 below poverty level -----	165	54	130	93	37	52	43
Owner-occupied housing units -----	125	19	57	25	5	29	—
Renter-occupied housing units -----	40	35	73	68	32	23	43

Table 42. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With an Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990—Con.

[Householders of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Abilene city (pt.), Taylor County—Con.						Remainder of Taylor County
	Tract 119	Tract 122	Tract 123	Tract 128	Tract 131 (pt.)	Tract 134 (pt.)	
Occupied housing units	246	135	127	252	308	121	142
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT							
1989 to March 1990	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1985 to 1988	—	—	—	14	6	24	9
1980 to 1984	—	7	10	123	48	58	—
1970 to 1979	8	10	24	70	81	20	68
1960 to 1969	20	6	36	22	67	19	—
1950 to 1959	66	34	14	18	95	—	21
1940 to 1949	77	54	23	5	11	—	12
1939 or earlier	75	24	20	—	—	—	32
BEDROOMS							
No bedroom	—	—	8	4	6	—	—
1 bedroom	23	12	47	121	38	19	21
2 bedrooms	145	71	35	78	82	30	69
3 bedrooms	78	45	37	49	167	72	52
4 bedrooms	—	7	—	—	—	—	—
5 or more bedrooms	—	—	—	—	8	—	—
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS							
Complete kitchen facilities	246	135	119	252	302	121	142
Source of water, public system or private company	246	135	127	252	308	121	117
Sewage disposal, public sewer	236	128	127	247	302	109	96
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	8	—	12	—	—
Owner-occupied housing units	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units	—	—	8	—	12	—	—
HOUSE HEATING/FUEL							
Utility gas	236	135	106	41	227	23	63
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	—	—	—	—	—	—	43
Electricity	10	—	21	211	81	98	20
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
All other fuels	—	—	—	—	—	—	16
No fuel used	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE							
None	20	12	17	5	—	—	6
1	126	28	38	192	122	39	59
2	65	77	57	44	135	72	49
3 or more	35	18	15	11	51	10	28
Vehicles per household	1.5	1.8	1.6	1.2	1.9	1.8	1.9
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT							
Owner-occupied housing units	144	75	53	41	190	72	100
1989 to March 1990	55	7	10	32	24	9	—
1985 to 1988	25	24	9	7	41	29	5
1980 to 1984	16	—	7	6	34	19	40
1970 to 1979	22	34	17	18	62	—	42
1969 or earlier	26	10	20	—	21	—	4
Renter-occupied housing units	102	60	74	211	118	49	42
1989 to March 1990	60	28	40	165	97	42	26
1985 to 1988	32	32	17	46	21	7	3
1980 to 1984	10	—	11	—	—	—	3
1970 to 1979	—	—	6	—	—	—	—
1969 or earlier	—	—	—	—	—	—	10
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS							
No telephone in unit	92	34	16	4	75	18	43
Householder 65 years and over	18	6	25	9	29	—	64
Owner-occupied housing units	18	—	7	—	29	—	48
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No telephone in unit	6	—	8	—	—	—	10
No vehicle available	4	—	10	—	—	—	6
Complete plumbing facilities	246	135	119	252	296	121	142
1.00 or less persons per room	201	114	112	229	236	90	112
1.01 or more persons per room	45	21	7	23	60	31	30
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	8	—	12	—	—
1.00 or less persons per room	—	—	—	—	6	—	—
1.01 or more persons per room	—	—	8	—	6	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:							
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	21 123	25 824	33 925	41 665	22 388	35 078	15 641
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	9 149	13 324	11 645	21 665	22 701	24 008	11 141
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	127	47	29	29	78	8	92
Owner-occupied housing units	50	26	—	—	43	—	65
Renter-occupied housing units	77	21	29	29	35	8	27

Table 43. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990

[Householders of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Abilene, TX MSA	Taylor County		Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Taylor County		Abilene city (pt.), Taylor County	
		Total	Abilene city (pt.)	Tract 131	Tract 134	Tract 102	Tract 103
Specified owner-occupied housing units	2 339	2 339	2 220	156	80	97	41
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS							
With a mortgage	1 511	1 511	1 453	138	72	52	31
Less than \$300	265	265	265	21	—	9	—
\$300 to \$399	345	345	310	71	—	8	7
\$400 to \$499	358	358	341	33	—	17	12
\$500 to \$599	189	189	187	13	22	6	12
\$600 to \$799	239	239	239	—	41	12	—
\$800 to \$999	63	63	63	—	9	—	—
\$1,000 to \$1,499	36	36	32	—	—	—	—
\$1,500 to \$1,999	16	16	16	—	—	—	—
\$2,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	445	445	447	339	689	441	435
Not mortgaged	828	828	767	18	8	45	10
Less than \$100	134	134	127	—	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199	463	463	428	—	8	16	6
\$200 to \$299	172	172	169	10	—	29	4
\$300 to \$399	37	37	21	—	—	—	—
\$400 to \$499	16	16	16	—	—	—	—
\$500 or more	6	6	6	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	154	154	153	245	175	215	192
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989							
Less than \$20,000	1 022	1 022	951	100	19	31	13
Less than 20 percent	274	274	268	—	—	6	—
20 to 24 percent	100	100	100	13	—	8	—
25 to 29 percent	151	151	130	30	—	6	6
30 to 34 percent	113	113	109	—	—	11	—
35 percent or more	343	343	311	57	11	—	7
Not computed	41	41	33	—	8	—	—
Median	28.9	28.9	28.5	41.8	50.0+	26.3	40.7
\$20,000 to \$34,999	781	781	753	26	24	54	10
Less than 20 percent	493	493	465	26	—	43	—
20 to 24 percent	120	120	120	—	—	6	7
25 to 29 percent	94	94	94	—	—	5	3
30 to 34 percent	40	40	40	—	24	—	—
35 percent or more	34	34	34	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	16.8	16.8	16.9	13.6	32.5	13.5	23.6
\$35,000 to \$49,999	318	318	302	18	27	5	11
Less than 20 percent	279	279	263	18	18	5	11
20 to 24 percent	22	22	22	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	9	9	9	—	9	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	8	8	8	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	12.7	12.7	12.7	11.5	18.8	10.0	11.1
\$50,000 or more	218	218	214	12	10	7	7
Less than 20 percent	182	182	178	12	10	7	7
20 to 24 percent	28	28	28	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	8	8	8	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	13.3	13.3	13.4	10.0	12.5	12.5	10.0
Specified renter-occupied housing units	1 997	1 997	1 917	118	58	78	81
GROSS RENT							
Less than \$100	45	45	42	—	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199	149	149	130	6	—	19	29
\$200 to \$299	539	539	525	28	—	38	21
\$300 to \$399	507	507	492	37	20	7	12
\$400 to \$499	460	460	457	17	6	10	12
\$500 to \$599	105	105	105	30	16	—	7
\$600 to \$749	52	52	52	—	7	—	—
\$750 to \$999	6	6	6	—	—	—	—
\$1,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No cash rent	134	134	108	—	9	4	—
Median (dollars)	339	339	341	364	444	250	224
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989							
Less than \$10,000	686	686	649	17	—	51	43
Less than 20 percent	16	16	16	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	8	8	8	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	29	29	29	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	24	24	24	—	—	6	—
35 percent or more	542	542	510	17	—	41	43
Not computed	67	67	62	—	—	4	—
Median	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	—	50.0+	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999	696	696	672	24	43	18	29
Less than 20 percent	105	105	100	6	—	13	20
20 to 24 percent	85	85	85	6	10	5	9
25 to 29 percent	158	158	158	6	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	113	113	110	—	16	—	—
35 percent or more	169	169	166	6	—	—	—
Not computed	66	66	53	9	—	—	—
Median	29.0	29.0	28.9	25.0	32.2	16.7	17.7
\$20,000 to \$34,999	455	455	441	63	—	2	5
Less than 20 percent	278	278	267	33	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	103	103	103	23	—	2	5
25 to 29 percent	31	31	31	7	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	9	9	9	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	4	4	4	—	—	—	—
Not computed	30	30	27	—	—	—	—
Median	17.9	17.9	18.1	19.8	—	22.5	22.5
\$35,000 or more	160	160	155	14	15	7	4
Less than 20 percent	138	138	138	14	15	7	4
20 to 24 percent	6	6	6	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	16	16	11	—	—	—	—
Median	13.4	13.4	13.4	11.5	14.7	12.5	10.0

Table 43. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990—Con.

[Householders of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Abilene city (pt.), Taylor County—Con.						
	Tract 104	Tract 105	Tract 107	Tract 108	Tract 112	Tract 113	Tract 114
Specified owner-occupied housing units	360	73	248	96	73	90	65
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS							
With a mortgage	114	67	180	73	51	76	65
Less than \$300	38	38	48	30	11	17	12
\$300 to \$399	18	—	53	13	10	11	10
\$400 to \$499	33	12	39	11	16	29	21
\$500 to \$599	6	—	32	15	8	8	—
\$600 to \$799	19	4	8	4	6	11	22
\$800 to \$999	—	13	—	—	—	—	—
\$1,000 to \$1,499	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$1,500 to \$1,999	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$2,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	407	287	375	325	420	433	452
Not mortgaged	246	6	68	23	22	14	—
Less than \$100	67	—	5	—	4	—	—
\$100 to \$199	133	—	50	12	18	14	—
\$200 to \$299	35	6	9	11	—	—	—
\$300 to \$399	5	—	4	—	—	—	—
\$400 to \$499	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$500 or more	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	139	275	152	148	154	125	—
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989							
Less than \$20,000	214	23	100	47	21	60	12
Less than 20 percent	91	—	19	7	11	7	12
20 to 24 percent	19	4	17	11	5	—	—
25 to 29 percent	19	—	7	14	—	10	—
30 to 34 percent	28	—	15	—	5	29	—
35 percent or more	51	19	37	15	—	14	—
Not computed	6	—	5	—	—	—	—
Median	23.4	50.0+	31.5	27.0	14.6	32.2	17.5
\$20,000 to \$34,999	95	28	76	43	42	30	33
Less than 20 percent	70	28	54	28	28	11	10
20 to 24 percent	13	—	22	9	8	8	11
25 to 29 percent	12	—	—	6	—	11	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	6	—	12
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	10.4	12.5	16.0	17.5	16.5	22.5	23.0
\$35,000 to \$49,999	41	18	47	6	6	—	20
Less than 20 percent	41	18	47	6	6	—	20
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	10.0	11.3	11.7	12.5	12.5	—	15.0
\$50,000 or more	10	4	25	—	4	—	—
Less than 20 percent	10	4	25	—	4	—	—
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	10.0	17.5	11.6	—	10.0	—	—
Specified renter-occupied housing units	57	55	122	134	88	96	76
GROSS RENT							
Less than \$100	—	11	—	8	—	8	—
\$100 to \$199	6	—	—	15	—	7	14
\$200 to \$299	31	16	20	35	8	15	45
\$300 to \$399	21	8	26	29	54	32	—
\$400 to \$499	18	7	64	31	20	29	10
\$500 to \$599	—	—	—	8	6	5	—
\$600 to \$749	—	7	—	—	—	—	—
\$750 to \$999	—	—	6	—	—	—	—
\$1,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No cash rent	11	6	6	8	—	—	7
Median (dollars)	303	288	412	308	360	365	232
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989							
Less than \$10,000	21	29	56	77	16	23	43
Less than 20 percent	—	—	—	16	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	—	—	8	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	7	—	—	13
30 to 34 percent	6	—	—	—	—	7	—
35 percent or more	15	29	45	46	16	8	14
Not computed	—	—	11	8	—	—	16
Median	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	32.5	35.4
\$10,000 to \$19,999	53	19	33	27	36	33	18
Less than 20 percent	7	—	4	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	10	—	5	7	—	8	8
25 to 29 percent	16	13	—	7	14	8	10
30 to 34 percent	5	—	12	7	—	7	—
35 percent or more	8	—	12	6	22	10	—
Not computed	7	6	—	—	—	—	—
Median	26.9	27.5	33.1	29.6	36.7	30.4	25.5
\$20,000 to \$34,999	13	7	22	30	27	31	15
Less than 20 percent	9	—	5	22	21	15	5
20 to 24 percent	—	7	6	—	6	16	4
25 to 29 percent	—	—	11	—	—	—	6
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	4	—	—	8	—	—	—
Median	12.5	22.5	25.0	13.7	18.2	20.2	23.1
\$35,000 or more	—	—	11	—	9	9	—
Less than 20 percent	—	—	11	—	9	9	—
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	—	—	17.5	—	12.5	12.5	—

Table 43. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990—Con.

[Householders of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Abilene city (pt.), Taylor County—Con.						Remainder of Taylor County
	Tract 119	Tract 122	Tract 123	Tract 128	Tract 131 (pt.)	Tract 134 (pt.)	
Specified owner-occupied housing units	140	75	53	35	156	72	74
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS							
With a mortgage	63	43	37	35	138	72	35
Less than \$300	9	11	—	—	21	—	—
\$300 to \$399	37	14	13	—	71	—	25
\$400 to \$499	12	15	8	18	33	—	10
\$500 to \$599	5	3	9	—	13	22	—
\$600 to \$799	—	—	7	—	—	41	—
\$800 to \$999	—	—	—	17	—	9	—
\$1,000 to \$1,499	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$1,500 to \$1,999	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$2,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	334	365	484	449	339	689	369
Not mortgaged	77	32	16	—	18	—	39
Less than \$100	7	—	—	—	—	—	3
\$100 to \$199	42	14	16	—	—	—	20
\$200 to \$299	20	18	—	—	10	—	—
\$300 to \$399	—	—	—	—	—	—	16
\$400 to \$499	8	—	—	—	8	—	—
\$500 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	179	208	156	—	245	—	156
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989							
Less than \$20,000	79	38	7	—	100	11	49
Less than 20 percent	39	5	7	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	5	5	—	—	13	—	—
25 to 29 percent	4	4	—	—	30	—	19
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
35 percent or more	31	24	—	—	57	11	26
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	20.5	44.2	17.5	—	41.8	50.0+	40.6
\$20,000 to \$34,999	32	20	31	10	26	24	12
Less than 20 percent	27	16	24	—	26	—	12
20 to 24 percent	5	—	7	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	4	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	10	—	24	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	10.0	10.0	17.2	32.5	13.6	32.5	17.5
\$35,000 to \$49,999	22	8	9	—	18	27	13
Less than 20 percent	22	8	9	—	18	18	13
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	9	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	12.5	10.0	17.5	—	11.5	18.8	12.5
\$50,000 or more	7	9	6	25	12	10	—
Less than 20 percent	7	9	6	18	12	10	—
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	7	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	10.0	10.0	10.0	13.5	10.0	12.5	—
Specified renter-occupied housing units	102	60	74	211	118	49	42
GROSS RENT							
Less than \$100	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
\$100 to \$199	—	4	7	—	6	—	17
\$200 to \$299	50	27	13	60	28	—	9
\$300 to \$399	31	23	50	42	37	20	10
\$400 to \$499	21	6	—	93	17	6	—
\$500 to \$599	—	—	—	—	30	16	—
\$600 to \$749	—	—	—	16	—	7	—
\$750 to \$999	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$1,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No cash rent	—	—	4	—	—	—	3
Median (dollars)	304	296	328	402	364	444	148
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989							
less than \$10,000	61	17	29	34	17	—	27
Less than 20 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	5	—	—	—
35 percent or more	61	17	21	29	17	—	27
Not computed	—	—	8	—	—	—	—
Median	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	—	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999	34	32	28	72	24	34	3
Less than 20 percent	—	16	—	16	6	—	3
20 to 24 percent	—	4	7	—	6	10	—
25 to 29 percent	8	—	5	18	5	—	—
30 to 34 percent	16	6	—	14	—	16	—
35 percent or more	10	6	11	24	6	8	—
Not computed	—	—	4	—	—	—	—
Median	32.8	20.0	29.2	30.7	25.0	32.2	10.0
\$20,000 to \$34,999	7	11	17	78	63	—	12
Less than 20 percent	7	11	17	69	33	—	9
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	9	23	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	7	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Median	10.0	13.9	12.5	17.3	19.8	—	12.5
\$35,000 or more	—	—	—	27	14	15	—
Less than 20 percent	—	—	—	27	14	15	—
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	—	—	—	12.5	11.5	14.7	—

Table 44. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a White, Not of Hispanic Origin Householder:
1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Abilene, TX MSA	Taylor County		Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Taylor County		Abilene city (pt.), Taylor County	
		Total	Abilene city (pt.)	Tract 131	Tract 134	Tract 102	Tract 103
Occupied housing units	35 968	35 968	31 016	1 319	3 125	562	398
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT							
1989 to March 1990	116	116	94	12	9	—	—
1985 to 1988	2 007	2 007	1 653	86	450	47	15
1980 to 1984	6 610	6 610	5 592	463	1 401	103	61
1970 to 1979	6 186	6 186	4 868	407	754	52	25
1960 to 1969	5 630	5 630	4 981	140	267	42	68
1950 to 1959	8 705	8 705	8 153	176	116	75	160
1940 to 1949	3 501	3 501	3 114	28	75	162	42
1939 or earlier	3 213	3 213	2 561	7	53	81	27
BEDROOMS							
No bedroom	439	439	406	—	100	6	—
1 bedroom	3 965	3 965	3 774	186	171	105	13
2 bedrooms	10 254	10 254	8 794	506	814	212	130
3 bedrooms	17 924	17 924	15 195	588	1 891	216	221
4 bedrooms	3 052	3 052	2 630	39	142	19	34
5 or more bedrooms	334	334	217	—	7	4	—
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS							
Complete kitchen facilities	35 877	35 877	30 966	1 319	3 125	546	398
Source of water, public system or private company	35 414	35 414	30 965	1 319	3 107	562	398
Sewage disposal, public sewer	31 751	31 751	30 462	1 310	2 081	539	398
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	83	83	54	—	9	2	6
Owner-occupied housing units	42	42	34	—	—	—	6
Renter-occupied housing units	41	41	20	—	9	2	—
HOUSE HEATING FUEL							
Utility gas	23 031	23 031	21 316	818	690	453	349
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	1 721	1 721	353	16	392	18	—
Electricity	10 697	10 697	9 149	478	1 963	89	49
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	19	19	—	—	11	—	—
All other fuels	492	492	192	7	69	2	—
No fuel used	8	8	6	—	—	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE							
None	1 578	1 578	1 422	16	51	85	51
1	12 698	12 698	11 339	574	818	240	153
2	15 698	15 698	13 520	587	1 633	183	124
3 or more	5 994	5 994	4 735	142	623	54	70
Vehicles per household	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.7	2.0	1.5	1.5
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT							
Owner-occupied housing units	23 265	23 265	19 118	636	2 140	364	253
1989 to March 1990	2 113	2 113	1 724	108	311	33	10
1985 to 1988	5 143	5 143	4 389	209	719	58	48
1980 to 1984	3 964	3 964	3 097	168	431	65	29
1970 to 1979	5 795	5 795	4 567	103	474	60	59
1969 or earlier	6 250	6 250	5 341	48	205	148	107
Renter-occupied housing units	12 703	12 703	11 898	683	985	198	145
1989 to March 1990	7 330	7 330	6 985	577	617	118	98
1985 to 1988	3 880	3 880	3 672	88	289	35	37
1980 to 1984	899	899	778	18	34	35	—
1970 to 1979	389	389	312	—	24	8	—
1969 or earlier	205	205	151	—	21	2	10
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS							
No telephone in unit	1 781	1 781	1 494	129	121	68	60
Householder 65 years and over	8 631	8 631	7 092	48	350	192	116
Owner-occupied housing units	7 003	7 003	5 675	38	314	148	87
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	31	31	13	—	—	2	6
No telephone in unit	166	166	128	—	23	14	—
No vehicle available	1 032	1 032	914	—	13	58	22
Complete plumbing facilities	35 885	35 885	30 962	1 319	3 116	560	392
1.00 or less persons per room	35 221	35 221	30 441	1 281	3 043	556	392
1.01 or more persons per room	664	664	521	38	73	4	—
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	83	83	54	—	9	2	6
1.00 or less persons per room	83	83	54	—	9	2	6
1.01 or more persons per room	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:							
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	39 939	39 939	41 754	29 602	38 235	20 312	25 134
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	21 623	21 623	21 810	19 928	26 765	15 944	14 085
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	4 595	4 595	3 785	173	218	183	62
Owner-occupied housing units	1 819	1 819	1 271	23	102	90	15
Renter-occupied housing units	2 776	2 776	2 514	150	116	93	47

Table 44. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a White, Not of Hispanic Origin Householder:
1990—Con.

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Abilene city (pt.), Taylor County—Con.						
	Tract 104	Tract 105	Tract 107	Tract 108	Tract 112	Tract 113	Tract 114
Occupied housing units	276	1 008	635	627	859	1 181	1 669
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT							
1989 to March 1990	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1985 to 1988	—	4	—	53	—	—	—
1980 to 1984	13	11	—	103	14	53	29
1970 to 1979	13	231	12	48	7	129	91
1960 to 1969	17	485	68	22	117	342	274
1950 to 1959	102	265	334	129	331	575	1 124
1940 to 1949	68	7	168	126	146	45	128
1939 or earlier	63	5	53	146	244	37	23
BEDROOMS							
No bedroom	—	30	—	9	9	—	—
1 bedroom	13	133	4	134	176	79	17
2 bedrooms	126	50	363	268	266	295	613
3 bedrooms	115	728	234	190	351	714	918
4 bedrooms	22	67	29	26	37	88	121
5 or more bedrooms	—	—	5	—	20	5	—
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS							
Complete kitchen facilities	276	1 008	635	627	859	1 181	1 669
Source of water, public system or private company	276	1 008	635	627	859	1 181	1 669
Sewage disposal, public sewer	276	1 008	635	622	859	1 181	1 669
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Owner-occupied housing units	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
HOUSE HEATING FUEL							
Utility gas	261	771	587	536	657	947	1 534
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	—	—	5	16	6	5	7
Electricity	15	237	43	75	196	219	122
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
All other fuels	—	—	—	—	—	10	6
No fuel used	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE							
None	25	101	60	123	66	59	42
1	130	283	272	342	430	483	572
2	88	479	214	132	221	480	809
3 or more	33	145	89	30	142	159	246
Vehicles per household	1.5	1.7	1.5	1.1	1.6	1.7	1.8
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT							
Owner-occupied housing units	219	681	501	319	462	765	1 237
1989 to March 1990	19	20	31	16	12	16	79
1985 to 1988	23	105	55	48	69	182	205
1980 to 1984	17	57	51	37	98	96	168
1970 to 1979	56	295	78	51	144	193	353
1969 or earlier	104	204	286	167	139	278	432
Renter-occupied housing units	57	327	134	308	397	416	432
1989 to March 1990	38	148	94	130	192	213	225
1985 to 1988	11	103	17	145	130	151	150
1980 to 1984	—	35	17	18	51	47	32
1970 to 1979	—	21	—	15	15	5	9
1969 or earlier	8	20	6	—	9	—	16
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS							
No telephone in unit	24	50	35	31	82	71	37
Householder 65 years and over	116	303	220	313	301	356	477
Owner-occupied housing units	102	160	211	192	179	295	416
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No telephone in unit	6	21	—	—	16	—	—
No vehicle available	20	101	34	103	42	47	33
Complete plumbing facilities	276	1 008	635	627	859	1 181	1 669
1.00 or less persons per room	264	970	629	620	839	1 155	1 631
1.01 or more persons per room	12	38	6	7	20	26	38
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1.00 or less persons per room	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1.01 or more persons per room	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:							
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	21 406	32 905	23 413	19 298	31 917	30 790	40 932
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	20 159	16 202	15 121	20 342	13 804	22 522	24 157
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	54	172	103	157	165	149	162
Owner-occupied housing units	29	55	68	67	46	56	78
Renter-occupied housing units	25	117	35	90	119	93	84

Table 44. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a White, Not of Hispanic Origin Householder:
1990—Con.

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Abilene city (pt.), Taylor County—Con.						Remainder of Taylor County
	Tract 119	Tract 122	Tract 123	Tract 128	Tract 131 (pt.)	Tract 134 (pt.)	
Occupied housing units	605	730	1 479	2 425	1 319	2 219	1 780
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT							
1989 to March 1990	—	—	—	8	12	9	11
1985 to 1988	—	12	—	267	86	384	123
1980 to 1984	—	47	54	1 125	463	1 153	244
1970 to 1979	20	15	157	760	407	440	432
1960 to 1969	17	53	157	229	140	125	199
1950 to 1959	63	210	559	28	176	66	280
1940 to 1949	235	275	376	8	28	36	174
1939 or earlier	270	118	176	—	7	6	317
BEDROOMS							
No bedroom	11	—	22	79	—	100	11
1 bedroom	129	40	136	1 136	186	141	81
2 bedrooms	262	361	759	841	506	630	576
3 bedrooms	173	296	509	365	588	1 302	909
4 bedrooms	30	24	40	4	39	39	126
5 or more bedrooms	—	9	13	—	—	7	77
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS							
Complete kitchen facilities	596	730	1 479	2 425	1 319	2 219	1 767
Source of water, public system or private company	605	730	1 479	2 417	1 319	2 219	1 584
Sewage disposal, public sewer	605	695	1 467	2 417	1 310	2 058	916
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	9	—	—	9	—	—	8
Owner-occupied housing units	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
Renter-occupied housing units	9	—	—	9	—	—	—
HOUSE HEATING FUEL							
Utility gas	605	607	1 065	445	818	648	839
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	—	13	17	8	16	68	435
Electricity	—	95	371	1 972	478	1 488	424
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
All other fuels	—	15	20	—	7	15	72
No fuel used	—	—	6	—	—	—	2
VEHICLES AVAILABLE							
None	137	41	96	59	16	29	41
1	272	313	586	1 453	574	681	613
2	185	276	634	761	587	1 135	735
3 or more	11	100	163	152	142	374	391
Vehicles per household	1.1	1.6	1.6	1.4	1.7	1.9	1.9
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT							
Owner-occupied housing units	344	563	856	320	636	1 369	1 424
1989 to March 1990	20	29	73	28	108	214	154
1985 to 1988	30	93	122	65	209	613	229
1980 to 1984	44	110	129	49	168	269	257
1970 to 1979	86	123	182	147	103	201	412
1969 or earlier	164	208	350	31	48	72	372
Renter-occupied housing units	261	167	623	2 105	683	850	356
1989 to March 1990	127	95	274	1 411	577	581	156
1985 to 1988	69	35	246	643	88	242	84
1980 to 1984	39	31	10	51	18	12	54
1970 to 1979	20	—	71	—	—	15	35
1969 or earlier	6	6	22	—	—	—	27
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS							
No telephone in unit	91	49	83	136	129	52	123
Householder 65 years and over	222	253	473	108	48	133	645
Owner-occupied housing units	183	229	362	53	38	118	503
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
No telephone in unit	7	—	6	—	—	10	—
No vehicle available	89	16	64	9	—	—	41
Complete plumbing facilities	596	730	1 479	2 416	1 319	2 219	1 772
1.00 or less persons per room	596	709	1 430	2 340	1 281	2 172	1 700
1.01 or more persons per room	—	21	49	76	38	47	72
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	9	—	—	9	—	—	8
1.00 or less persons per room	9	—	—	9	—	—	8
1.01 or more persons per room	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:							
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	17 786	26 101	26 798	32 129	29 602	36 591	27 682
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	14 014	13 952	22 579	23 260	19 928	27 872	15 494
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	167	123	234	267	173	104	398
Owner-occupied housing units	77	54	99	10	23	33	264
Renter-occupied housing units	90	69	135	257	150	71	134

Table 45. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White, Not of Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Abilene, TX MSA	Taylor County		Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Taylor County		Abilene city (pt.), Taylor County	
		Total	Abilene city (pt.)	Tract 131	Tract 134	Tract 102	Tract 103
Specified owner-occupied housing units-----	19 535	19 535	17 313	306	1 682	281	241
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS							
With a mortgage-----	11 611	11 611	10 497	242	1 391	87	160
Less than \$300-----	995	995	909	71	16	21	50
\$300 to \$399-----	1 299	1 299	1 185	14	64	23	23
\$400 to \$499-----	1 722	1 722	1 534	38	192	19	50
\$500 to \$599-----	1 570	1 570	1 367	58	218	15	16
\$600 to \$799-----	2 604	2 604	2 331	51	530	9	21
\$800 to \$999-----	1 736	1 736	1 587	—	251	—	—
\$1,000 to \$1,499-----	1 219	1 219	1 128	10	107	—	—
\$1,500 to \$1,999-----	284	284	281	—	6	—	—
\$2,000 or more-----	182	182	175	—	7	—	—
Median (dollars)-----	614	614	618	495	670	399	415
Not mortgaged-----	7 924	7 924	6 816	64	291	194	81
Less than \$100-----	718	718	525	—	22	41	27
\$100 to \$199-----	3 103	3 103	2 602	37	87	111	37
\$200 to \$299-----	2 462	2 462	2 178	27	113	33	12
\$300 to \$399-----	937	937	842	—	48	9	5
\$400 to \$499-----	348	348	313	—	7	—	—
\$500 or more-----	356	356	356	—	14	—	—
Median (dollars)-----	205	205	211	143	227	155	121
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989							
Less than \$20,000-----	5 428	5 428	4 602	95	265	180	88
Less than 20 percent-----	2 191	2 191	1 773	37	86	101	52
20 to 24 percent-----	633	633	543	—	18	27	16
25 to 29 percent-----	615	615	530	11	23	12	—
30 to 34 percent-----	467	467	434	29	6	—	—
35 percent or more-----	1 400	1 400	1 214	18	124	36	20
Not computed-----	122	122	108	—	8	4	—
Median-----	23.6	23.6	24.4	29.8	31.3	17.3	18.2
\$20,000 to \$34,999-----	5 196	5 196	4 615	101	501	53	97
Less than 20 percent-----	3 066	3 066	2 708	73	142	23	58
20 to 24 percent-----	691	691	620	8	76	22	5
25 to 29 percent-----	572	572	504	10	154	B	5
30 to 34 percent-----	395	395	378	—	66	—	21
35 percent or more-----	472	472	405	10	63	—	8
Not computed-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median-----	17.1	17.1	17.3	13.2	26.1	20.8	17.4
\$35,000 to \$49,999-----	3 959	3 959	3 561	64	516	14	51
Less than 20 percent-----	2 621	2 621	2 323	44	293	14	51
20 to 24 percent-----	721	721	696	20	114	—	—
25 to 29 percent-----	444	444	373	—	96	—	—
30 to 34 percent-----	86	86	82	—	13	—	—
35 percent or more-----	87	87	87	—	—	—	—
Not computed-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median-----	16.4	16.4	16.5	17.6	19.0	12.5	10.4
\$50,000 or more-----	4 952	4 952	4 535	46	400	34	5
Less than 20 percent-----	3 941	3 941	3 563	46	303	34	5
20 to 24 percent-----	662	662	635	—	72	—	—
25 to 29 percent-----	193	193	191	—	12	—	—
30 to 34 percent-----	68	68	68	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more-----	82	82	72	—	13	—	—
Not computed-----	6	6	6	—	—	—	—
Median-----	12.8	12.8	12.9	12.4	15.7	10.0	10.0
Specified renter-occupied housing units-----	12 547	12 547	11 840	674	976	196	145
GROSS RENT							
Less than \$100-----	121	121	115	—	10	5	9
\$100 to \$199-----	621	621	552	15	—	22	—
\$200 to \$299-----	2 463	2 463	2 309	10	203	8	38
\$300 to \$399-----	2 868	2 868	2 723	281	111	53	52
\$400 to \$499-----	2 670	2 670	2 546	281	185	62	19
\$500 to \$599-----	1 306	1 306	1 291	56	242	21	5
\$600 to \$749-----	766	766	724	18	130	—	—
\$750 to \$999-----	490	490	480	13	59	18	—
\$1,000 or more-----	147	147	147	—	—	—	—
No cash rent-----	1 095	1 095	953	—	36	7	22
Median (dollars)-----	388	388	390	406	470	415	311
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989							
Less than \$10,000-----	3 009	3 009	2 742	126	98	81	54
Less than 20 percent-----	72	72	69	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent-----	98	98	83	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent-----	110	110	94	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent-----	149	149	116	—	10	—	—
35 percent or more-----	2 134	2 134	1 993	118	88	81	41
Not computed-----	446	446	387	8	—	—	13
Median-----	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	45.2
\$10,000 to \$19,999-----	3 632	3 632	3 442	249	268	53	57
Less than 20 percent-----	361	361	338	—	21	5	7
20 to 24 percent-----	611	611	609	30	70	—	25
25 to 29 percent-----	764	764	726	61	27	9	8
30 to 34 percent-----	511	511	482	60	40	—	10
35 percent or more-----	1 004	1 004	943	98	101	35	9
Not computed-----	381	381	344	—	9	—	—
Median-----	29.3	29.3	29.1	32.8	31.4	49.5	24.3
\$20,000 to \$34,999-----	3 813	3 813	3 651	253	340	46	30
Less than 20 percent-----	1 619	1 619	1 538	121	113	16	14
20 to 24 percent-----	963	963	946	81	84	—	—
25 to 29 percent-----	547	547	534	43	95	17	4
30 to 34 percent-----	228	228	208	8	30	10	—
35 percent or more-----	118	118	113	—	18	—	—
Not computed-----	338	338	312	—	—	3	9
Median-----	20.6	20.6	20.7	20.3	23.4	26.6	18.8
\$35,000 or more-----	2 093	2 093	2 005	46	270	16	4
Less than 20 percent-----	1 653	1 653	1 586	46	225	16	4
20 to 24 percent-----	232	232	231	—	18	—	—
25 to 29 percent-----	86	86	86	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent-----	9	9	9	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more-----	8	8	8	—	—	—	—
Not computed-----	105	105	85	—	27	—	—
Median-----	14.3	14.3	14.4	11.7	15.4	10.0	12.5

Table 45. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White, Not of Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990—Con.

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Abilene city (pt.), Taylor County—Con.						
	Tract 104	Tract 105	Tract 107	Tract 108	Tract 112	Tract 113	Tract 114
Specified owner-occupied housing units	219	639	475	302	421	734	1 097
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS							
With a mortgage	76	452	157	100	203	417	675
Less than \$300	22	54	35	15	20	57	74
\$300 to \$399	19	81	73	15	64	71	135
\$400 to \$499	13	105	27	33	33	55	149
\$500 to \$599	7	94	16	21	20	74	70
\$600 to \$799	7	63	6	9	30	119	134
\$800 to \$999	—	48	—	—	28	35	91
\$1,000 to \$1,499	8	7	—	7	8	6	22
\$1,500 to \$1,999	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$2,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	388	480	373	442	463	524	486
Not mortgaged	143	187	318	202	218	317	422
Less than \$100	19	5	39	35	20	22	6
\$100 to \$199	99	59	182	121	146	122	174
\$200 to \$299	20	81	97	37	45	143	151
\$300 to \$399	5	35	—	—	7	30	59
\$400 to \$499	—	—	—	9	—	—	24
\$500 or more	—	7	—	—	—	—	8
Median (dollars)	145	229	170	132	163	209	214
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989							
Less than \$20,000	119	149	243	201	199	258	290
Less than 20 percent	39	31	113	68	113	113	96
20 to 24 percent	12	13	31	20	21	22	65
25 to 29 percent	21	25	30	14	33	14	62
30 to 34 percent	23	19	28	17	7	45	9
35 percent or more	24	54	41	76	20	52	58
Not computed	—	7	—	6	5	12	—
Median	27.0	30.5	21.4	28.4	17.0	22.3	23.8
\$20,000 to \$34,999	61	229	149	55	127	233	310
Less than 20 percent	40	137	121	48	78	143	222
20 to 24 percent	13	36	17	—	13	50	46
25 to 29 percent	—	25	11	—	21	6	19
30 to 34 percent	—	19	—	7	9	16	16
35 percent or more	8	12	—	—	6	18	7
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	10.5	16.7	10.2	12.4	16.2	16.1	16.7
\$35,000 to \$49,999	26	140	51	30	29	138	290
Less than 20 percent	26	119	51	30	29	110	211
20 to 24 percent	—	21	—	—	—	21	50
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	29
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	7	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	10.0	15.2	10.0	10.3	12.5	12.8	14.1
\$50,000 or more	13	121	32	16	66	105	207
Less than 20 percent	13	116	32	9	66	105	200
20 to 24 percent	—	5	—	7	—	—	7
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	12.0	11.3	10.0
Specified renter-occupied housing units	57	327	134	308	397	416	432
GROSS RENT							
Less than \$100	—	41	—	—	—	8	8
\$100 to \$199	6	59	12	25	22	24	8
\$200 to \$299	14	75	6	97	156	83	128
\$300 to \$399	18	37	48	31	117	123	54
\$400 to \$499	14	38	43	37	80	91	109
\$500 to \$599	—	44	19	10	4	42	80
\$600 to \$749	—	11	—	8	—	20	18
\$750 to \$999	—	15	6	41	—	6	11
\$1,000 or more	—	—	—	35	—	5	—
No cash rent	5	7	—	24	18	14	16
Median (dollars)	337	274	405	364	311	372	414
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989							
Less than \$10,000	19	141	45	114	165	79	76
Less than 20 percent	—	27	—	—	9	—	8
20 to 24 percent	—	25	—	—	—	8	—
25 to 29 percent	—	25	12	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	6	8	—	8	12	—	8
35 percent or more	—	56	33	51	125	36	52
Not computed	13	—	—	55	19	35	8
Median	32.5	28.7	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999	12	90	65	67	157	150	80
Less than 20 percent	6	5	—	24	6	22	17
20 to 24 percent	—	10	—	26	25	47	15
25 to 29 percent	6	25	36	—	28	28	24
30 to 34 percent	—	5	6	—	46	19	14
35 percent or more	—	44	23	17	43	27	10
Not computed	—	—	—	—	9	7	—
Median	22.5	34.0	29.5	21.8	31.6	25.4	26.7
\$20,000 to \$34,999	20	57	18	60	55	127	183
Less than 20 percent	6	27	7	18	27	83	55
20 to 24 percent	8	5	11	15	24	39	88
25 to 29 percent	6	9	—	—	4	5	23
30 to 34 percent	—	9	—	—	—	—	9
35 percent or more	—	—	—	27	—	—	—
Not computed	—	7	—	—	—	—	8
Median	22.5	18.9	20.9	24.0	20.1	18.5	21.8
\$35,000 or more	6	39	6	67	20	60	93
Less than 20 percent	6	29	6	59	20	55	74
20 to 24 percent	—	4	—	—	—	—	8
25 to 29 percent	—	6	—	—	—	5	11
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	8	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	10.0	15.2	17.5	14.6	12.5	11.3	12.6

Table 45. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White, Not of Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990—Con.

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Abilene city (pt.), Taylor County—Con.						Remainder of Taylor County
	Tract 119	Tract 122	Tract 123	Tract 128	Tract 131 (pt.)	Tract 134 (pt.)	
Specified owner-occupied housing units	295	527	810	267	306	1 196	814
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS							
With a mortgage	115	273	347	218	242	1 069	375
Less than \$300	20	72	65	8	71	16	35
\$300 to \$399	28	33	56	35	14	45	40
\$400 to \$499	36	72	124	13	38	151	86
\$500 to \$599	25	30	57	64	58	148	71
\$600 to \$799	6	52	35	45	51	416	87
\$800 to \$999	—	9	10	15	—	221	49
\$1,000 to \$1,499	—	5	—	38	10	66	7
\$1,500 to \$1,999	—	—	—	—	—	6	—
\$2,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	457	435	444	588	495	672	560
Not mortgaged	180	254	463	49	64	127	439
Less than \$100	45	23	40	—	—	—	79
\$100 to \$199	117	127	273	25	37	29	222
\$200 to \$299	18	89	125	24	27	68	100
\$300 to \$399	—	5	20	—	—	16	20
\$400 to \$499	—	5	5	—	—	—	18
\$500 or more	—	5	—	—	—	14	—
Median (dollars)	129	184	169	199	143	253	157
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989							
Less than \$20,000	157	226	372	42	95	131	327
Less than 20 percent	81	98	152	8	37	19	182
20 to 24 percent	20	22	61	—	—	9	36
25 to 29 percent	8	31	68	14	11	7	17
30 to 34 percent	6	26	16	—	29	6	19
35 percent or more	42	32	75	20	18	82	68
Not computed	—	17	—	—	—	8	5
Median	19.7	21.5	22.8	29.6	29.8	43.2	18.5
\$20,000 to \$34,999	122	174	224	119	101	414	216
Less than 20 percent	90	116	171	65	73	111	136
20 to 24 percent	32	39	23	33	8	60	26
25 to 29 percent	—	14	13	9	10	122	21
30 to 34 percent	—	—	12	—	—	66	8
35 percent or more	—	5	5	12	10	55	25
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	12.1	13.4	14.8	18.8	13.2	26.5	14.2
\$35,000 to \$49,999	16	97	147	54	64	394	137
Less than 20 percent	16	78	142	47	44	199	109
20 to 24 percent	—	19	5	—	20	114	11
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	7	—	68	17
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	13	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	14.4	10.0	11.1	16.3	17.6	19.9	15.7
\$50,000 or more	—	30	67	52	46	257	134
Less than 20 percent	—	30	62	24	46	178	134
20 to 24 percent	—	—	5	21	—	61	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	7	—	12	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	6	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	—	12.0	10.0	20.5	12.4	17.2	11.9
Specified renter-occupied housing units	261	151	618	2 105	674	850	310
GROSS RENT							
Less than \$100	—	—	5	9	—	10	3
\$100 to \$199	40	9	64	19	15	—	46
\$200 to \$299	70	43	111	453	10	165	74
\$300 to \$399	74	37	201	743	281	93	63
\$400 to \$499	34	16	135	606	281	168	62
\$500 to \$599	10	30	60	207	56	236	—
\$600 to \$749	7	8	22	50	18	109	6
\$750 to \$999	—	—	6	—	13	54	—
\$1,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No cash rent	26	8	14	18	—	15	56
Median (dollars)	310	348	365	380	406	485	309
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989							
Less than \$10,000	143	72	156	306	126	62	152
Less than 20 percent	—	—	16	9	—	—	3
20 to 24 percent	11	—	—	9	—	—	12
25 to 29 percent	—	10	—	—	—	—	12
30 to 34 percent	7	—	—	—	—	10	30
35 percent or more	113	54	135	258	118	52	64
Not computed	12	8	5	30	8	—	31
Median	48.3	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	35.9
\$10,000 to \$19,999	62	41	175	591	249	223	59
Less than 20 percent	14	9	18	48	—	14	11
20 to 24 percent	20	—	18	173	30	70	—
25 to 29 percent	8	7	43	154	61	27	10
30 to 34 percent	8	6	17	79	60	20	—
35 percent or more	6	19	79	128	98	92	36
Not computed	6	—	—	9	—	—	2
Median	23.5	33.8	32.5	27.3	32.8	30.1	42.1
\$20,000 to \$34,999	36	33	196	842	253	321	76
Less than 20 percent	29	—	107	468	121	106	37
20 to 24 percent	—	17	42	309	81	84	7
25 to 29 percent	7	9	10	65	43	95	13
30 to 34 percent	—	7	13	—	8	18	4
35 percent or more	—	—	10	—	—	18	—
Not computed	—	—	14	—	—	—	15
Median	15.8	24.9	18.0	19.3	20.3	23.2	18.9
\$35,000 or more	20	5	91	366	46	244	23
Less than 20 percent	12	5	85	355	46	211	15
20 to 24 percent	—	—	6	11	—	18	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	8	—	—	—	—	15	E
Median	16.3	12.5	12.0	13.1	11.7	15.7	12.5

Table 46. Percent of Persons and Housing Units in Sample: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Persons		Housing units		Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Persons		Housing units	
	100-percent count	Percent in sample	100-percent count	Percent in sample		100-percent count	Percent in sample	100-percent count	Percent in sample
Abilene, TX MSA-----	119 655	14.8	49 988	14.9	ABILENE CITY (PT.), TAYLOR COUNTY—Con.	377	15.4	232	14.7
TAYLOR COUNTY-----					Tract 111-----	2 758	15.4	1 340	15.7
Total-----	119 655	14.8	49 988	14.9	Tract 112-----	3 989	14.4	1 731	15.3
Abilene city (pt.)-----	105 857	13.9	43 930	14.0	Tract 113-----	4 989	11.0	2 059	11.5
TOTALS FOR SPLIT TRACTS/BNA'S IN TAYLOR COUNTY-----					Tract 114-----	2 896	14.5	1 305	16.2
Tract 130-----	1 168	13.3	—		Tract 115-----	2 631	16.2	1 314	16.1
Tract 131-----	5 974	12.1	2 684	11.8	Tract 116-----	1 460	12.7	733	15.6
Tract 132-----	1 625	39.9	773	35.2	Tract 117-----	641	15.9	414	11.8
Tract 133-----	1 922	19.1	827	18.0	Tract 118-----	2 275	13.8	1 057	14.7
Tract 134-----	9 760	11.2	3 857	11.4	Tract 119-----	1 957	13.8	728	15.1
ABILENE CITY (PT.), TAYLOR COUNTY-----					Tract 120-----	805	3.4	3	—
Tract 101-----	5 095	14.3	1 511	14.9	Tract 121-----	2 810	14.7	1 070	14.3
Tract 102-----	2 735	16.7	1 011	15.9	Tract 122-----	4 302	15.1	1 924	15.4
Tract 103-----	1 839	16.4	605	15.7	Tract 124-----	2 808	15.2	1 110	16.0
Tract 104-----	2 339	15.4	873	15.6	Tract 125-----	3 468	15.6	1 476	16.3
Tract 105-----	3 475	16.2	1 385	16.3	Tract 126-----	3 181	17.3	1 311	16.5
Tract 106-----	3 837	16.4	1 468	16.1	Tract 127-----	7 492	11.8	2 717	12.0
Tract 107-----	3 654	16.3	1 345	15.7	Tract 128-----	5 666	10.3	3 426	10.7
Tract 108-----	2 657	12.7	1 288	13.6	Tract 129-----	3 797	16.3	989	16.4
Tract 109-----	5 071	11.5	2 537	11.5	Tract 130 (pt.)-----	1 168	13.3	—	—
Tract 110-----	928	12.4	585	16.1	Tract 131 (pt.)-----	5 974	12.1	2 684	11.8
					Tract 132 (pt.)-----	125	15.2	111	9.9
					Tract 133 (pt.)-----	1 584	19.4	679	18.1
					Tract 134 (pt.)-----	7 274	11.2	2 909	11.6
					REMAINDER OF TAYLOR COUNTY-----	—	—	—	—
					Tract 130 (pt.)-----	—	—	—	—
					Tract 131 (pt.)-----	—	—	—	—
					Tract 132 (pt.)-----	1 500	42.0	662	39.4
					Tract 133 (pt.)-----	338	17.8	148	17.6
					Tract 134 (pt.)-----	2 486	11.2	948	10.9
					Tract 135-----	4 242	30.8	1 972	29.2
					Tract 136-----	5 232	15.1	2 328	14.3

APPENDIX A.

Area Classifications

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These definitions are for all geographic entities and concepts that the Census Bureau will include in its standard 1990 census data products. Not all entities and concepts are shown in any one 1990 census data product. For a description of geographic areas included in each data product, see appendix F.

AMERICAN INDIAN AND ALASKA NATIVE AREA

Alaska Native Regional Corporation (ANRC)

Alaska Native Regional Corporations (ANRC's) are corporate entities established under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1972, Public Law 92-203, as amended by Public Law 94-204, to conduct both business and nonprofit affairs of Alaska Natives. Alaska is divided into

12 ANRC's that cover the entire State, except for the Annette Islands Reserve. The boundaries of the 12 ANRC's were established by the Department of the Interior, in cooperation with Alaska Natives. Each ANRC was designed to include, as far as practicable, Alaska Natives with a common heritage and common interests. The ANRC boundaries for the 1990 census were identified by the Bureau of Land Management. A 13th region was established for Alaska Natives who are not permanent residents and who chose not to enroll in one of the 12 ANRC's; no census products are prepared for the 13th region. ANRC's were first identified for the 1980 census.

Each ANRC is assigned a two-digit census code ranging from 07 through 84. These census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of the ANRC's.

Alaska Native Village (ANV) Statistical Area

Alaska Native villages (ANV's) constitute tribes, bands, clans, groups, villages, communities, or associations in Alaska that are recognized pursuant to the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1972, Public Law 92-203. Because ANV's do not have legally designated boundaries, the Census Bureau has established Alaska Native village statistical areas (ANVSA's) for statistical purposes. For the 1990 census, the Census Bureau cooperated with officials of the nonprofit corporation within each participating Alaska Native Regional Corporation (ANRC), as well as other knowledgeable officials, to delineate boundaries that encompass the settled area associated with each ANV. ANVSA's are located within ANRC's and do not cross ANRC boundaries. ANVSA's for the 1990 census replace the ANV's that the Census Bureau recognized for the 1980 census.

Each ANVSA is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 6001 through 8989. Each ANVSA also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code. Both the census and FIPS codes are assigned in alphabetical order of ANVSA's.

American Indian Reservation and Trust Land

American Indian Reservation—Federal American Indian reservations are areas with boundaries established by treaty, statute, and/or executive or court order, and recognized by the Federal Government as territory in which American Indian tribes have jurisdiction. State reservations are lands held in trust by State governments for the use and benefit of a given tribe. The reservations and their boundaries were identified for the 1990 census by the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA), Department of Interior (for Federal reservations), and State governments (for State reservations). The names of American Indian reservations recognized by State governments, but not by the Federal Government, are followed by "(State)." Areas composed of reservation lands that are administered jointly and/or are claimed by two reservations, as identified by the BIA, are called "joint areas," and are treated as separate American Indian reservations for census purposes.

Federal reservations may cross State boundaries, and Federal and State reservations may cross county, county subdivision, and place boundaries. For reservations that cross State boundaries, only the portion of the reservations in a given State are shown in the data products for that State; the entire reservations are shown in data products for the United States.

Each American Indian reservation is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 0001 through 4989. These census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of American Indian reservations nationwide, except that joint areas appear at the end of the code range. Each American Indian reservation also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code; because the FIPS codes are assigned in alphabetical sequence of American Indian reservations within each State, the FIPS code is different in each State for reservations in more than one State.

Trust Land—Trust lands are property associated with a particular American Indian reservation or tribe, held in trust by the Federal Government. Trust lands may be held in trust either for a tribe (tribal trust land) or for an individual member of a tribe (individual trust land). Trust lands recognized for the 1990 census comprise all tribal trust lands and inhabited individual trust lands located outside of a reservation boundary. As with other American Indian areas, trust lands may be located in more than one State. Only the trust lands in a given State are shown in the data products for that State; all trust lands associated with a reservation or tribe are shown in data products for the United States. The Census Bureau first reported data for tribal trust lands for the 1980 census.

Trust lands are assigned a four-digit census code and a five-digit FIPS code, the same as that for the reservation with which they are associated. Trust lands not associated with a reservation are presented by tribal name, interspersed alphabetically among the reservations.

Tribal Designated Statistical Area (TDSA)

Tribal designated statistical areas (TDSA's) are areas, delineated outside Oklahoma by federally- and State-recognized tribes without a land base or associated trust lands, to provide statistical areas for which the Census Bureau tabulates data. TDSA's represent areas generally containing the American Indian population over which federally-recognized tribes have jurisdiction and areas in which State tribes provide benefits and services to their members. The names of TDSA's delineated by State-recognized tribes are followed by "(State)." The Census Bureau did not recognize TDSA's before the 1990 census.

Each TDSA is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 9001 through 9589. The census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of TDSA's nationwide. Each TDSA also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code in alphabetical order within State.

Tribal Jurisdiction Statistical Area (TJSA)

Tribal jurisdiction statistical areas (TJSA's) are areas, delineated by federally-recognized tribes in Oklahoma without a reservation, for which the Census Bureau tabulates data. TJSA's represent areas generally containing the American Indian population over which one or more tribal governments have jurisdiction; if tribal officials delineated adjacent TJSA's so that they include some duplicate territory, the overlap area is called a "joint use area," which is treated as a separate TJSA for census purposes.

TJSA's replace the "Historic Areas of Oklahoma (excluding urbanized areas)" shown in 1980 census data products. The Historic Areas of Oklahoma comprised the territory located within reservations that had legally established boundaries from 1900 to 1907; these reservations were dissolved during the 2- to 3-year period preceding the statehood of Oklahoma in 1907. The Historic Areas of Oklahoma (excluding urbanized areas) were identified only for the 1980 census.

Each TJSA is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 5001 through 5989. The census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of TJSA's, except that joint areas appear at the end of the code range. Each TJSA also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code in alphabetical order within Oklahoma.

AREA MEASUREMENT

Area measurements provide the size, in square kilometers (also in square miles in printed reports), recorded for each geographic entity for which the Census Bureau tabulates data in general-purpose data products (except crews-of-vessels entities and ZIP Codes). (Square kilometers may be divided by 2.59 to convert an area measurement to square miles.) Area was calculated from the specific set of boundaries recorded for the entity in the Census Bureau's geographic data base (see "TIGER"). On machine-readable files, area measurements are shown to three decimal places; the decimal point is implied. In printed reports and listings, area measurements are shown to one decimal.

The Census Bureau provides measurements for both land area and total water area for the 1990 census; the water figure includes inland, coastal, Great Lakes, and territorial water. (For the 1980 census, the Census Bureau provided area measurements for land and inland water.) The Census Bureau will provide measurements for the component types of water for the affected entities in a separate file. "Inland water" consists of any lake, reservoir, pond, or similar body of water that is recorded in the Census Bureau's geographic data base. It also includes any river, creek, canal, stream, or similar feature that is recorded in that data base as a two-dimensional feature (rather than as a single line). The portions of the oceans and related large embayments (such as the Chesapeake Bay and Puget Sound), the Gulf of Mexico, and the Caribbean Sea that belong to the United States and its territories are considered to be "coastal" and "territorial"

waters; the Great Lakes are treated as a separate water entity. Rivers and bays that empty into these bodies of water are treated as "inland water" from the point beyond which they are narrower than one nautical mile across. Identification of land and inland, coastal, and territorial waters is for statistical purposes, and does not necessarily reflect legal definitions thereof.

By definition, census blocks do not include water within their boundaries; therefore, the water area of a block is always zero. Land area measurements may disagree with the information displayed on census maps and in the TIGER file because, for area measurement purposes, features identified as "intermittent water" and "glacier" are reported as land area. For this reason, it may not be possible to derive the land area for an entity by summing the land area of its component census blocks. In addition, the water area measurement reported for some geographic entities includes water that is not included in any lower-level geographic entity. Therefore, because water is contained only in a higher-level geographic entity, summing the water measurements for all the component lower-level geographic entities will not yield the water area of that higher-level entity. This occurs, for example, where water is associated with a county but is not within the legal boundary of any minor civil division, or the water is associated with a State but is not within the legal boundary of any county. Crews-of-vessels entities (see "Census Tract and Block Numbering Area" and "Block") do not encompass territory and therefore have no area measurements. ZIP Codes do not have specific boundaries, and therefore, also do not have area measurements.

The accuracy of any area measurement figure is limited by the inaccuracy inherent in (1) the location and shape of the various boundary features in the data base, and (2) rounding affecting the last digit in all operations that compute and/or sum the area measurements.

BLOCK

Census blocks are small areas bounded on all sides by visible features such as streets, roads, streams, and railroad tracks, and by invisible boundaries such as city, town, township, and county limits, property lines, and short, imaginary extensions of streets and roads.

Tabulation blocks, used in census data products, are in most cases the same as collection blocks, used in the census enumeration. In some cases, collection blocks have been "split" into two or more parts required for data tabulations. Tabulation blocks do not cross the boundaries of counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts or block numbering areas, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, congressional districts, voting districts, urban or rural areas, or urbanized areas. The 1990 census is the first for which the entire United States and its possessions are block-numbered.

Blocks are numbered uniquely within each census tract or BNA. A block is identified by a three-digit number, sometimes with a single alphabetical suffix. Block numbers

with suffixes generally represent collection blocks that were "split" in order to identify separate geographic entities that divide the original block. For example, when a city limit runs through data collection block 101, the data for the portion inside the city is tabulated in block 101A and the portion outside, in block 101B. A block number with the suffix "Z" represents a "crews-of-vessels" entity for which the Census Bureau tabulates data, but that does not represent a true geographic area; such a block is shown on census maps associated with an anchor symbol and a census tract or block numbering area with a .99 suffix.

BLOCK GROUP (BG)

Geographic Block Group

A geographic block group (BG) is a cluster of blocks having the same first digit of their three-digit identifying numbers within a census tract or block numbering area (BNA). For example, BG 3 within a census tract or BNA includes all blocks numbered between 301 and 397. In most cases, the numbering involves substantially fewer than 97 blocks. Geographic BG's never cross census tract or BNA boundaries, but may cross the boundaries of county subdivisions, places, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, urbanized areas, voting districts, and congressional districts. BG's generally contain between 250 and 550 housing units, with the ideal size being 400 housing units.

Tabulation Block Group

In the data tabulations, a geographic BG may be split to present data for every unique combination of county subdivision, place, American Indian and Alaska Native area, urbanized area, voting district, urban/rural and congressional district shown in the data product; for example, if BG 3 is partly in a city and partly outside the city, there will be separate tabulated records for each portion of BG 3. BG's are used in tabulating decennial census data nationwide in the 1990 census, in all block-numbered areas in the 1980 census, and in Tape Address Register (TAR) areas in the 1970 census. For purposes of data presentation, BG's are a substitute for the enumeration districts (ED's) used for reporting data in many parts of the United States for the 1970 and 1980 censuses, and in all areas for pre-1970 censuses.

BOUNDARY CHANGES

The boundaries of some counties, county subdivisions, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, and many incorporated places, changed between those reported for the 1980 census and January 1, 1990. Boundary changes to legal entities result from:

1. Annexations to or detachments from legally established governmental units.
2. Mergers or consolidations of two or more governmental units.
3. Establishment of new governmental units.
4. Disincorporations or disorganizations of existing governmental units.
5. Changes in treaties and Executive Orders.

The historical counts shown for counties, county subdivisions, and places are not updated for such changes, and thus reflect the population and housing units in the area as delineated at each census. Information on boundary changes reported between the 1980 and 1990 censuses for counties, county subdivisions, and incorporated places is presented in the "User Notes" section of the technical documentation of Summary Tape Files 1 and 3, and in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* printed reports. For information on boundary changes for such areas in the decade preceding other decennial censuses, see the *Number of Inhabitants* reports for each census. Boundary changes are not reported for some areas, such as census designated places and block groups.

CENSUS REGION AND CENSUS DIVISION

Census Division

Census divisions are groupings of States that are subdivisions of the four census regions. There are nine divisions, which the Census Bureau adopted in 1910 for the presentation of data. The regions, divisions, and their constituent States are:

Northeast Region

New England Division:

Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut

Middle Atlantic Division:

New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania

Midwest Region

East North Central Division:

Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin

West North Central Division:

Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas

South Region

South Atlantic Division:

Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida

East South Central Division:

Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi

West South Central Division:

Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas

West Region

Mountain Division:

Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, Nevada

Pacific Division:

Washington, Oregon, California, Alaska, Hawaii

Census Region

Census regions are groupings of States that subdivide the United States for the presentation of data. There are four regions—Northeast, Midwest, South, and West. Each of the four census regions is divided into two or more census divisions. Prior to 1984, the Midwest region was named the North Central region. From 1910, when census regions were established, through the 1940's, there were three regions—North, South, and West.

CENSUS TRACT AND BLOCK NUMBERING AREA

Block Numbering Area (BNA)

Block numbering areas (BNA's) are small statistical subdivisions of a county for grouping and numbering blocks in nonmetropolitan counties where local census statistical areas committees have not established census tracts. State agencies and the Census Bureau delineated BNA's for the 1990 census, using guidelines similar to those for the delineation of census tracts. BNA's do not cross county boundaries.

BNA's are identified by a four-digit basic number and may have a two-digit suffix; for example, 9901.07. The decimal point separating the four-digit basic BNA number from the two-digit suffix is shown in printed reports, in microfiche, and on census maps; in machine-readable files, the decimal point is implied. Many BNA's do not have a suffix; in such cases, the suffix field is left blank in all data products. BNA numbers range from 9501 through 9989.99, and are unique within a county (numbers in the range of 0001 through 9499.99 denote a census tract). The suffix .99 identifies a BNA that was populated entirely by persons aboard one or more civilian or military ships. A "crews-of-vessels" BNA appears on census maps only as an anchor symbol with its BNA number (and block numbers on maps showing block numbers); the BNA relates to the ships associated with the onshore BNA's having the same four-digit basic number. Suffixes in the range .80 through .98 usually identify BNA's that either were revised or were created during the 1990 census data collection activities.

Some of these revisions produced BNA's that have extremely small land area and may have little or no population or housing. For data analysis, such a BNA can be summarized with an adjacent BNA.

Census Tract

Census tracts are small, relatively permanent statistical subdivisions of a county. Census tracts are delineated for all metropolitan areas (MA's) and other densely populated counties by local census statistical areas committees following Census Bureau guidelines (more than 3,000 census tracts have been established in 221 counties outside MA's). Six States (California, Connecticut, Delaware, Hawaii, New Jersey, and Rhode Island) and the District of Columbia are covered entirely by census tracts. Census tracts usually have between 2,500 and 8,000 persons and, when first delineated, are designed to be homogeneous with respect to population characteristics, economic status, and living conditions. Census tracts do not cross county boundaries. The spatial size of census tracts varies widely depending on the density of settlement. Census tract boundaries are delineated with the intention of being maintained over a long time so that statistical comparisons can be made from census to census. However, physical changes in street patterns caused by highway construction, new development, etc., may require occasional revisions; census tracts occasionally are split due to large population growth, or combined as a result of substantial population decline. Census tracts are referred to as "tracts" in all 1990 data products.

Census tracts are identified by a four-digit basic number and may have a two-digit suffix; for example, 6059.02. The decimal point separating the four-digit basic tract number from the two-digit suffix is shown in printed reports, in microfiche, and on census maps; in machine-readable files, the decimal point is implied. Many census tracts do not have a suffix; in such cases, the suffix field is left blank in all data products. Leading zeros in a census tract number (for example, 002502) are shown only on machine-readable files.

Census tract numbers range from 0001 through 9499.99 and are unique within a county (numbers in the range of 9501 through 9989.99 denote a block numbering area). The suffix .99 identifies a census tract that was populated entirely by persons aboard one or more civilian or military ships. A "crews-of-vessels" census tract appears on census maps only as an anchor symbol with its census tract number (and block numbers on maps showing block numbers). These census tracts relate to the ships associated with the onshore census tract having the same four-digit basic number. Suffixes in the range .80 through .98 usually identify census tracts that either were revised or were created during the 1990 census data collection activities. Some of these revisions may have resulted in census tracts that have extremely small land area and may have little or no population or housing. For data analysis, such a census tract can be summarized with an adjacent census tract.

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT (CD)

Congressional districts (CD's) are the 435 areas from which persons are elected to the U.S. House of Representatives. After the apportionment of congressional seats among the States, based on census population counts, each State is responsible for establishing CD's for the purpose of electing representatives. Each CD is to be as equal in population to all other CD's in the State as practicable, based on the decennial census counts.

The CD's that were in effect on January 1, 1990 were those of the 101st Congress. Data on the 101st Congress appear in an early 1990 census data product (Summary Tape File 1A). The CD's of the 101st Congress are the same as those in effect for the 102nd Congress. CD's of the 103rd Congress, reflecting redistricting based on the 1990 census, are summarized in later 1990 data products (STF's 1D and 3D, and 1990 CPH-4, *Population and Housing Characteristics for Congressional Districts of the 103rd Congress* printed reports).

COUNTY

The primary political divisions of most States are termed "counties." In Louisiana, these divisions are known as "parishes." In Alaska, which has no counties, the county equivalents are the organized "boroughs" and the "census areas" that are delineated for statistical purposes by the State of Alaska and the Census Bureau. In four States (Maryland, Missouri, Nevada, and Virginia), there are one or more cities that are independent of any county organization and thus constitute primary divisions of their States. These cities are known as "independent cities" and are treated as equivalent to counties for statistical purposes. That part of Yellowstone National Park in Montana is treated as a county equivalent. The District of Columbia has no primary divisions, and the entire area is considered equivalent to a county for statistical purposes.

Each county and county equivalent is assigned a three-digit FIPS code that is unique within State. These codes are assigned in alphabetical order of county or county equivalent within State, except for the independent cities, which follow the listing of counties.

COUNTY SUBDIVISION

County subdivisions are the primary subdivisions of counties and their equivalents for the reporting of decennial census data. They include census county divisions, census subareas, minor civil divisions, and unorganized territories.

Each county subdivision is assigned a three-digit census code in alphabetical order within county and a five-digit FIPS code in alphabetical order within State.

Census County Division (CCD)

Census county divisions (CCD's) are subdivisions of a county that were delineated by the Census Bureau, in cooperation with State officials and local census statistical

areas committees, for statistical purposes. CCD's were established in 21 States where there are no legally established minor civil divisions (MCD's), where the MCD's do not have governmental or administrative purposes, where the boundaries of the MCD's change frequently, and/or where the MCD's are not generally known to the public. CCD's have no legal functions, and are not governmental units.

The boundaries of CCD's usually are delineated to follow visible features, and in most cases coincide with census tract or block numbering area boundaries. The name of each CCD is based on a place, county, or well-known local name that identifies its location. CCD's have been established in the following 21 States: Alabama, Arizona, California, Colorado, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Idaho, Kentucky, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming. For the 1980 census, the county subdivisions recognized for Nevada were MCD's.

Census Subarea (Alaska)

Census subareas are statistical subdivisions of boroughs and census areas (county equivalents) in Alaska. Census subareas were delineated cooperatively by the State of Alaska and the Census Bureau. The census subareas, identified first in 1980, replaced the various types of subdivisions used in the 1970 census.

Minor Civil Division (MCD)

Minor civil divisions (MCD's) are the primary political or administrative divisions of a county. MCD's represent many different kinds of legal entities with a wide variety of governmental and/or administrative functions. MCD's are variously designated as American Indian reservations, assessment districts, boroughs, election districts, gores, grants, magisterial districts, parish governing authority districts, plantations, precincts, purchases, supervisors' districts, towns, and townships. In some States, all or some incorporated places are not located in any MCD and thus serve as MCD's in their own right. In other States, incorporated places are subordinate to (part of) the MCD's in which they are located, or the pattern is mixed—some incorporated places are independent of MCD's and others are subordinate to one or more MCD's.

The Census Bureau recognizes MCD's in the following 28 States: Arkansas, Connecticut, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia, and Wisconsin. The District of Columbia has no primary divisions, and the entire area is considered equivalent to an MCD for statistical purposes.

The MCD's in 12 selected States (Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin) also serve as general-purpose local governments. The Census Bureau presents data for these MCD's in all data products in which it provides data for places.

Unorganized Territory (unorg.)

In nine States (Arkansas, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, Minnesota, North Carolina, North Dakota, and South Dakota), some counties contain territory that is not included in an MCD recognized by the Census Bureau. Each separate area of unorganized territory in these States is recognized as one or more separate county subdivisions for census purposes. Each unorganized territory is given a descriptive name, followed by the designation "unorg."

GEOGRAPHIC CODE

Geographic codes are shown primarily on machine-readable data products, such as computer tape and compact disc-read only memory (CD-ROM), but also appear on other products such as microfiche; they also are shown on some census maps. Codes are identified as "census codes" only if there is also a Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) code for the same geographic entity. A code that is not identified as either "census" or "FIPS" is usually a census code for which there is no FIPS equivalent, or for which the Census Bureau does not use the FIPS code. The exceptions, which use only the FIPS code in census products, are county, congressional district, and metropolitan area (that is, metropolitan statistical area, consolidated metropolitan statistical area, and primary metropolitan statistical area).

Census Code

Census codes are assigned for a variety of geographic entities, including American Indian and Alaska Native area, census division, census region, county subdivision, place, State, urbanized area, and voting district. The structure, format, and meaning of census codes appear in the 1990 census *Geographic Identification Code Scheme*; in the data dictionary portion of the technical documentation for summary tape files, CD-ROM's, and microfiche.

Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) Code

Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) codes are assigned for a variety of geographic entities, including American Indian and Alaska Native area, congressional district, county, county subdivision, metropolitan area, place, and State. The structure, format, and meaning of FIPS

codes used in the census are shown in the 1990 census *Geographic Identification Code Scheme*; in the data dictionary portion of the technical documentation for summary tape files, CD-ROM's, and microfiche.

The objective of the FIPS codes is to improve the use of data resources of the Federal Government and avoid unnecessary duplication and incompatibilities in the collection, processing, and dissemination of data. More information about FIPS and FIPS code documentation is available from the National Technical Information Service, Springfield, VA 22161.

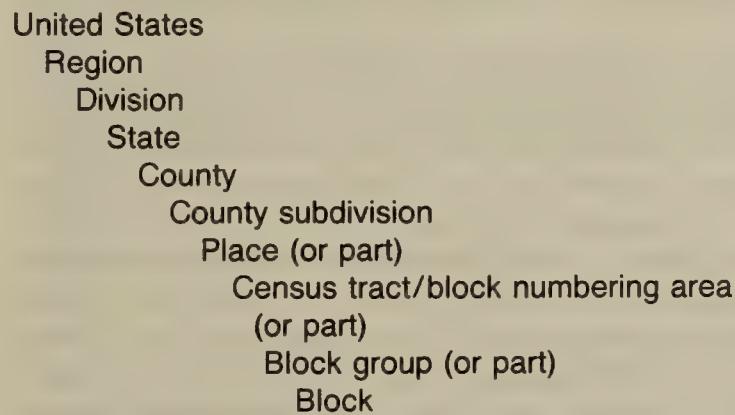
United States Postal Service (USPS) Code

United States Postal Service (USPS) codes for States are used in all 1990 data products. The codes are two-character alphabetic abbreviations. These codes are the same as the FIPS two-character alphabetic abbreviations.

GEOGRAPHIC PRESENTATION

Hierarchical Presentation

A hierarchical geographic presentation shows the geographic entities in a superior/subordinate structure in census products. This structure is derived from the legal, administrative, or areal relationships of the entities. The hierarchical structure is depicted in report tables by means of indentation, and is explained for machine-readable media in the discussion of file structure in the geographic coverage portion of the abstract in the technical documentation. An example of hierarchical presentation is the "standard census geographic hierarchy": block, within block group, within census tract or block numbering area, within place, within county subdivision, within county, within State, within division, within region, within the United States. Graphically, this is shown as:



Inventory Presentation

An inventory presentation of geographic entities is one in which all entities of the same type are shown in alphabetical or code sequence, without reference to their hierarchical relationships. Generally, an inventory presentation shows totals for entities that may be split in a hierarchical presentation, such as place, census

tract/block numbering area, or block group. An example of a series of inventory presentations is: State, followed by all the counties in that State, followed by all the places in that State. Graphically, this is shown as:

State
County "A"
County "B"
County "C"
Place "X"
Place "Y"
Place "Z"

HISTORICAL COUNTS

Historical counts for total population and total housing units are shown in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* report series. As in past censuses, the general rule for presenting historical data for States, counties, county subdivisions, and places is to show historical counts only for single, continually existing entities. Stated another way, if an entity existed for both the current and preceding censuses, the tables show counts for the preceding censuses. Included in this category are entities of the same type (county, county subdivision, place) even if they had changed their names. Also included are entities that merged, but only if the new entity retained the name of one of the merged entities. The historical counts shown are for each entity as it was bounded at each census.

In cases where an entity was formed since a preceding census, such as a newly incorporated place or a newly organized township, the symbol three dots "..." is shown for earlier censuses. The three-dot symbol also is shown for those parts of a place that have extended into an additional county or county subdivision through annexation or other revision of boundaries since the preceding census.

In a few cases, changes in the boundaries of county subdivisions caused a place to be split into two or more parts, or to be split differently than in the preceding census. If historical counts for the parts of the place as currently split did not appear in a preceding census, "(NA)" is shown for the place in each county subdivision; however, the historical population and housing unit counts of the place appear in tables that show the entire place. For counties, county subdivisions, and places formed since January 1, 1980, 1980 census population and housing unit counts in the 1990 territory are reported in the geographic change notes included in the "User Notes" text section of 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts*, and in the technical documentation of Summary Tape Files 1 and 3.

In some cases, population and housing unit counts for individual areas were revised since publication of the 1980 reports (indicated by the prefix "r"). In a number of tables of 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts*, 1980 counts are shown for aggregations of individual areas,

such as the number, population, and housing unit counts of places in size groups, or urban and rural distributions. Revisions of population and housing unit counts for individual areas were not applied to the various aggregations. Therefore, it may not be possible to determine the individual areas in a given aggregation using the historical counts; conversely, the sum of the counts shown for individual areas may not agree with the aggregation.

INTERNAL POINT

An internal point is a set of geographic coordinates (latitude and longitude) that is located within a specified geographic entity. A single point is identified for each entity; for many entities, this point represents the approximate geographic center of that entity. If the shape of the entity caused this point to be located outside the boundaries of the entity, it is relocated from the center so that it is within the entity. If the internal point for a block falls in a water area, it is relocated to a land area within the block. On machine-readable products, internal points are shown to six decimal places; the decimal point is implied.

METROPOLITAN AREA (MA)

The general concept of a metropolitan area (MA) is one of a large population nucleus, together with adjacent communities that have a high degree of economic and social integration with that nucleus. Some MA's are defined around two or more nuclei.

The MA classification is a statistical standard, developed for use by Federal agencies in the production, analysis, and publication of data on MA's. The MA's are designated and defined by the Federal Office of Management and Budget, following a set of official published standards. These standards were developed by the inter-agency Federal Executive Committee on Metropolitan Areas, with the aim of producing definitions that are as consistent as possible for all MA's nationwide.

Each MA must contain either a place with a minimum population of 50,000 or a Census Bureau-defined urbanized area and a total MA population of at least 100,000 (75,000 in New England). An MA comprises one or more central counties. An MA also may include one or more outlying counties that have close economic and social relationships with the central county. An outlying county must have a specified level of commuting to the central counties and also must meet certain standards regarding metropolitan character, such as population density, urban population, and population growth. In New England, MA's are composed of cities and towns rather than whole counties.

The territory, population, and housing units in MA's are referred to as "metropolitan." The metropolitan category is subdivided into "inside central city" and "outside central city." The territory, population, and housing units located outside MA's are referred to as "nonmetropolitan." The

metropolitan and nonmetropolitan classification cuts across the other hierarchies; for example, there is generally both urban and rural territory within both metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas.

To meet the needs of various users, the standards provide for a flexible structure of metropolitan definitions that classify an MA either as a metropolitan statistical area (MSA) or as a consolidated metropolitan statistical area (CMSA) that is divided into primary metropolitan statistical areas (PMSA's). Documentation of the MA standards and how they are applied is available from the Secretary, Federal Executive Committee on Metropolitan Areas, Population Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Central City

In each MSA and CMSA, the largest place and, in some cases, additional places are designated as "central cities" under the official standards. A few PMSA's do not have central cities. The largest central city and, in some cases, up to two additional central cities are included in the title of the MA; there also are central cities that are not included in an MA title. An MA central city does not include any part of that city that extends outside the MA boundary.

Consolidated and Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area (CMSA and PMSA)

If an area that qualifies as an MA has more than one million persons, primary metropolitan statistical areas (PMSA's) may be defined within it. PMSA's consist of a large urbanized county or cluster of counties that demonstrates very strong internal economic and social links, in addition to close ties to other portions of the larger area. When PMSA's are established, the larger area of which they are component parts is designated a consolidated metropolitan statistical area (CMSA).

Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA)

Metropolitan statistical areas (MSA's) are relatively free-standing MA's and are not closely associated with other MA's. These areas typically are surrounded by nonmetropolitan counties.

Metropolitan Area Title and Code

The title of an MSA contains the name of its largest central city and up to two additional city names, provided that the additional places meet specified levels of population, employment, and commuting. Generally, a city with a population of 250,000 or more is in the title, regardless of other criteria.

The title of a PMSA may contain up to three place names, as determined above, or up to three county names, sequenced in order of population. A CMSA title also may include up to three names, the first of which generally is

the most populous central city in the area. The second name may be the first city or county name in the most populous remaining PMSA; the third name may be the first city or county name in the next most populous PMSA. A regional designation may be substituted for the second and/or third names in a CMSA title if such a designation is supported by local opinion and is deemed to be unambiguous and suitable by the Office of Management and Budget.

The titles for all MA's also contain the name of each State in which the area is located. Each metropolitan area is assigned a four-digit FIPS code, in alphabetical order nationwide. If the fourth digit of the code is a "2," it identifies a CMSA. Additionally, there is a separate set of two-digit codes for CMSA's, also assigned alphabetically.

OUTLYING AREAS OF THE UNITED STATES

The Census Bureau treats the outlying areas as the statistical equivalents of States for the 1990 census. The outlying areas are American Samoa, Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands (Northern Mariana Islands), Republic of Palau (Palau), Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States (Virgin Islands). Geographic definitions specific to each outlying area are shown in appendix A of the text in the data products for each area.

PLACE

Places, for the reporting of decennial census data, include census designated places and incorporated places. Each place is assigned a four-digit census code that is unique within State. Each place is also assigned a five-digit FIPS code that is unique within State. Both the census and FIPS codes are assigned based on alphabetical order within State. Consolidated cities (see below) are assigned a one-character alphabetical census code that is unique nationwide and a five-digit FIPS code that is unique within State.

Census Designated Place (CDP)

Census designated places (CDP's) are delineated for the decennial census as the statistical counterparts of incorporated places. CDP's comprise densely settled concentrations of population that are identifiable by name, but are not legally incorporated places. Their boundaries, which usually coincide with visible features or the boundary of an adjacent incorporated place, have no legal status, nor do these places have officials elected to serve traditional municipal functions. CDP boundaries may change with changes in the settlement pattern; a CDP with the same name as in previous censuses does not necessarily have the same boundaries.

Beginning with the 1950 census, the Census Bureau, in cooperation with State agencies and local census statistical areas committees, has identified and delineated boundaries for CDP's. In the 1990 census, the name of each such place is followed by "CDP." In the 1980 census, "(CDP)" was used; in 1970, 1960, and 1950 censuses, these places were identified by "(U)," meaning "unincorporated place."

To qualify as a CDP for the 1990 census, an unincorporated community must have met the following criteria:

1. In all States except Alaska and Hawaii, the Census Bureau uses three population size criteria to designate a CDP. These criteria are:
 - a. 1,000 or more persons if outside the boundaries of an urbanized area (UA) delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census.
 - b. 2,500 or more persons if inside the boundaries of a UA delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census.
 - c. 250 or more persons if outside the boundaries of a UA delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census, and within the official boundaries of an American Indian reservation recognized for the 1990 census.
2. In Alaska, 25 or more persons if outside a UA, and 2,500 or more persons if inside a UA delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census.
3. In Hawaii, 300 or more persons, regardless of whether the community is inside or outside a UA.

For the 1990 census, CDP's qualified on the basis of the population counts prepared for the 1990 Postcensus Local Review Program. Because these counts were subject to change, a few CDP's may have final population counts lower than the minimums shown above.

Hawaii is the only State with no incorporated places recognized by the Bureau of the Census. All places shown for Hawaii in the data products are CDP's. By agreement with the State of Hawaii, the Census Bureau does not show data separately for the city of Honolulu, which is coextensive with Honolulu County.

Consolidated City

A consolidated government is a unit of local government for which the functions of an incorporated place and its county or minor civil division (MCD) have merged. The legal aspects of this action may result in both the primary incorporated place and the county or MCD continuing to exist as legal entities, even though the county or MCD performs few or no governmental functions and has few or no elected officials. Where this occurs, and where one or more other incorporated places in the county or MCD

continue to function as separate governments, even though they have been included in the consolidated government, the primary incorporated place is referred to as a "consolidated city."

The data presentation for consolidated cities varies depending upon the geographic presentation. In hierarchical presentations, consolidated cities are not shown. These presentations include the semi-independent places and the "consolidated city (remainder)." Where the consolidated city is coextensive with a county or county subdivision, the data shown for those areas in hierarchical presentations are equivalent to those for the consolidated government.

For inventory geographic presentations, the consolidated city appears at the end of the listing of places. The data for the consolidated city include places that are part of the consolidated city. The "consolidated city (remainder)" is the portion of the consolidated government minus the semi-independent places, and is shown in alphabetical sequence with other places.

In summary presentations by size of place, the consolidated city is not included. The places semi-independent of consolidated cities are categorized by their size, as is the "consolidated city (remainder)."

Each consolidated city is assigned a one-character alphabetic census code. Each consolidated city also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code that is unique within State. The semi-independent places and the "consolidated city (remainder)" are assigned a four-digit census code and a five-digit FIPS place code that are unique within State. Both the census and FIPS codes are assigned based on alphabetical order within State.

Incorporated Place

Incorporated places recognized in 1990 census data products are those reported to the Census Bureau as legally in existence on January 1, 1990 under the laws of their respective States as cities, boroughs, towns, and villages, with the following exceptions: the towns in the New England States, New York, and Wisconsin, and the boroughs in New York are recognized as minor civil divisions for census purposes; the boroughs in Alaska are county equivalents.

POPULATION OR HOUSING UNIT DENSITY

Population or housing unit density is computed by dividing the total population or housing units of a geographic unit (for example, United States, State, county, place) by its land area measured in square kilometers or square miles. Density is expressed as both "persons (or housing units) per square kilometer" and "persons (or housing units) per square mile" of land area in 1990 census printed reports.

STATE

States are the primary governmental divisions of the United States. The District of Columbia is treated as a statistical equivalent of a State for census purposes. The four census regions, nine census divisions, and their component States are shown under "CENSUS REGION AND CENSUS DIVISION" in this appendix.

The Census Bureau treats the outlying areas as State equivalents for the 1990 census. The outlying areas are American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, Palau, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States. Geographic definitions specific to each outlying area are shown in appendix A in the data products for each area.

Each State and equivalent is assigned a two-digit numeric Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) code in alphabetical order by State name, followed by the outlying area names. Each State and equivalent area also is assigned a two-digit census code. This code is assigned on the basis of the geographic sequence of each State within each census division; the first digit of the code is the code for the respective division. Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and the outlying areas of the Pacific are assigned "0" as the division code. Each State and equivalent area also is assigned the two-letter FIPS/United States Postal Service (USPS) code.

In 12 selected States (Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin), the minor civil divisions also serve as general-purpose local governments. The Census Bureau presents data for these minor civil divisions in all data products in which it provides data for places.

TIGER

TIGER is an acronym for the new digital (computer-readable) geographic data base that automates the mapping and related geographic activities required to support the Census Bureau's census and survey programs. The Census Bureau developed the Topologically Integrated Geographic Encoding and Referencing (TIGER) System to automate the geographic support processes needed to meet the major geographic needs of the 1990 census: producing the cartographic products to support data collection and map publication, providing the geographic structure for tabulation and publication of the collected data, assigning residential and employer addresses to their geographic location and relating those locations to the Census Bureau's geographic units, and so forth. The content of the TIGER data base is made available to the public through a variety of "TIGER Extract" files that may be obtained from the Data User Services Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

UNITED STATES

The United States comprises the 50 States and the District of Columbia. In addition, the Census Bureau treats

the outlying areas as statistical equivalents of States for the 1990 census. The outlying areas include American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, Palau, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands.

URBAN AND RURAL

The Census Bureau defines "urban" for the 1990 census as comprising all territory, population, and housing units in urbanized areas and in places of 2,500 or more persons outside urbanized areas. More specifically, "urban" consists of territory, persons, and housing units in:

1. Places of 2,500 or more persons incorporated as cities, villages, boroughs (except in Alaska and New York), and towns (except in the six New England States, New York, and Wisconsin), but excluding the rural portions of "extended cities."
2. Census designated places of 2,500 or more persons.
3. Other territory, incorporated or unincorporated, included in urbanized areas.

Territory, population, and housing units not classified as urban constitute "rural." In the 100-percent data products, "rural" is divided into "places of less than 2,500" and "not in places." The "not in places" category comprises "rural" outside incorporated and census designated places and the rural portions of extended cities. In many data products, the term "other rural" is used; "other rural" is a residual category specific to the classification of the rural in each data product.

In the sample data products, rural population and housing units are subdivided into "rural farm" and "rural nonfarm." "Rural farm" comprises all rural households and housing units on farms (places from which \$1,000 or more of agricultural products were sold in 1989); "rural nonfarm" comprises the remaining rural.

The urban and rural classification cuts across the other hierarchies; for example, there is generally both urban and rural territory within both metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas.

In censuses prior to 1950, "urban" comprised all territory, persons, and housing units in incorporated places of 2,500 or more persons, and in areas (usually minor civil divisions) classified as urban under special rules relating to population size and density. The definition of urban that restricted itself to incorporated places having 2,500 or more persons excluded many large, densely settled areas merely because they were not incorporated. Prior to the 1950 census, the Census Bureau attempted to avoid some of the more obvious omissions by classifying selected areas as "urban under special rules." Even with these rules, however, many large, closely built-up areas were excluded from the urban category.

To improve its measure of urban territory, population, and housing units, the Census Bureau adopted the concept of the urbanized area and delineated boundaries for

unincorporated places (now, census designated places) for the 1950 census. Urban was defined as territory, persons, and housing units in urbanized areas and, outside urbanized areas, in all places, incorporated or unincorporated, that had 2,500 or more persons. With the following three exceptions, the 1950 census definition of urban has continued substantially unchanged. First, in the 1960 census (but not in the 1970, 1980, or 1990 censuses), certain towns in the New England States, townships in New Jersey and Pennsylvania, and Arlington County, Virginia, were designated as urban. However, most of these "special rule" areas would have been classified as urban anyway because they were included in an urbanized area or in an unincorporated place of 2,500 or more persons. Second, "extended cities" were identified for the 1970, 1980, and 1990 censuses. Extended cities primarily affect the figures for urban and rural territory (area), but have very little effect on the urban and rural population and housing units at the national and State levels—although for some individual counties and urbanized areas, the effects have been more evident. Third, changes since the 1970 census in the criteria for defining urbanized areas have permitted these areas to be defined around smaller centers.

Documentation of the urbanized area and extended city criteria is available from the Chief, Geography Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Extended City

Since the 1960 census, there has been a trend in some States toward the extension of city boundaries to include territory that is essentially rural in character. The classification of all the population and living quarters of such places as urban would include in the urban designation territory, persons, and housing units whose environment is primarily rural. For the 1970, 1980, and 1990 censuses, the Census Bureau identified as rural such territory and its population and housing units for each extended city whose closely settled area was located in an urbanized area. For the 1990 census, this classification also has been applied to certain places outside urbanized areas.

In summary presentations by size of place, the urban portion of an extended city is classified by the population of the entire place; the rural portion is included in "other rural."

URBANIZED AREA (UA)

The Census Bureau delineates urbanized areas (UA's) to provide a better separation of urban and rural territory, population, and housing in the vicinity of large places. A UA comprises one or more places ("central place") and the adjacent densely settled surrounding territory ("urban fringe") that together have a minimum of 50,000 persons. The urban fringe generally consists of contiguous territory having a density of least 1,000 persons per square mile. The urban fringe also includes outlying territory of such

density if it was connected to the core of the contiguous area by road and is within 1 1/2 road miles of that core, or within 5 road miles of the core but separated by water or other undevelopable territory. Other territory with a population density of fewer than 1,000 people per square mile is included in the urban fringe if it eliminates an enclave or closes an indentation in the boundary of the urbanized area. The population density is determined by (1) outside of a place, one or more contiguous census blocks with a population density of at least 1,000 persons per square mile or (2) inclusion of a place containing census blocks that have at least 50 percent of the population of the place and a density of at least 1,000 persons per square mile. The complete criteria are available from the Chief, Geography Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Urbanized Area Central Place

One or more central places function as the dominant centers of each UA. The identification of a UA central place permits the comparison of this dominant center with the remaining territory in the UA. There is no limit on the number of central places, and not all central places are necessarily included in the UA title. UA central places include:

1. Each place entirely (or partially, if the place is an extended city) within the UA that is a central city of a metropolitan area (MA).
2. If the UA does not contain an MA central city or is located outside of an MA, the central place(s) is determined by population size.

Urbanized Area Title and Code

The title of a UA identifies those places that are most important within the UA; it links the UA to the encompassing MA, where appropriate. If a single MA includes most of the UA, the title and code of the UA generally are the same as the title and code of the MA. If the UA is not mostly included in a single MA, if it does not include any place that is a central city of the encompassing MA, or if it is not located in an MA, the Census Bureau uses the population size of the included places, with a preference for incorporated places, to determine the UA title. The name of each State in which the UA is located also is in each UA title.

The numeric code used to identify each UA is the same as the code for the mostly encompassing MA (including CMSA and PMSA). If MA title cities represent multiple UA's, or the UA title city does not correspond to the first name of an MA title, the Census Bureau assigns a code based on the alphabetical sequence of the UA title in relationship to the other UA and MA titles.

VOTING DISTRICT (VTD)

A voting district (VTD) is any of a variety of types of areas (for example, election districts, precincts, wards, legislative districts) established by State and local governments for purposes of elections. For census purposes,

each State participating in Phase 2 of the 1990 Census Redistricting Data Program outlined the boundaries of VTD's around groups of whole census blocks on census maps. The entities identified as VTD's are not necessarily those legally or currently established. Also, to meet the "whole block" criterion, a State may have had to adjust VTD boundaries to nearby block boundaries. Therefore, the VTD's shown on the 1990 census tapes, listings, and maps may not represent the actual VTD's in effect at the time of the census. In the 1980 census, VTD's were referred to as "election precincts."

Each VTD is assigned a four-character alphanumeric code that is unique within each county. The code "ZZZZ" is assigned to nonparticipating areas; the Census Bureau reports data for areas coded "ZZZZ."

ZIP CODE[®]

ZIP Codes are administrative units established by the United States Postal Service (USPS) for the distribution of mail. ZIP Codes serve addresses for the most efficient delivery of mail, and therefore generally do not respect political or census statistical area boundaries. ZIP Codes usually do not have clearly identifiable boundaries, often serve a continually changing area, are changed periodically to meet postal requirements, and do not cover all the land area of the United States. ZIP Codes are identified by five-digit codes assigned by the USPS. The first three digits identify a major city or sectional distribution center, and the last two digits generally signify a specific post office's delivery area or point. For the 1990 census, ZIP Code data are tabulated for the five-digit codes in STF 3B.

APPENDIX B.

Definitions of Subject Characteristics

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POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

AGE

The data on age were derived from answers to questionnaire item 5, which was asked of all persons. The age classification is based on the age of the person in complete years as of April 1, 1990. The age response in question 5a was used normally to represent a person's age. However, when the age response was unacceptable or unavailable, a person's age was derived from an acceptable year-of-birth response in question 5b.

Data on age are used to determine the applicability of other questions for a person and to classify other characteristics in census tabulations. Age data are needed to interpret most social and economic characteristics used to plan and examine many programs and policies. Therefore, age is tabulated by single years of age and by many different groupings, such as 5-year age groups.

Some tabulations are shown by the age of the householder. These data were derived from the age responses for each householder. (For more information on householder, see the discussion under "Household Type and Relationship.")

Median Age—This measure divides the age distribution into two equal parts: one-half of the cases falling below the median value and one-half above the value. Generally, median age is computed on the basis of more detailed age intervals than are shown in some census publications; thus, a median based on a less detailed distribution may differ slightly from a corresponding median for the same population based on a more detailed distribution. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Limitation of the Data—Counts in 1970 and 1980 for persons 100 years old and over were substantially overstated. Improvements were made in the questionnaire design, in the allocation procedures, and to the respondent instruction guide to attempt to minimize this problem for the 1990 census.

Review of detailed 1990 census information indicated that respondents tended to provide their age as of the date of completion of the questionnaire, not their age as of April 1, 1990. In addition, there may have been a tendency for respondents to round their age up if they were close to having a birthday. It is likely that approximately 10 percent of persons in most age groups are actually 1 year younger. For most single years of age, the misstatements are largely offsetting. The problem is most pronounced at age 0 because persons lost to age 1 may not have been fully offset by the inclusion of babies born after April 1, 1990, and because there may have been more rounding up to age 1 to avoid reporting age as 0 years. (Age in complete months was not collected for infants under age 1.)

The reporting of age 1 year older than age on April 1, 1990, is likely to have been greater in areas where the census data were collected later in 1990. The magnitude of this problem was much less in the three previous censuses where age was typically derived from respondent data on year of birth and quarter of birth. (For more information on the design of the age question, see the section below that discusses "Comparability.")

Comparability—Age data have been collected in every census. For the first time since 1950, the 1990 data are not available by quarter year of age. This change was made so that coded information could be obtained for both age and year of birth. In each census since 1940, the age of a person was assigned when it was not reported. In censuses before 1940, with the exception of 1880, persons of unknown age were shown as a separate category. Since 1960, assignment of unknown age has been performed by a general procedure described as "imputation." The specific procedures for imputing age have been different in each census. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

ANCESTRY

The data on ancestry were derived from answers to questionnaire item 13, which was asked of a sample of persons. The question was based on self-identification; the data on ancestry represent self-classification by people according to the ancestry group(s) with which they most closely identify. Ancestry refers to a person's ethnic origin or descent, "roots," or heritage or the place of birth of the person or the person's parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. Some ethnic identities, such as "Egyptian" or "Polish" can be traced to geographic areas outside the United States, while other ethnicities such as "Pennsylvania Dutch" or "Cajun" evolved in the United States.

The intent of the ancestry question was not to measure the degree of attachment the respondent had to a particular ethnicity. For example, a response of "Irish" might reflect total involvement in an "Irish" community or only a memory of ancestors several generations removed from the individual.

The Census Bureau coded the responses through an automated review, edit, and coding operation. The open-ended write-in ancestry item was coded by subject-matter specialists into a numeric representation using a code list containing over 1,000 categories. The 1990 code list reflects the results of the Census Bureau's own research and consultations with many ethnic experts. Many decisions were made to determine the classification of responses. These decisions affected the grouping of the tabulated data. For example, the "Assyrian" category includes both responses of "Assyrian" and "Chaldean."

The ancestry question allowed respondents to report one or more ancestry groups. While a large number of respondents listed a single ancestry, the majority of answers included more than one ethnic entry. Generally, only the first two responses reported were coded in 1990. If a response was in terms of a dual ancestry, for example, Irish-English, the person was assigned two codes, in this case one for Irish and another for English.

However, in certain cases, multiple responses such as "French Canadian," "Scotch-Irish," "Greek Cypriote," and "Black Dutch" were assigned a single code reflecting their status as unique groups. If a person reported one of these unique groups in addition to another group, for example, "Scotch-Irish English," resulting in three terms, that person received one code for the unique group ("Scotch-Irish") and another one for the remaining group ("English"). If a person reported "English Irish French," only English and Irish were coded. Certain combinations of ancestries where the ancestry group is a part of another, such as "German-Bavarian," the responses were coded as a single ancestry using the smaller group ("Bavarian"). Also, responses such as "Polish-American" or "Italian-American" were coded and tabulated as a single entry ("Polish" or "Italian").

The Census Bureau accepted "American" as a unique ethnicity if it was given alone, with an ambiguous response, or with State names. If the respondent listed any other ethnic identity such as "Italian American," generally the "American" portion of the response was not coded. However, distinct groups such as "American Indian," "Mexican American," and "African American" were coded and identified separately because they represented groups who considered themselves different from those who reported as "Indian," "Mexican," or "African," respectively.

In all tabulations, when respondents provided an unacceptable ethnic identity (for example, an uncodeable or unintelligible response such as "multi-national," "adopted," or "I have no idea"), the answer was included in "Ancestry not reported."

The tabulations on ancestry are presented using two types of data presentations—one used total persons as the base, and the other used total responses as the base. The following are categories shown in the two data presentations:

Presentation Based on Persons:

Single Ancestries Reported—Includes all persons who reported only one ethnic group. Included in this

category are persons with multiple-term responses such as "Scotch-Irish" who are assigned a single code.

Multiple Ancestries Reported—Includes all persons who reported more than one group and were assigned two ancestry codes.

Ancestry Unclassified—Includes all persons who provided a response that could not be assigned an ancestry code because they provided nonsensical entries or religious responses.

Presentations Based on Responses:

Total Ancestries Reported—Includes the total number of ancestries reported and coded. If a person reported a multiple ancestry such as "French Danish," that response was counted twice in the tabulations—once in the "French" category and again in the "Danish" category. Thus, the sum of the counts in this type of presentation is not the total population but the total of all responses.

First Ancestry Reported—Includes the first response of all persons who reported at least one codeable entry. For example, in this category, the count for "Danish" would include all those who reported only Danish and those who reported Danish first and then some other group.

Second Ancestry Reported—Includes the second response of all persons who reported a multiple ancestry. Thus, the count for "Danish" in this category includes all persons who reported Danish as the second response, regardless of the first response provided.

The Census Bureau identified hundreds of ethnic groups in the 1990 census. However, it was impossible to show information for every group in all census tabulations because of space constraints. Publications such as the 1990 CP-2, *Social and Economic Characteristics* and the 1990 CPH-3, *Population and Housing Characteristics for Census Tracts and Block Numbering Areas* reports show a limited number of groups based on the number reported and the advice received from experts. A more complete distribution of groups is presented in the 1990 Summary Tape File 4, supplementary reports, and a special subject report on ancestry. In addition, groups identified specifically in the questions on race and Hispanic origin (for example, Japanese, Laotian, Mexican, Cuban, and Spaniard), in general, are not shown separately in ancestry tabulations.

Limitation of the Data—Although some experts consider religious affiliation a component of ethnic identity, the ancestry question was not designed to collect any information concerning religion. The Bureau of the Census is prohibited from collecting information on religion. Thus, if a religion was given as an answer to the ancestry question, it was coded as an "Other" response.

Comparability—A question on ancestry was first asked in the 1980 census. Although there were no comparable data prior to the 1980 census, related information on ethnicity was collected through questions on parental birthplace, own birthplace, and language which were included in previous censuses. Unlike other census questions, there was no imputation for nonresponse to the ancestry question.

In 1990, respondents were allowed to report more than one ancestry group; however, only the first two ancestry groups identified were coded. In 1980, the Census Bureau attempted to code a third ancestry for selected triple-ancestry responses.

New categories such as "Arab" and "West Indian" were added to the 1990 question to meet important data needs. The "West Indian" category excluded "Hispanic" groups such as "Puerto Rican" and "Cuban" that were identified primarily through the question on Hispanic origin. In 1990, the ancestry group, "American" is recognized and tabulated as a unique ethnicity. In 1980, "American" was tabulated but included under the category "Ancestry not specified."

A major improvement in the 1990 census was the use of an automated coding system for ancestry responses. The automated coding system used in the 1990 census greatly reduced the potential for error associated with a clerical review. Specialists with a thorough knowledge of the subject matter reviewed, edited, coded, and resolved inconsistent or incomplete responses.

CITIZENSHIP

The data on citizenship were derived from answers to questionnaire item 9, which was asked of a sample of persons.

Citizen—Persons who indicated that they were native-born and foreign-born persons who indicated that they have become naturalized. (For more information on native and foreign born, see the discussion under "Place of Birth.")

There are four categories of citizenship: (1) born in the United States, (2) born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the Virgin Islands of the United States, or the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, (3) born abroad of American parents, and (4) citizen by naturalization.

Naturalized Citizen—Foreign-born persons who had completed the naturalization process at the time of the census and upon whom the rights of citizenship had been conferred.

Not a Citizen—Foreign-born persons who were not citizens, including persons who had begun but not completed the naturalization process at the time of the census.

Limitation of the Data—Evaluation studies completed after previous censuses indicated that some persons may have reported themselves as citizens although they had not yet attained the status.

Comparability—Similar questions on citizenship were asked in the censuses of 1820, 1830, 1870, 1890 through 1950, 1970, and 1980. The 1980 question was asked of a sample of the foreign-born population. In 1990, both native and foreign-born persons who received the long-form questionnaire were asked to respond to the citizenship question.

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

Data on educational attainment were derived from answers to questionnaire item 12, which was asked of a sample of persons. Data are tabulated as attainment for persons 15 years old and over. Persons are classified according to the highest level of school completed or the highest degree received. The question included instructions to report the level of the previous grade attended or the highest degree received for persons currently enrolled in school. The question included response categories which allowed persons to report completing the 12th grade without receiving a high school diploma, and which instructed respondents to report as "high school graduate(s)"—persons who received either a high school diploma or the equivalent, for example, passed the Test of General Educational Development (G.E.D.), and did not attend college. (On the Military Census Report questionnaire, the lowest response category was "Less than 9th grade.")

Instructions included in the 1990 respondent instruction guide, which was mailed with the census questionnaire, further specified that schooling completed in foreign or ungraded school systems should be reported as the equivalent level of schooling in the regular American system; that vocational certificates or diplomas from vocational, trade, or business schools or colleges were not to be reported unless they were college level degrees; and that honorary degrees were not to be reported. The instructions gave "medicine, dentistry, chiropractic, optometry, osteopathic medicine, pharmacy, podiatry, veterinary medicine, law, and theology" as examples of professional school degrees, and specifically excluded "barber school, cosmetology, or other training for a specific trade" from the professional school category. The order in which they were listed suggested that doctorate degrees were "higher" than professional school degrees, which were "higher" than master's degrees.

Persons who did not report educational attainment were assigned the attainment of a person of the same age, race or Spanish origin, and sex who resided in the same or a nearby area. Persons who filled more than one circle were edited to the highest level or degree reported.

High School Graduate or Higher—Includes persons whose highest degree was a high school diploma or

its equivalent, persons who attended college or professional school, and persons who received a college, university, or professional degree. Persons who reported completing the 12th grade but not receiving a diploma are not included.

Not Enrolled, Not High School Graduate—Includes persons of compulsory school attendance age or above who were not enrolled in school and were not high school graduates; these persons may be taken to be "high school dropouts." There is no restriction on when they "dropped out" of school, and they may have never attended high school.

In prior censuses, "Median school years completed" was used as a summary measure of educational attainment. In 1990, the median can only be calculated for groups of which less than half the members have attended college. "Percent high school graduate or higher" and "Percent bachelor's degree or higher" are summary measures which can be calculated from the present data and offer quite readily interpretable measures of differences between population subgroups. To make comparisons over time, "Percent high school graduate or higher" can be calculated and "Percent bachelor's degree or higher" can be approximated with data from previous censuses.

Comparability—From 1840 to 1930, the census measured educational attainment by means of a basic literacy question. In 1940, a single question was asked on highest grade of school completed. In the censuses of 1950 through 1980, a two-part question asking highest grade of school attended and whether that grade was finished was used to construct highest grade or year of school completed. For persons who have not attended college, the response categories in the 1990 educational attainment question should produce data which are comparable to data on highest grade completed from earlier censuses.

The response categories for persons who have attended college were modified from earlier censuses because there was some ambiguity in interpreting responses in terms of the number of years of college completed. For instance, it was not clear whether "completed the fourth year of college," "completed the senior year of college," and "college graduate" were synonymous. Research conducted shortly before the census suggests that these terms were more distinct in 1990 than in earlier decades, and this change may have threatened the ability to estimate the number of "college graduates" from the number of persons reported as having completed the fourth or a higher year of college. It was even more difficult to make inferences about post-baccalaureate degrees and "Associate" degrees from highest year of college completed. Thus, comparisons of post-secondary educational attainment in this and earlier censuses should be made with great caution.

In the 1960 and subsequent censuses, persons for whom educational attainment was not reported were assigned the same attainment level as a similar person whose

residence was in the same or a nearby area. In the 1940 and 1950 censuses, persons for whom educational attainment was not reported were not allocated.

EMPLOYMENT STATUS

The data on employment status were derived from answers to questionnaire items 21, 25, and 26, which were asked of a sample of persons. The series of questions on employment status was asked of all persons 15 years old and over and was designed to identify, in this sequence: (1) persons who worked at any time during the reference week; (2) persons who did not work during the reference week but who had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent (excluding layoff); (3) persons on layoff; and (4) persons who did not work during the reference week, but who were looking for work during the last four weeks and were available for work during the reference week. (For more information, see the discussion under "Reference Week.")

The employment status data shown in this and other 1990 census tabulations relate to persons 16 years old and over. Some tabulations showing employment status, however, include persons 15 years old. By definition, these persons are classified as "Not in Labor Force." In the 1940, 1950, and 1960 censuses, employment status data were presented for persons 14 years old and over. The change in the universe was made in 1970 to agree with the official measurement of the labor force as revised in January 1967 by the U.S. Department of Labor. The 1970 census was the last to show employment data for persons 14 and 15 years old.

Employed—All civilians 16 years old and over who were either (1) "at work"—those who did any work at all during the reference week as paid employees, worked in their own business or profession, worked on their own farm, or worked 15 hours or more as unpaid workers on a family farm or in a family business; or (2) were "with a job but not at work"—those who did not work during the reference week but had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent due to illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, or other personal reasons. Excluded from the employed are persons whose only activity consisted of work around the house or unpaid volunteer work for religious, charitable, and similar organizations; also excluded are persons on active duty in the United States Armed Forces.

Unemployed—All civilians 16 years old and over are classified as unemployed if they (1) were neither "at work" nor "with a job but not at work" during the reference week, and (2) were looking for work during the last 4 weeks, and (3) were available to accept a job. Also included as unemployed are civilians who did not work at all during the reference week and were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off. Examples of job seeking activities are:

- Registering at a public or private employment office
- Meeting with prospective employers
- Investigating possibilities for starting a professional practice or opening a business
- Placing or answering advertisements
- Writing letters of application
- Being on a union or professional register

Civilian Labor Force—Consists of persons classified as employed or unemployed in accordance with the criteria described above.

Experienced Unemployed—These are unemployed persons who have worked at any time in the past.

Experienced Civilian Labor Force—Consists of the employed and the experienced unemployed.

Labor Force—All persons classified in the civilian labor force plus members of the U.S. Armed Forces (persons on active duty with the United States Army, Air Force, Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard).

Not in Labor Force—All persons 16 years old and over who are not classified as members of the labor force. This category consists mainly of students, housewives, retired workers, seasonal workers enumerated in an *off* season who were not looking for work, institutionalized persons, and persons doing only incidental unpaid family work (less than 15 hours during the reference week).

Worker—This term appears in connection with several subjects: journey-to-work items, class of worker, weeks worked in 1989, and number of workers in family in 1989. Its meaning varies and, therefore, should be determined in each case by referring to the definition of the subject in which it appears.

Actual Hours Worked Last Week—All persons who reported working during the reference week were asked to report in questionnaire item 21b the number of hours that they worked. The statistics on hours worked pertain to the number of hours actually worked at all jobs, and do not necessarily reflect the number of hours typically or usually worked or the scheduled number of hours. The concept of "actual hours" differs from that of "usual hours" described below. The number of persons who worked only a small number of hours is probably understated since such persons sometimes consider themselves as not working. Respondents were asked to include overtime or extra hours worked, but to exclude lunch hours, sick leave, and vacation leave.

Limitation of the Data—The census may underestimate the number of employed persons because persons who have irregular, casual, or unstructured jobs sometimes report themselves as not working. The number of employed persons "at work" is probably overstated in the census (and conversely, the number of employed "with a job, but not at work" is understated) since some persons on vacation or sick leave erroneously reported themselves as working. This problem has no effect on the total number of employed persons. The reference week for the employment data is not the same for all persons. Since persons can change their employment status from one week to another, the lack of a uniform reference week may mean that the employment data do not reflect the reality of the employment situation of any given week. (For more information, see the discussion under "Reference Week.")

Comparability—The questionnaire items and employment status concepts for the 1990 census are essentially the same as those used in the 1980 and 1970 censuses. However, these concepts differ in many respects from those associated with the 1950 and 1960 censuses.

Since employment data from the census are obtained from respondents in households, they differ from statistics based on reports from individual business establishments, farm enterprises, and certain government programs. Persons employed at more than one job are counted only once in the census and are classified according to the job at which they worked the greatest number of hours during the reference week. In statistics based on reports from business and farm establishments, persons who work for more than one establishment may be counted more than once. Moreover, some tabulations may exclude private household workers, unpaid family workers, and self-employed persons, but may include workers less than 16 years of age.

An additional difference in the data arises from the fact that persons who had a job but were not at work are included with the employed in the census statistics, whereas many of these persons are likely to be excluded from employment figures based on establishment payroll reports. Furthermore, the employment status data in census tabulations include persons on the basis of place of residence regardless of where they work, whereas establishment data report persons at their place of work regardless of where they live. This latter consideration is particularly significant when comparing data for workers who commute between areas.

Census data on actual hours worked during the reference week may differ from data from other sources. The census measures hours actually worked, whereas some surveys measure hours paid for by employers. Comparability of census actual hours worked data may also be affected by the nature of the reference week (see "Reference Week").

For several reasons, the unemployment figures of the Census Bureau are not comparable with published figures on unemployment compensation claims. For example,

figures on unemployment compensation claims exclude persons who have exhausted their benefit rights, new workers who have not earned rights to unemployment insurance, and persons losing jobs not covered by unemployment insurance systems (including some workers in agriculture, domestic services, and religious organizations, and self-employed and unpaid family workers). In addition, the qualifications for drawing unemployment compensation differ from the definition of unemployment used by the Census Bureau. Persons working only a few hours during the week and persons with a job but not at work are sometimes eligible for unemployment compensation but are classified as "Employed" in the census. Differences in the geographical distribution of unemployment data arise because the place where claims are filed may not necessarily be the same as the place of residence of the unemployed worker.

The figures on employment status from the decennial census are generally comparable with similar data collected in the Current Population Survey. However, some difference may exist because of variations in enumeration and processing techniques.

FERTILITY

The data on fertility (also referred to as "children ever born") were derived from answers to questionnaire item 20, which was asked of a sample of women 15 years old and over regardless of marital status. Stillbirths, stepchildren, and adopted children were excluded from the number of children ever born. Ever-married women were instructed to include all children born to them before and during their most recent marriage, children no longer living, and children away from home, as well as children who were still living in the home. Never-married women were instructed to include all children born to them.

Data are most frequently presented in terms of the aggregate number of children ever born to women in the specified category and in terms of the rate per 1,000 women. For purposes of calculating the aggregate, the open-ended response category, "12 or more" is assigned a value of 13.

Limitation of the Data—Although the data are assumed to be less complete for out-of-wedlock births than for births occurring within marriage, comparisons of 1980 census data on the fertility of single women with other census sources and administrative records indicate that no significant differences were found between different data sources; that is, 1980 census data on children ever born to single women were complete with no significant understatements of childbearing.

Comparability—The wording of the question on children ever born was the same in 1990 as in 1980. In 1970, however, the question on children ever born was asked of all ever-married women but only of never-married women

who received self-administered questionnaires. Therefore, rates and numbers of children ever born to single women in 1970 may be understated. Data presented for children ever born to ever-married women are comparable for the 1990 census and all previous censuses containing this question.

GROUP QUARTERS

All persons not living in households are classified by the Census Bureau as living in group quarters. Two general categories of persons in group quarters are recognized: (1) institutionalized persons and (2) other persons in group quarters (also referred to as "noninstitutional group quarters").

Institutionalized Persons—Includes persons under formally authorized, supervised care or custody in institutions at the time of enumeration. Such persons are classified as "patients or inmates" of an institution regardless of the availability of nursing or medical care, the length of stay, or the number of persons in the institution. Generally, institutionalized persons are restricted to the institutional buildings and grounds (or must have passes or escorts to leave) and thus have limited interaction with the surrounding community. Also, they are generally under the care of trained staff who have responsibility for their safekeeping and supervision.

Type of Institution—The type of institution was determined as part of census enumeration activities. For institutions which specialize in only one specific type of service, all patients or inmates were given the same classification. For institutions which had multiple types of major services (usually general hospitals and Veterans' Administration hospitals), patients were classified according to selected types of wards. For example, in psychiatric wards of hospitals, patients were classified in "mental (psychiatric) hospitals"; in hospital wards for persons with chronic diseases, patients were classified in "hospitals for the chronically ill." Each patient or inmate was classified in only one type of institution. Institutions include the following types:

Correctional Institutions—Includes prisons, Federal detention centers, military stockades and jails, police lockups, halfway houses, local jails, and other confinement facilities, including work farms.

Prisons—Where persons convicted of crimes serve their sentences. In some census products, the prisons are classified by two types of control: (1) "Federal" (operated by the Bureau of Prisons of the Department of Justice) and (2) "State." Residents who are criminally insane were classified on the basis of where they resided at the time of enumeration: (1) in institutions (or hospital wards)

operated by departments of correction or similar agencies; or (2) in institutions operated by departments of mental health or similar agencies.

Federal Detention Centers—Operated by the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) and the Bureau of Prisons. These facilities include detention centers used by the Park Police; Bureau of Indian Affairs Detention Centers; INS Centers, such as the INS Federal Alien Detention Facility; INS Processing Centers; and INS Contract Detention Centers used to detain aliens under exclusion or deportation proceedings, as well as those aliens who have not been placed into proceedings, such as custodial required departures; and INS Detention Centers operated within local jails, and State and Federal prisons.

Military Stockades, Jails—Operated by military police and used to hold persons awaiting trial or convicted of violating military laws.

Local Jails and Other Confinement Facilities—Includes facilities operated by counties and cities that primarily hold persons beyond arraignment, usually for more than 48 hours. Also included in this category are work farms used to hold persons awaiting trial or serving time on relatively short sentences and jails run by private businesses under contract for local governments (but *not* by State governments).

Police Lockups—Temporary-holding facilities operated by county and city police that hold persons for 48 hours or less only if they have not been formally charged in court.

Halfway Houses—Operated for correctional purposes and include probation and restitution centers, pre-release centers, and community-residential centers.

Other Types of Correctional Institutions—Privately operated correctional facilities and correctional facilities specifically for alcohol/drug abuse.

Nursing Homes—Comprises a heterogeneous group of places. The majority of patients are elderly, although persons who require nursing care because of chronic physical conditions may be found in these homes regardless of their age. Included in this category are skilled-nursing facilities, intermediate-care facilities, long-term care rooms in wards or buildings on the grounds of hospitals, or long-term care rooms/nursing wings in congregate housing facilities. Also included are nursing, convalescent, and rest homes, such as soldiers', sailors', veterans', and fraternal or religious homes for the aged, with or without nursing care. In some census products, nursing homes are classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State," "Private not-for-profit," and "Private for profit."

Mental (Psychiatric) Hospitals—Includes hospitals or wards for the criminally insane not operated by a prison, and psychiatric wards of general hospitals and veterans' hospitals. Patients receive supervised medical/nursing care from formally-trained staff. In some census products, mental hospitals are classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State or local," "Private," and "Ownership not known."

Hospitals for Chronically Ill—Includes hospitals for patients who require long-term care, including those in military hospitals and wards for the chronically ill located on military bases; or other hospitals or wards for the chronically ill, which include tuberculosis hospitals or wards, wards in general and Veterans' Administration hospitals for the chronically ill, neurological wards, hospices, wards for patients with Hansen's Disease (leprosy) and other incurable diseases, and other unspecified wards for the chronically ill. Patients who had no usual home elsewhere were enumerated as part of the institutional population in the wards of general and military hospitals. Most hospital patients are at the hospital temporarily and were enumerated at their usual place of residence. (For more information, see "Wards in General and Military Hospitals for Patients Who Have No Usual Home Elsewhere.")

Schools, Hospitals, or Wards for the Mentally Retarded—Includes those institutions such as wards in hospitals for the mentally retarded, and intermediate-care facilities for the mentally retarded that provide supervised medical/nursing care from formally-trained staff. In some census products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State or local," "Private," and "Ownership not known."

Schools, Hospitals, or Wards for the Physically Handicapped—Includes three types of institutions: institutions for the blind, those for the deaf, and orthopedic wards and institutions for the physically handicapped. Institutions for persons with speech problems are classified with "institutions for the deaf." The category "orthopedic wards and institutions for the physically handicapped" includes those institutions providing relatively long-term care to accident victims, and to persons with polio, cerebral palsy, and muscular dystrophy. In some census products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Public," "Private," and "Ownership not known."

Hospitals, and Wards for Drug/Alcohol Abuse—Includes hospitals, and hospital wards in psychiatric and general hospitals. These facilities are equipped medically and designed for the diagnosis and treatment of medical or psychiatric illnesses associated with alcohol or drug abuse. Patients receive supervised medical care from formally-trained staff.

Wards in General and Military Hospitals for Patients Who Have No Usual Home Elsewhere—Includes maternity, neonatal, pediatric (including wards for boarder babies), military, and surgical wards of hospitals, and wards for persons with infectious diseases.

Juvenile Institutions—Includes homes, schools, and other institutions providing care for children (short- or long-term care). Juvenile institutions include the following types:

Homes for Abused, Dependent, and Neglected Children—Includes orphanages and other institutions which provide long-term care (usually more than 30 days) for children. This category is classified in some census products by type of ownership as "Public" and "Private."

Residential Treatment Centers—Includes those institutions which primarily serve children who, by clinical diagnosis, are moderately or seriously disturbed emotionally. Also, these institutions provide long-term treatment services, usually supervised or directed by a psychiatrist.

Training Schools for Juvenile Delinquents—Includes residential training schools or homes, and industrial schools, camps, or farms for juvenile delinquents.

Public Training Schools for Juvenile Delinquents—Usually operated by a State agency (for example, department of welfare, corrections, or a youth authority). Some are operated by county and city governments. These public training schools are specialized institutions serving delinquent children, generally between the ages of 10 and 17 years old, all of whom are committed by the courts.

Private Training Schools—Operated under private auspices. Some of the children they serve are committed by the courts as delinquents. Others are referred by parents or social agencies because of delinquent behavior. One difference between private and public training schools is that, by their administrative policy, private schools have control over their selection and intake.

Detention Centers—Includes institutions providing short-term care (usually 30 days or less) primarily for delinquent children pending disposition of their cases by a court. This category also covers diagnostic centers. In practice, such institutions may be caring for both delinquent and neglected children pending court disposition.

Other Persons in Group Quarters (also referred to as "noninstitutional group quarters")—Includes all persons who live in group quarters other than institutions. Persons who live in the following living quarters are

classified as "other persons in group quarters" when there are 10 or more unrelated persons living in the unit; otherwise, these living quarters are classified as housing units.

Rooming Houses—Includes persons residing in rooming and boarding houses and living in quarters with 10 or more unrelated persons.

Group Homes—Includes "community-based homes" that provide care and supportive services. Such places include homes for the mentally ill, mentally retarded, and physically handicapped; drug/alcohol halfway houses; communes; and maternity homes for unwed mothers.

Homes for the Mentally Ill—Includes community-based homes that provide care primarily for the mentally ill. In some data products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State," "Private," and "Ownership not known." Homes which combine treatment of the physically handicapped with treatment of the mentally ill are counted as homes for the mentally ill.

Homes for the Mentally Retarded—Includes community-based homes that provide care primarily for the mentally retarded. Homes which combine treatment of the physically handicapped with treatment of the mentally retarded are counted as homes for the mentally retarded. This category is classified by type of ownership in some census products, as "Federal," "State," "Private," or "Ownership not known."

Homes for the Physically Handicapped—Includes community-based homes for the blind, for the deaf, and other community-based homes for the physically handicapped. Persons with speech problems are classified with homes for the deaf. In some census products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Public," "Private," or "Ownership not known."

Homes or Halfway Houses for Drug/Alcohol Abuse—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere in places that provide community-based care and supportive services to persons suffering from a drug/alcohol addiction and to recovering alcoholics and drug abusers. Places providing community-based care for drug and alcohol abusers include group homes, detoxification centers, quarterway houses (residential treatment facilities that work closely with accredited hospitals), halfway houses, and recovery homes for ambulatory, mentally competent recovering alcoholics and drug abusers who may be re-entering the work force.

Maternity Homes for Unwed Mothers—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere in places that provide domestic care for unwed mothers and their

children. These homes may provide social services and post-natal care within the facility, or may make arrangements for women to receive such services in the community. Nursing services are usually available in the facility.

Other Group Homes—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere in communes, foster care homes, and job corps centers with 10 or more unrelated persons. These types of places provide communal living quarters, generally for persons who have formed their own community in which they have common interests and often share or own property jointly.

Religious Group Quarters—Includes, primarily, group quarters for nuns teaching in parochial schools and for priests living in rectories. It also includes other convents and monasteries, except those associated with a general hospital or an institution.

College Quarters Off Campus—Includes privately-owned rooming and boarding houses off campus, if the place is reserved exclusively for occupancy by college students and if there are 10 or more unrelated persons. In census products, persons in this category are classified as living in a college dormitory.

Persons residing in certain other types of living arrangements are classified as living in "noninstitutional group quarters" regardless of the number of people sharing the unit. These include persons residing in the following types of group quarters:

College Dormitories—Includes college students in dormitories (provided the dormitory is restricted to students who do not have their families living with them), fraternity and sorority houses, and on-campus residential quarters used exclusively for those in religious orders who are attending college. Students in privately-owned rooming and boarding houses off campus are also included, if the place is reserved exclusively for occupancy by college-level students and if there are 10 or more unrelated persons.

Military Quarters—Includes military personnel living in barracks and dormitories on base, in transient quarters on base for temporary residents (both civilian and military), and on military ships. However, patients in military hospitals receiving treatment for chronic diseases or who had no usual home elsewhere, and persons being held in military stockades were included as part of the institutional population.

Agriculture Workers' Dormitories—Includes persons in migratory farm workers' camps on farms, bunkhouses for ranch hands, and other dormitories on farms, such as those on "tree farms."

Other Workers' Dormitories—Includes persons in logging camps, construction workers' camps, firehouse dormitories, job-training camps, energy enclaves (Alaska only), and nonfarm migratory workers' camps (for example, workers in mineral and mining camps).

Emergency Shelters for Homeless Persons (with sleeping facilities) and Visible in Street Locations—Includes persons enumerated during the "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation primarily on March 20-21, 1990. Enumerators were instructed not to ask if a person was "homeless." If a person was at one of the locations below on March 20-21, the person was counted as described below. (For more information on the "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation, see Appendix D, Collection and Processing Procedures.) This category is divided into four classifications:

Emergency Shelters for Homeless Persons (with sleeping facilities)—Includes persons who stayed overnight on March 20, 1990, in permanent and temporary emergency housing, missions, hotels/motels, and flophouses charging \$12 or less (excluding taxes) per night; Salvation Army shelters, hotels, and motels used *entirely* for homeless persons regardless of the nightly rate charged; rooms in hotels and motels used *partially* for the homeless; and similar places known to have persons who have no usual home elsewhere staying overnight. If not shown separately, shelters and group homes that provide *temporary* sleeping facilities for runaway, neglected, and homeless children are included in this category in data products.

Shelters for Runaway, Neglected, and Homeless Children—Includes shelters/group homes which provide *temporary* sleeping facilities for juveniles.

Visible in Street Locations—Includes street blocks and open public locations designated before March 20, 1990, by city and community officials as places where the homeless congregate at night. All persons found at predesignated street sites from 2 a.m. to 4 a.m. and leaving abandoned or boarded-up buildings from 4 a.m. to 8 a.m. on March 21, 1990, were enumerated during "street" enumeration, except persons in uniform such as police and persons engaged in obvious money-making activities other than begging or panhandling. Enumerators were instructed not to ask if a person was "homeless."

This cannot be considered a complete count of all persons living on the streets because those who were so well hidden that local people did not know where to find them were likely to have been missed as were persons moving about or in places not identified by local officials. It is also possible that persons with homes could have been included in the count of "visible in street locations" if they were present when the enumerator did the enumeration of a particular block.

Predesignated street sites include street corners, parks, bridges, persons emerging from abandoned and boarded-up buildings, noncommercial campsites (tent cities), all-night movie theaters, all-night restaurants, emergency hospital waiting rooms, train stations, airports, bus depots, and subway stations.

Shelters for Abused Women (Shelters Against Domestic Violence or Family Crisis Centers)—Includes community-based homes or shelters that provide domiciliary care for women who have sought shelter from family violence and who may have been physically abused. Most shelters also provide care for children of abused women. These shelters may provide social services, meals, psychiatric treatment, and counseling. In some census products, "shelters for abused women" are included in the category "other noninstitutional group quarters."

Dormitories for Nurses and Interns in General and Military Hospitals—Includes group quarters for nurses and other staff members. It excludes patients.

Crews of Maritime Vessels—Includes officers, crew members, and passengers of maritime U.S. flag vessels. All ocean-going and Great Lakes ships are included.

Staff Residents of Institutions—Includes staff residing in group quarters on institutional grounds who provide formally-authorized, supervised care or custody for the institutionalized population.

Other Nonhousehold Living Situations—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere enumerated during transient or "T-Night" enumeration at YMCA's, YWCA's, youth hostels, commercial and government-run campgrounds, campgrounds at racetracks, fairs, and carnivals, and similar transient sites.

Living Quarters for Victims of Natural Disasters—Includes living quarters for persons temporarily displaced by natural disasters.

Limitation of the Data—Two types of errors can occur in the classification of "types of group quarters":

1. ***Misclassification of Group Quarters***—During the 1990 Special Place Prelist operation, the enumerator determined the type of group quarters associated with each special place in their assignment. The enumerator used the Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List and Index to the Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List to assign a two-digit code number followed by either an "I," for institutional, or an "N," for noninstitutional to each group quarters. In 1990, unacceptable group quarter codes were edited. (For more information on editing of unacceptable data, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

2. ***No Classification (unknowns)***—The imputation rate for type of institution was higher in 1980 (23.5 percent) than in 1970 (3.3 percent). Improvements were made to the 1990 Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List; that is, the inclusion of more group quarters categories and an "Index to the Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List." (For more information on the allocation rates for Type of Institution, see the allocation rates in 1990 CP-1, *General Population Characteristics*.)

In previous censuses, allocation rates for demographic characteristics (such as age, sex, race, and marital status) of the institutional population were similar to those for the total population. The allocation rates for sample characteristics such as school enrollment, highest grade completed, income, and veteran status for the institutional and noninstitutional group quarters population have been substantially higher than the population in households at least as far back as the 1960 census. The data, however, have historically presented a reasonable picture of the institutional and noninstitutional group quarters population.

Shelter and Street Night (S-Night)—For the 1990 census "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation, persons well hidden, moving about, or in locations enumerators did not visit were likely to be missed. The number of people missed will never be known; thus, the 1990 census cannot be considered to include a definitive count of America's total homeless population. It does, however, give an idea of relative differences among areas of the country. Other components were counted as part of regular census procedures.

The count of persons in shelters and visible on the street could have been affected by many factors. How much the factors affected the count can never be answered definitively, but some elements include:

1. How well enumerators were trained and how well they followed procedures.
2. How well the list of shelter and street locations given to the Census Bureau by the local government reflected the actual places that homeless persons stay at night.
3. Cities were encouraged to open temporary shelters for census night, and many did that and actively encouraged people to enter the shelters. Thus, people who may have been on the street otherwise were in shelters the night of March 20, so that the ratio of shelter-to-street population could be different than usual.
4. The weather, which was unusually cold in some parts of the country, could affect how likely people were to seek emergency shelter or to be more hidden than usual if they stayed outdoors.
5. The media occasionally interfered with the ability to do the count.
6. How homeless people perceived the census and whether they wanted to be counted or feared the census and hid from it.

The Census Bureau conducted two assessments of Shelter and Street Night: (1) the quality of the lists of shelters used for the Shelter-and-Street-Night operation, and (2) how well procedures were followed by census-takers for the street count in parts of five cities (Chicago, Los Angeles, New Orleans, New York, and Phoenix). Information about these two assessments is available from the Chief, Center for Survey Methods Research, Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Comparability—For the 1990 census, the definition of institutionalized persons was revised so that the definition of "care" only includes persons under organized medical or formally-authorized, supervised care or custody. As a result of this change to the institutional definition, maternity homes are classified as noninstitutional rather than institutional group quarters as in previous censuses. The following types of other group quarters are classified as institutional rather than noninstitutional group quarters: "halfway houses (operated for correctional purposes)" and "wards in general and military hospitals for patients who have no usual home elsewhere," which includes maternity, neonatal, pediatric, military, and surgical wards of hospitals, other-purpose wards of hospitals, and wards for infectious diseases. These changes should not significantly affect the comparability of data with earlier censuses because of the relatively small number of persons involved.

As in 1980, 10 or more unrelated persons living together were classified as living in noninstitutional group quarters. In 1970, the criteria was six or more unrelated persons.

Several changes also have occurred in the identification of specific types of group quarters. For the first time, the 1990 census identifies separately the following types of correctional institutions: persons in halfway houses (operated for correctional purposes), military stockades and jails, and police lockups. In 1990, tuberculosis hospitals or wards are included with hospitals for the chronically ill; in 1980, they were shown separately. For 1990, the noninstitutional group quarters category, "Group homes" is further classified as: group homes for drug/alcohol abuse; maternity homes (for unwed mothers), group homes for the mentally ill, group homes for the mentally retarded, and group homes for the physically handicapped. Persons living in communes, foster-care homes, and job corps centers are classified with "Other group homes" only if 10 or more unrelated persons share the unit; otherwise, they are classified as housing units.

In 1990, workers' dormitories were classified as group quarters regardless of the number of persons sharing the dorm. In 1980, 10 or more unrelated persons had to share the dorm for it to be classified as a group quarters. In 1960, data on persons in military barracks were shown only for men. In subsequent censuses, they include both men and women.

In 1990 census data products, the phrase "inmates of institutions" was changed to "institutionalized persons." Also, persons living in noninstitutional group quarters were

referred to as "other persons in group quarters," and the phrase "staff residents" was used for staff living in institutions.

In 1990, there are additional institutional categories and noninstitutional group quarters categories compared with the 1980 census. The institutional categories added include "hospitals and wards for drug/alcohol abuse" and "military hospitals for the chronically ill." The noninstitutional group quarters categories added include emergency shelters for homeless persons; shelters for runaway, neglected, and homeless children; shelters for abused women; and visible-in-street locations. Each of these noninstitutional group quarters categories was enumerated on March 20-21, 1990, during the "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation. (For more information on the "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation, see Appendix D, Collection and Processing Procedures.)

HISPANIC ORIGIN

The data on Spanish/Hispanic origin were derived from answers to questionnaire item 7, which was asked of all persons. Persons of Hispanic origin are those who classified themselves in one of the specific Hispanic origin categories listed on the questionnaire—"Mexican," "Puerto Rican," or "Cuban"—as well as those who indicated that they were of "other Spanish/Hispanic" origin. Persons of "Other Spanish/Hispanic" origin are those whose origins are from Spain, the Spanish-speaking countries of Central or South America, or the Dominican Republic, or they are persons of Hispanic origin identifying themselves generally as Spanish, Spanish-American, Hispanic, Hispano, Latino, and so on. Write-in responses to the "other Spanish/Hispanic" category were coded only for sample data.

Origin can be viewed as the ancestry, nationality group, lineage, or country of birth of the person or the person's parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

Some tabulations are shown by the Hispanic origin of the householder. In all cases where households, families, or occupied housing units are classified by Hispanic origin, the Hispanic origin of the householder is used. (See the discussion of householder under "Household Type and Relationship.")

During direct interviews conducted by enumerators, if a person could not provide a single origin response, he or she was asked to select, based on self-identification, the group which best described his or her origin or descent. If a person could not provide a single group, the origin of the person's mother was used. If a single group could not be provided for the person's mother, the first origin reported by the person was used.

If any household member failed to respond to the Spanish/Hispanic origin question, a response was assigned by the computer according to the reported entries of other household members by using specific rules of precedence of household relationship. In the processing of sample

questionnaires, responses to other questions on the questionnaire, such as ancestry and place of birth, were used to assign an origin before any reference was made to the origin reported by other household members. If an origin was not entered for any household member, an origin was assigned from another household according to the race of the householder. This procedure is a variation of the general imputation process described in Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.

Comparability—There may be differences between the total Hispanic origin population based on 100-percent tabulations and sample tabulations. Such differences are the result of sampling variability, nonsampling error, and more extensive edit procedures for the Spanish/Hispanic origin item on the sample questionnaires. (For more information on sampling variability and nonsampling error, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

The 1990 data on Hispanic origin are generally comparable with those for the 1980 census. However, there are some differences in the format of the Hispanic origin question between the two censuses. For 1990, the word "descent" was deleted from the 1980 wording. In addition, the term "Mexican-Amer." used in 1980 was shortened further to "Mexican-Am." to reduce misreporting (of "American") in this category detected in the 1980 census. Finally, the 1990 question allowed those who reported as "other Spanish/Hispanic" to write in their specific Hispanic origin group.

Misreporting in the "Mexican-Amer." category of the 1980 census item on Spanish/Hispanic origin may affect the comparability of 1980 and 1990 census data for persons of Hispanic origin for certain areas of the country. An evaluation of the 1980 census item on Spanish/Hispanic origin indicated that there was misreporting in the Mexican origin category by White and Black persons in certain areas. The study results showed evidence that the misreporting occurred in the South (excluding Texas), the Northeast (excluding the New York City area), and a few States in the Midwest Region. Also, results based on available data suggest that the impact of possible misreporting of Mexican origin in the 1980 census was severe in those portions of the above-mentioned regions where the Hispanic origin population was generally sparse. However, national 1980 census data on the Mexican origin population or total Hispanic origin population at the national level was not seriously affected by the reporting problem. (For a more detailed discussion of the evaluation of the 1980 census Spanish/Hispanic origin item, see the 1980 census Supplementary Reports.)

The 1990 and 1980 census data on the Hispanic population are not directly comparable with 1970 Spanish origin data because of a number of factors: (1) overall improvements in the 1980 and 1990 censuses, (2) better coverage of the population, (3) improved question designs, and (4) an effective public relations campaign by the Census Bureau with the assistance of national and community ethnic groups.

Specific changes in question design between the 1980 and 1970 censuses included the placement of the category "No, not Spanish/Hispanic" as the first category in that question. (The corresponding category appeared last in the 1970 question.) Also, the 1970 category "Central or South American" was deleted because in 1970 some respondents misinterpreted the category; furthermore, the designations "Mexican-American" and "Chicano" were added to the Spanish/Hispanic origin question in 1980. In the 1970 census, the question on Spanish origin was asked of only a 5-percent sample of the population.

HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP

Household

A household includes all the persons who occupy a housing unit. A housing unit is a house, an apartment, a mobile home, a group of rooms, or a single room that is occupied (or if vacant, is intended for occupancy) as separate living quarters. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live and eat separately from any other persons in the building and which have direct access from the outside of the building or through a common hall. The occupants may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated persons who share living arrangements.

In 100-percent tabulations, the count of households or householders always equals the count of occupied housing units. In sample tabulations, the numbers may differ as a result of the weighting process.

Persons Per Household—A measure obtained by dividing the number of persons in households by the number of households (or householders). In cases where persons in households are cross-classified by race or Hispanic origin, persons in the household are classified by the race or Hispanic origin of the householder rather than the race or Hispanic origin of each individual.

Relationship to Householder

Householder—The data on relationship to householder were derived from answers to questionnaire item 2, which was asked of all persons in housing units. One person in each household is designated as the householder. In most cases, this is the person, or one of the persons, in whose name the home is owned, being bought, or rented and who is listed in column 1 of the census questionnaire. If there is no such person in the household, any adult household member 15 years old and over could be designated as the householder.

Households are classified by type according to the sex of the householder and the presence of relatives. Two types of householders are distinguished: a family householder and a nonfamily householder. A family householder

wage or salary income and net income from farm and nonfarm self-employment. "Earnings" represent the amount of income received regularly before deductions for personal income taxes, Social Security, bond purchases, union dues, medicare deductions, etc.

Receipts from the following sources are not included as income: money received from the sale of property (unless the recipient was engaged in the business of selling such property); the value of income "in kind" from food stamps, public housing subsidies, medical care, employer contributions for persons, etc.; withdrawal of bank deposits; money borrowed; tax refunds; exchange of money between relatives living in the same household; gifts and lump-sum inheritances, insurance payments, and other types of lump-sum receipts.

Income Type in 1989

The eight types of income reported in the census are defined as follows:

1. *Wage or Salary Income*—Includes total money earnings received for work performed as an employee during the calendar year 1989. It includes wages, salary, Armed Forces pay, commissions, tips, piece-rate payments, and cash bonuses earned before deductions were made for taxes, bonds, pensions, union dues, etc.
2. *Nonfarm Self-Employment Income*—Includes net money income (gross receipts minus expenses) from one's own business, professional enterprise, or partnership. Gross receipts include the value of all goods sold and services rendered. Expenses includes costs of goods purchased, rent, heat, light, power, depreciation charges, wages and salaries paid, business taxes (not personal income taxes), etc.
3. *Farm Self-Employment Income*—Includes net money income (gross receipts minus operating expenses) from the operation of a farm by a person on his or her own account, as an owner, renter, or sharecropper. Gross receipts include the value of all products sold, government farm programs, money received from the rental of farm equipment to others, and incidental receipts from the sale of wood, sand, gravel, etc. Operating expenses include cost of feed, fertilizer, seed, and other farming supplies, cash wages paid to farmhands, depreciation charges, cash rent, interest on farm mortgages, farm building repairs, farm taxes (not State and Federal personal income taxes), etc. The value of fuel, food, or other farm products used for family living is not included as part of net income.
4. *Interest, Dividend, or Net Rental Income*—Includes interest on savings or bonds, dividends from stockholdings or membership in associations, net income from rental of property to others and receipts from boarders or lodgers, net royalties, and periodic payments from an estate or trust fund.

5. *Social Security Income*—Includes Social Security pensions and survivors benefits and permanent disability insurance payments made by the Social Security Administration prior to deductions for medical insurance, and railroad retirement insurance checks from the U.S. Government. Medicare reimbursements are not included.

6. *Public Assistance Income*—Includes: (1) supplementary security income payments made by Federal or State welfare agencies to low income persons who are aged (65 years old or over), blind, or disabled; (2) aid to families with dependent children, and (3) general assistance. Separate payments received for hospital or other medical care (vendor payments) are excluded from this item.

7. *Retirement or Disability Income*—Includes: (1) retirement pensions and survivor benefits from a former employer, labor union, or Federal, State, county, or other governmental agency; (2) disability income from sources such as worker's compensation; companies or unions; Federal, State, or local government; and the U.S. military; (3) periodic receipts from annuities and insurance; and (4) regular income from IRA and KEOGH plans.

8. *All Other Income*—Includes unemployment compensation, Veterans Administration (VA) payments, alimony and child support, contributions received periodically from persons not living in the household, military family allotments, net gambling winnings, and other kinds of periodic income other than earnings.

Income of Households—Includes the income of the householder and all other persons 15 years old and over in the household, whether related to the householder or not. Because many households consist of only one person, average household income is usually less than average family income.

Income of Families and Persons—In compiling statistics on family income, the incomes of all members 15 years old and over in each family are summed and treated as a single amount. However, for persons 15 years old and over, the total amounts of their own incomes are used. Although the income statistics covered the calendar year 1989, the characteristics of persons and the composition of families refer to the time of enumeration (April 1990). Thus, the income of the family does not include amounts received by persons who were members of the family during all or part of the calendar year 1989 if these persons no longer resided with the family at the time of enumeration. Yet, family income amounts reported by related persons who did not reside with the family during 1989 but who were members of the family at the time of enumeration are included. However, the composition of most families was the same during 1989 as in April 1990.

Median Income—The median divides the income distribution into two equal parts, one having incomes above the median and the other having incomes below the median.

For households and families, the median income is based on the distribution of the total number of units including those with no income. The median for persons is based on persons with income. The median income values for all households, families, and persons are computed on the basis of more detailed income intervals than shown in most tabulations. Median household or family income figures of \$50,000 or less are calculated using linear interpolation. For persons, corresponding median values of \$40,000 or less are also computed using linear interpolation. All other median income amounts are derived through Pareto interpolation. (For more information on medians and interpolation, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Mean Income—This is the amount obtained by dividing the total income of a particular statistical universe by the number of units in that universe. Thus, mean household income is obtained by dividing total household income by the total number of households. For the various types of income the means are based on households having those types of income. "Per capita income" is the mean income computed for every man, woman, and child in a particular group. It is derived by dividing the total income of a particular group by the total population in that group.

Care should be exercised in using and interpreting mean income values for small subgroups of the population. Because the mean is influenced strongly by extreme values in the distribution, it is especially susceptible to the effects of sampling variability, misreporting, and processing errors. The median, which is not affected by extreme values, is, therefore, a better measure than the mean when the population base is small. The mean, nevertheless, is shown in some data products for most small subgroups because, when weighted according to the number of cases, the means can be added to obtain summary measures for areas and groups other than those shown in census tabulations.

Limitation of the Data—Since questionnaire entries for income frequently are based on memory and not on records, many persons tended to forget minor or irregular sources of income and, therefore, underreport their income. Underreporting tends to be more pronounced for income sources that are not derived from earnings, such as Social Security, public assistance, or from interest, dividends, and net rental income.

There are errors of reporting due to the misunderstanding of the income questions such as reporting gross rather than net dollar amounts for the two questions on net self-employment income, which resulted in an overstatement of these items. Another common error is the reporting of identical dollar amounts in two of the eight type of income items where a respondent with only one source of income assumed that the second amount should be entered to represent total income. Such instances of

overreporting had an impact on the level of mean nonfarm or farm self-employment income and mean total income published for the various geographical subdivisions of the State.

Extensive computer editing procedures were instituted in the data processing operation to reduce some of these reporting errors and to improve the accuracy of the income data. These procedures corrected various reporting deficiencies and improved the consistency of reported income items associated with work experience and information on occupation and class of worker. For example, if persons reported they were self-employed on their own farm, not incorporated, but had reported wage and salary earnings only, the latter amount was shifted to net farm self-employment income. Also, if any respondent reported total income only, the amount was generally assigned to one of the type of income items according to responses to the work experience and class-of-worker questions. Another type of problem involved nonreporting of income data. Where income information was not reported, procedures were devised to impute appropriate values with either no income or positive or negative dollar amounts for the missing entries. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

In income tabulations for households and families, the lowest income group (e.g., less than \$5,000) includes units that were classified as having no 1989 income. Many of these were living on income "in kind," savings, or gifts, were newly created families, or families in which the sole breadwinner had recently died or left the household. However, many of the households and families who reported no income probably had some money income which was not recorded in the census.

The income data presented in the tabulations covers money income only. The fact that many farm families receive an important part of their income in the form of "free" housing and goods produced and consumed on the farm rather than in money should be taken into consideration in comparing the income of farm and nonfarm residents. Nonmoney income such as business expense accounts, use of business transportation and facilities, or partial compensation by business for medical and educational expenses was also received by some nonfarm residents. Many low income families also receive income "in kind" from public welfare programs. In comparing income data for 1989 with earlier years, it should be noted that an increase or decrease in money income does not necessarily represent a comparable change in real income, unless adjustments for changes in prices are made.

Comparability—The income data collected in the 1980 and 1970 censuses are similar to the 1990 census data, but there are variations in the detail of the questions. In 1980, income information for 1979 was collected from persons in approximately 19 percent of all housing units and group quarters. Each person was required to report:

- Wage or salary income

- Net nonfarm self-employment income
- Net farm self-employment income
- Interest, dividend, or net rental or royalty income
- Social Security income
- Public assistance income
- Income from all other sources

Between the 1980 and 1990 censuses, there were minor differences in the processing of the data. In both censuses, all persons with missing values in one or more of the detailed type of income items *and* total income were designated as allocated. Each missing entry was imputed either as a "no" or as a dollar amount. If total income was reported *and* one or more of the type of income fields was not answered, then the entry in total income generally was assigned to one of the income types according to the socioeconomic characteristics of the income recipient. This person was designated as unallocated.

In 1980 and 1990, all nonrespondents with income not reported (whether heads of households or other persons) were assigned the reported income of persons with similar characteristics. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, "Accuracy of the Data.")

There was a difference in the method of computer derivation of aggregate income from individual amounts between the two census processing operations. In the 1980 census, income amounts less than \$100,000 were coded in tens of dollars, and amounts of \$100,000 or more were coded in thousands of dollars; \$5 was added to each amount coded in tens of dollars and \$500 to each amount coded in thousands of dollars. Entries of \$999,000 or more were treated as \$999,500 and losses of \$9,999 or more were treated as minus \$9,999. In the 1990 census, income amounts less than \$999,999 were keyed in dollars. Amounts of \$999,999 or more were treated as \$999,999 and losses of \$9,999 or more were treated as minus \$9,999 in all of the computer derivations of aggregate income.

In 1970, information on income in 1969 was obtained from all members in every fifth housing unit and small group quarters (less than 15 persons) and every fifth person in all other group quarters. Each person was required to report:

- Wage or salary income
- Net nonfarm self-employment income
- Net farm self-employment income
- Social Security or Railroad Retirement
- Public assistance or welfare payments
- Income from all other sources

If a person reported a dollar amount in wage or salary, net nonfarm self-employment income, or net farm self-employment income, the person was considered as unallocated only if no further dollar amounts were imputed for any additional missing entries.

In 1960, data on income were obtained from all members in every fourth housing unit and from every fourth person 14 years old and over living in group quarters. Each person was required to report wage or salary income, net self-employment income, and income other than earnings received in 1959. An assumption was made in the editing process that no other type of income was received by a person who reported the receipt of either wage and salary income or self-employment but who had failed to report the receipt of other money income.

For several reasons, the income data shown in census tabulations are not directly comparable with those that may be obtained from statistical summaries of income tax returns. Income, as defined for Federal tax purposes, differs somewhat from the Census Bureau concept. Moreover, the coverage of income tax statistics is different because of the exemptions of persons having small amounts of income and the inclusion of net capital gains in tax returns. Furthermore, members of some families file separate returns and others file joint returns; consequently, the income reporting unit is not consistently either a family or a person.

The earnings data shown in census tabulations are not directly comparable with earnings records of the Social Security Administration. The earnings record data for 1989 excluded the earnings of most civilian government employees, some employees of nonprofit organizations, workers covered by the Railroad Retirement Act, and persons not covered by the program because of insufficient earnings. Furthermore, earnings received from any one employer in excess of \$48,000 in 1989 are not covered by earnings records. Finally, because census data are obtained from household questionnaires, they may differ from Social Security Administration earnings record data, which are based upon employers' reports and the Federal income tax returns of self-employed persons.

The Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) of the Department of Commerce publishes annual data on aggregate and per-capita personal income received by the population for States, metropolitan areas, and selected counties. Aggregate income estimates based on the income statistics shown in census products usually would be less than those shown in the BEA income series for several reasons. The Census Bureau data are obtained directly from households, whereas the BEA income series is estimated largely on the basis of data from administrative records of business and governmental sources. Moreover, the definitions of income are different. The BEA income series includes some items not included in the income data shown in census publications, such as income "in kind," income received by nonprofit institutions, the value of services of

banks and other financial intermediaries rendered to persons without the assessment of specific charges, Medicare payments, and the income of persons who died or emigrated prior to April 1, 1990. On the other hand, the census income data include contributions for support received from persons not residing in the same household and employer contributions for social insurance.

INDUSTRY, OCCUPATION, AND CLASS OF WORKER

The data on industry, occupation, and class of worker were derived from answers to questionnaire items 28, 29, and 30 respectively. These questions were asked of a sample of persons. Information on industry relates to the kind of business conducted by a person's employing organization; occupation describes the kind of work the person does on the job.

For employed persons, the data refer to the person's job during the reference week. For those who worked at two or more jobs, the data refer to the job at which the person worked the greatest number of hours. For unemployed persons, the data refer to their last job. The industry and occupation statistics are derived from the detailed classification systems developed for the 1990 census as described below. The *Classified Index of Industries and Occupations* provided additional information on the industry and occupation classification systems.

Respondents provided the data for the tabulations by writing on the questionnaires descriptions of their industry and occupation. These descriptions were keyed and passed through automated coding software which assigned a portion of the written entries to categories in the classification system. The automated system assigned codes to 59 percent of the industry entries and 38 percent of the occupation entries.

Those cases not coded by the computer were referred to clerical staff in the Census Bureau's Kansas City processing office for coding. The clerical staff converted the written questionnaire descriptions to codes by comparing these descriptions to entries in the *Alphabetical Index of Industries and Occupations*. For the industry code, these coders also referred to an Employer Name List (formerly called Company Name List). This list, prepared from the Standard Statistical Establishment List developed by the Census Bureau for the economic censuses and surveys, contained the names of business establishments and their Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) codes converted to population census equivalents. This list facilitated coding and maintained industrial classification comparability.

Industry

The industry classification system developed for the 1990 census consists of 236 categories for employed persons, classified into 13 major industry groups. Since

1940, the industrial classification has been based on the Standard Industrial Classification Manual (SIC). The 1990 census classification was developed from the 1987 SIC published by the Office of Management and Budget, Executive Office of the President.

The SIC was designed primarily to classify establishments by the type of industrial activity in which they were engaged. However, census data, which were collected from households, differ in detail and nature from those obtained from establishment surveys. Therefore, the census classification systems, while defined in SIC terms, cannot reflect the full detail in all categories. There are several levels of industrial classification found in census products. For example, the 1990 CP-2, *Social and Economic Characteristics* report includes 41 unique industrial categories, while the 1990 Summary Tape File 4 (STF 4) presents 72 categories.

Occupation

The occupational classification system developed for the 1990 census consists of 501 specific occupational categories for employed persons arranged into 6 summary and 13 major occupational groups. This classification was developed to be consistent with the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) Manual: 1980, published by the Office of Federal Statistical Policy and Standards, U.S. Department of Commerce. Tabulations with occupation as the primary characteristic present several levels of occupational detail. The most detailed tabulations are shown in a special 1990 subject report and tape files on occupation. These products contain all 501 occupational categories plus industry or class of worker subgroupings of occupational categories.

Some occupation groups are related closely to certain industries. Operators of transportation equipment, farm operators and workers, and private household workers account for major portions of their respective industries of transportation, agriculture, and private households. However, the industry categories include persons in other occupations. For example, persons employed in agriculture include truck drivers and bookkeepers; persons employed in the transportation industry include mechanics, freight handlers, and payroll clerks; and persons employed in the private household industry include occupations such as chauffeur, gardener, and secretary.

Class of Worker

The data on class of worker were derived from answers to questionnaire item 30. The information on class of worker refers to the same job as a respondent's industry and occupation and categorizes persons according to the type of ownership of the employing organization. The class of worker categories are defined as follows:

Private Wage and Salary Workers—Includes persons who worked for wages, salary, commission, tips, pay-in-kind, or piece rates for a private for profit employer or a

private not-for-profit, tax-exempt or charitable organization. Self-employed persons whose business was incorporated are included with private wage and salary workers because they are paid employees of their own companies. Some tabulations present data separately for these sub-categories: "For profit," "Not for profit," and "Own business incorporated."

Employees of foreign governments, the United Nations, or other formal international organizations were classified as "Private-not-for-profit."

Government Workers—Includes persons who were employees of any local, State, or Federal governmental unit, regardless of the activity of the particular agency. For some tabulations, the data were presented separately for the three levels of government.

Self-Employed Workers—Includes persons who worked for profit or fees in their own unincorporated business, profession, or trade, or who operated a farm.

Unpaid Family Workers—Includes persons who worked 15 hours or more without pay in a business or on a farm operated by a relative.

Salaried/Self-Employed—In tabulations that categorize persons as either salaried or self-employed, the salaried category includes private and government wage and salary workers; self-employed includes self-employed persons and unpaid family workers.

The industry category, "Public administration," is limited to regular government functions such as legislative, judicial, administrative, and regulatory activities of governments. Other government organizations such as schools, hospitals, liquor stores, and bus lines are classified by industry according to the activity in which they are engaged. On the other hand, the class of worker government categories include all government workers.

Occasionally respondents supplied industry, occupation, or class of worker descriptions which were not sufficiently specific for precise classification or did not report on these items at all. Some of these cases were corrected through the field editing process and during the coding and tabulation operations. In the coding operation, certain types of incomplete entries were corrected using the *Alphabetical Index of Industries and Occupations*. For example, it was possible in certain situations to assign an industry code based on the occupation reported.

Following the coding operations, there was a computer edit and an allocation process. The edit first determined whether a respondent was in the universe which required an industry and occupation code. The codes for the three items (industry, occupation, and class of worker) were checked to ensure they were valid and were edited for their relation to each other. Invalid and inconsistent codes were either blanked or changed to a consistent code.

If one or more of the three codes were blank after the edit, a code was assigned from a "similar" person based on other items such as age, sex, education, farm or nonfarm residence, and weeks worked. If all the labor force and income data also were blank, all these economic items were assigned from one other person who provided all the necessary data.

Comparability—Comparability of industry and occupation data was affected by a number of factors, primarily the systems used to classify the questionnaire responses. For both the industry and occupation classification systems, the basic structures were generally the same from 1940 to 1970, but changes in the individual categories limited comparability of the data from one census to another. These changes were needed to recognize the "birth" of new industries and occupations, the "death" of others, and the growth and decline in existing industries and occupations, as well as, the desire of analysts and other users for more detail in the presentation of the data. Probably the greatest cause of incomparability is the movement of a segment of a category to a different category in the next census. Changes in the nature of jobs and respondent terminology, and refinement of category composition made these movements necessary.

In the 1990 census, the industry classification had minor revisions to reflect recent changes to the SIC. The 1990 occupational classification system is essentially the same as that for the 1980 census. However, the conversion of the census classification to the SOC in 1980 meant that the 1990 classification system was less comparable to the classifications used prior to the 1980 census.

Other factors that affected data comparability included the universe to which the data referred (in 1970, the age cutoff for labor force was changed from 14 years to 16 years); how the industry and occupation questions were worded on the questionnaire (for example, important changes were made in 1970); improvements in the coding procedures (the Employer Name List technique was introduced in 1960); and how the "not reported" cases are handled. Prior to 1970, they were placed in the residual categories, "Industry not reported" and "Occupation not reported." In 1970, an allocation process was introduced that assigned these cases to major groups. In 1990, as in 1980, the "Not reported" cases were assigned to individual categories. Therefore, the 1980 and 1990 data for individual categories included some numbers of persons who were tabulated in a "Not reported" category in previous censuses.

The following publications contain information on the various factors affecting comparability and are particularly useful for understanding differences in the occupation and industry information from earlier censuses: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Changes Between the 1950 and 1960 Occupation and Industry Classifications With Detailed Adjustments of 1950 Data to the 1960 Classifications*, Technical Paper No. 18, 1968; U.S. Bureau of the Census, *1970 Occupation and Industry Classification Systems in Terms of their 1960 Occupation and Industry Elements*, Technical

Paper No. 26, 1972; and U.S. Bureau of the Census, *The Relationship Between the 1970 and 1980 Industry and Occupation Classification Systems*, Technical Paper No. 59, 1988. For citations for earlier census years, see the 1980 Census of Population report, PC80-1-D, *Detailed Population Characteristics*.

The 1990 census introduced an additional class of worker category for "private not-for-profit" employers. This category is a subset of the 1980 category "employee of private employer" so there is no comparable data before 1990. Also in 1990, employees of foreign governments, the United Nations, etc., are classified as "private not-for-profit," rather than Federal Government as in 1970 and 1980. While in theory, there was a change in comparability, in practice, the small number of U.S. residents working for foreign governments made this change negligible.

Comparability between the statistics on industry and occupation from the 1990 census and statistics from other sources is affected by many of the factors described in the section on "Employment Status." These factors are primarily geographic differences between residence and place of work, different dates of reference, and differences in counts because of dual job holding. Industry data from population censuses cover all industries and all kinds of workers, whereas, data from establishments often excluded private household workers, government workers, and the self-employed. Also, the replies from household respondents may have differed in detail and nature from those obtained from establishments.

Occupation data from the census and data from government licensing agencies, professional associations, trade unions, etc., may not be as comparable as expected. Organizational listings often include persons not in the labor force or persons devoting all or most of their time to another occupation; or the same person may be included in two or more different listings. In addition, relatively few organizations, except for those requiring licensing, attained complete coverage of membership in a particular occupational field.

JOURNEY TO WORK

Place of Work

The data on place of work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 22, which was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

Data were tabulated for workers 16 years and over; that is, members of the Armed Forces and civilians who were at work during the reference week. Data on place of work refer to the geographic location at which workers carried out their occupational activities during the reference week. The exact address (number and street) of the place of work was asked, as well as the place (city, town, or post office); whether or not the place of work was inside or

outside the limits of that city or town; and the county, State, and ZIP Code. If the person's employer operated in more than one location, the exact address of the location or branch where the respondent worked was requested. When the number and street name were unknown, a description of the location, such as the building name or nearest street or intersection, was to be entered.

Persons who worked at more than one location during the reference week were asked to report the one at which they worked the greatest number of hours. Persons who regularly worked in several locations each day during the reference week were requested to give the address at which they began work each day. For cases in which daily work did not begin at a central place each day, the person was asked to provide as much information as possible to describe the area in which he or she worked most during the reference week.

In some tabulations, place-of-work locations may be defined as "in area of residence" and "outside area of residence." The area of residence may vary from table to table or even within a table, and refers to the particular area or areas shown. For example, in a table that provides data for counties, "in area of residence" refers to persons who worked in the same county in which they lived, while "outside area of residence" refers to persons whose workplace was located in a county different from the one in which they lived. Similarly, in a table that provides data for several types of areas, such as the State and its individual metropolitan areas (MA's), counties, and places, the place-of-work data will be variable and is determined by the geographic level (State, MA, county, or place) shown in each section of the tabulation.

In tabulations that present data for States, workplaces for the residents of the State may include, in addition to the State itself, each contiguous State. The category, "in noncontiguous State or abroad," includes persons who worked in a State that did not border their State of residence as well as persons who worked outside the United States.

In tabulations that present data for an MSA/PMSA, place-of-work locations are specified to show the main destinations of workers living in the MSA/PMSA. (For more information on metropolitan areas (MA's), see Appendix A, Area Classifications.) All place-of-work locations are identified with respect to the boundaries of the MSA/PMSA as "inside MSA/PMSA" or "outside MSA/PMSA." Locations within the MSA/PMSA are further divided into each central city, and each county or county balance. Selected large incorporated places also may be specified as places of work.

Within New England MSA/PMSA's, the places of work presented generally are cities and towns. Locations outside the MSA/PMSA are specified if they are important commuting destinations for residents of the MSA/PMSA, and may include adjoining MSA/PMSA's and their central cities, their component counties, large incorporated places, or counties, cities, or other geographic areas outside any MA. In tabulations for MSA/PMSA's in New England;

Honolulu, Hawaii; and certain other MA's, some place-of-work locations are identified as "areas" (e.g., Area 1, Area 5, Area 12, etc.). Such areas consist of groups of towns, cities, census designated places (Honolulu MSA only), or counties that have been identified as unique place-of-work destinations. When an adjoining MSA/PMSA or MSA/PMSA remainder is specified as a place-of-work location, its components are not defined. However, the components are presented in the 1990 CP-1, *General Population Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas* and the 1990 CH-1, *General Housing Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas* reports. In tabulations that present data for census tracts outside MA's, place-of-work locations are defined as "in county of residence" and "outside county of residence."

In areas where the workplace address was coded to the block level, persons were tabulated as working inside or outside a specific place based on the location of that address, regardless of the response to question 22c concerning city/town limits. In areas where it was impossible to code the workplace address to the block level, persons were tabulated as working in a place if a place name was reported in question 22b and the response to question 22c was either "Yes" or the item was left blank. In selected areas, census designated places (CDP's) may appear in the tabulations as places of work. The accuracy of place-of-work data for CDP's may be affected by the extent to which their census names were familiar to respondents, and by coding problems caused by similarities between the CDP name and the names of other geographic jurisdictions in the same vicinity.

Place-of-work data are given for selected minor civil divisions (generally, cities, towns, and townships) in the nine Northeastern States, based on the responses to the place-of-work question. Many towns and townships are regarded locally as equivalent to a place and therefore, were reported as the place of work. When a respondent reported a locality or incorporated place that formed a part of a township or town, the coding and tabulating procedure was designed to include the response in the total for the township or town. The accuracy of the place-of-work data for minor civil divisions is greatest for the New England States. However, the data for some New England towns, for towns in New York, and for townships in New Jersey and Pennsylvania may be affected by coding problems that resulted from the unfamiliarity of the respondent with the minor civil division in which the workplace was located or when a township and a city or borough of the same or similar name are located close together.

Place-of-work data may show a few workers who made unlikely daily work trips (e.g., workers who lived in New York and worked in California). This result is attributable to persons who worked during the reference week at a location that was different from their usual place of work, such as persons away from home on business.

Comparability—The wording of the question on place of work was substantially the same in the 1990 census as it was in 1980. However, data on place of work from the

1990 census are based on the full census sample, while data from the 1980 census were based on only about one-half of the full sample.

For the 1980 census, nonresponse or incomplete responses to the place-of-work question were not allocated, resulting in the use of "not reported" categories in the 1980 publications. However, for the 1990 census, when place of work was not reported or the response was incomplete, a work location was allocated to the person based on their means of transportation to work, travel time to work, industry, and location of residence and workplace of others. The 1990 publications, therefore, do not contain a "not reported" category for the place-of-work data.

Comparisons between 1980 and 1990 census data on the gross number of workers in particular commuting flows, or the total number of persons working in an area, should be made with extreme caution. Any apparent increase in the magnitude of the gross numbers may be due solely to the fact that for 1990 the "not reported" cases have been distributed among specific place-of-work destinations, instead of tallied in a separate category as in 1980.

Limitation of the Data—The data on place of work relate to a reference week; that is, the calendar week preceding the date on which the respondents completed their questionnaires or were interviewed by enumerators. This week is not the same for all respondents because the enumeration was not completed in 1 week. However, for the majority of persons, the reference week for the 1990 census is the last week in March 1990. The lack of a uniform reference week means that the place-of-work data reported in the census will not exactly match the distribution of workplace locations observed or measured during an actual workweek.

The place-of-work data are estimates of persons 16 years old and over who were both employed and at work during the reference week (including persons in the Armed Forces). Persons who did not work during the reference week but had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent due to illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, or other personal reasons are not included in the place-of-work data. Therefore, the data on place of work underestimate the total number of jobs or total employment in a geographic area during the reference week. It also should be noted that persons who had irregular, casual, or unstructured jobs during the reference week may have erroneously reported themselves as not working.

The address where the individual worked most often during the reference week was recorded on the census questionnaire. If a worker held two jobs, only data about the primary job (the one worked the greatest number of hours during the preceding week) was requested. Persons who regularly worked in several locations during the reference week were requested to give the address at which they began work each day. For cases in which daily work was not begun at a central place each day, the person was

asked to provide as much information as possible to describe the area in which he or she worked most during the reference week.

Means of Transportation to Work

The data on means of transportation to work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 23a, which was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.") Means of transportation to work refers to the principal mode of travel or type of conveyance that the person usually used to get from home to work during the reference week.

Persons who used different means of transportation on different days of the week were asked to specify the one they used most often, that is, the greatest number of days. Persons who used more than one means of transportation to get to work each day were asked to report the one used for the longest distance during the work trip. The category, "Car, truck, or van," includes workers using a car (including company cars but excluding taxicabs), a truck of one-ton capacity or less, or a van. The category, "Public transportation," includes workers who used a bus or trolley bus, streetcar or trolley car, subway or elevated, railroad, ferryboat, or taxicab even if each mode is not shown separately in the tabulation. The category, "Other means," includes workers who used a mode of travel which is not identified separately within the data distribution. The category, "Other means," may vary from table to table, depending on the amount of detail shown in a particular distribution.

The means of transportation data for some areas may show workers using modes of public transportation that are not available in those areas (e.g., subway or elevated riders in an MA where there actually is no subway or elevated service). This result is largely due to persons who worked during the reference week at a location that was different from their usual place of work (such as persons away from home on business in an area where subway service was available) and persons who used more than one means of transportation each day but whose principal means was unavailable where they lived (for example, residents of nonmetropolitan areas who drove to the fringe of an MA and took the commuter railroad most of the distance to work).

Private Vehicle Occupancy

The data on private vehicle occupancy were derived from answers to questionnaire item 23b. This question was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week and who reported in question 23a that their means of transportation to work was "Car, truck, or van." (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

Private vehicle occupancy refers to the number of persons who usually rode to work in the vehicle during the reference week. The category, "Drove alone," includes persons who usually drove alone to work as well as persons who were driven to work by someone who then drove back home or to a nonwork destination. The category, "Carpooled," includes workers who reported that two or more persons usually rode to work in the vehicle during the reference week.

Persons Per Car, Truck, or Van—This is obtained by dividing the number of persons who reported using a car, truck, or van to get to work by the number of such vehicles that they used. The number of vehicles used is derived by counting each person who drove alone as one vehicle, each person who reported being in a two-person carpool as one-half vehicle, each person who reported being in a three-person carpool as one-third vehicle, and so on, and then summing all the vehicles.

Time Leaving Home to Go to Work

The data on time leaving home to go to work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 24a. This question was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week and who reported in question 23a that they worked outside their home. The departure time refers to the time of day that the person usually left home to go to work during the reference week. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

Travel Time to Work

The data on travel time to work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 24b. This question was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week and who reported in question 23a that they worked outside their home. Travel time to work refers to the total number of minutes that it usually took the person to get from home to work during the reference week. The elapsed time includes time spent waiting for public transportation, picking up passengers in carpools, and time spent in other activities related to getting to work. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH

Language Spoken at Home

Data on language spoken at home were derived from the answers to questionnaire items 15a and 15b, which were asked of a sample of persons born before April 1, 1985. Instructions mailed with the 1990 census questionnaire stated that a respondent should mark "Yes" in

question 15a if the person sometimes or always spoke a language other than English at home and should not mark "Yes" if a language was spoken only at school or if speaking was limited to a few expressions or slang. For question 15b, respondents were instructed to print the name of the non-English language spoken at home. If the person spoke more than one language other than English, the person was to report the language spoken more often or the language learned first.

The cover of the census questionnaire included information in Spanish which provided a telephone number for respondents to call to request a census questionnaire and instructions in Spanish. Instruction guides were also available in 32 other languages to assist enumerators who encountered households or respondents who spoke no English.

Questions 15a and 15b referred to languages spoken at home in an effort to measure the current use of languages other than English. Persons who knew languages other than English but did not use them at home or who only used them elsewhere were excluded. Persons who reported speaking a language other than English at home may also speak English; however, the questions did not permit determination of the main or dominant language of persons who spoke both English and another language. (For more information, see discussion below on "Ability to Speak English.")

For persons who indicated that they spoke a language other than English at home in question 15a, but failed to specify the name of the language in question 15b, the language was assigned based on the language of other speakers in the household; on the language of a person of the same Spanish origin or detailed race group living in the same or a nearby area; or on a person of the same ancestry or place of birth. In all cases where a person was assigned a non-English language, it was assumed that the language was spoken at home. Persons for whom the name of a language other than English was entered in question 15b, and for whom question 15a was blank were assumed to speak that language at home.

The write-in responses listed in question 15b (specific language spoken) were transcribed onto computer files and coded into more than 380 detailed language categories using an automated coding system. The automated procedure compared write-in responses reported by respondents with entries in a computer dictionary, which initially contained approximately 2,000 language names. The dictionary was updated with a large number of new names, variations in spelling, and a small number of residual categories. Each write-in response was given a numeric code that was associated with one of the detailed categories in the dictionary. If the respondent listed more than one non-English language, only the first was coded.

The write-in responses represented the names people used for languages they speak. They may not match the names or categories used by linguists. The sets of categories used are sometimes geographic and sometimes linguistic. Figure 1 provides an illustration of the content of

the classification schemes used to present language data. For more information, write to the Chief, Population Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Household Language—In households where one or more persons (age 5 years old or over) speak a language other than English, the household language assigned to all household members is the non-English language spoken by the first person with a non-English language in the following order: householder, spouse, parent, sibling, child, grandchild, other relative, stepchild, unmarried partner, housemate or roommate, roomer, boarder, or foster child, or other nonrelative. Thus, persons who speak only English may have a non-English household language assigned to them in tabulations of persons by household language.

Figure 1. Four- and Twenty-Five-Group Classifications of 1990 Census Languages Spoken at Home with Illustrative Examples

Four-Group Classification	Twenty-Five-Group Classification	Examples
Spanish	Spanish	Spanish, Ladino
Other Indo-European	French Italian Portuguese German Yiddish Other West Germanic Scandinavian Polish Russian South Slavic	French, Cajun, French Creole Afrikaans, Dutch, Pennsylvania Dutch Danish, Norwegian, Swedish
	Other Slavic Greek Indic	Serbocroatian, Bulgarian, Macedonian, Slovene Czech, Slovak, Ukrainian
	Other Indo-European, not elsewhere classified	Hindi, Bengali, Gujarathi, Punjabi, Romany, Sinhalese Armenian, Gaelic, Lithuanian, Persian
Languages of Asia and the Pacific	Chinese Japanese Mon-Khmer Tagalog Korean Vietnamese Other languages (part)	Cambodian
All other languages	Arabic Hungarian Native North American languages Other languages (part)	Chamorro, Dravidian Languages, Hawaiian, Ilocano, Thai, Turkish Amharic, Syriac, Finnish, Hebrew, Languages of Central and South America, Other Languages of Africa

Ability to Speak English

Persons 5 years old and over who reported that they spoke a language other than English in question 15a were also asked in question 15c to indicate their ability to speak English based on one of the following categories: "Very well," "Well," "Not well," or "Not at all."

The data on ability to speak English represent the person's own perception about his or her own ability or, because census questionnaires are usually completed by one household member, the responses may represent the perception of another household member. The instruction guides and questionnaires that were mailed to households did not include any information on how to interpret the response categories in question 15c.

Persons who reported that they spoke a language other than English at home but whose ability to speak English was not reported, were assigned the English-language ability of a randomly selected person of the same age, Spanish origin, nativity and year of entry, and language group.

Linguistic Isolation—A household in which no person age 14 years or over speaks only English and no person age 14 years or over who speaks a language other than English speaks English "Very well" is classified as "linguistically isolated." All the members of a linguistically isolated household are tabulated as linguistically isolated, including members under age 14 years who may speak only English.

Limitation of the Data—Persons who speak a language other than English at home may have first learned that language at school. However, these persons would be expected to indicate that they spoke English "Very well." Persons who speak a language other than English, but do not do so *at home*, should have been reported as not speaking a language other than English at home.

The extreme detail in which language names were coded may give a false impression of the linguistic precision of these data. The names used by speakers of a language to identify it may reflect ethnic, geographic, or political affiliations and do not necessarily respect linguistic distinctions. The categories shown in the tabulations were chosen on a number of criteria, such as information about the number of speakers of each language that might be expected in a sample of the United States population.

Comparability—Information on language has been collected in every census since 1890. The comparability of data among censuses is limited by changes in question wording, by the subpopulations to whom the question was addressed, and by the detail that was published.

The same question on language was asked in the 1980 and 1990 censuses. This question on the current language spoken at home replaced the questions asked in prior

censuses on mother tongue; that is, the language other than English spoken in the person's home when he or she was a child; one's first language; or the language spoken before immigrating to the United States. The censuses of 1910-1940, 1960 and 1970 included questions on mother tongue. A change in coding procedure from 1980 to 1990 should have improved accuracy of coding and may affect the number of persons reported in some of the 380 plus categories. It should not greatly affect the 4-group or 25-group lists. In 1980, coding clerks supplied numeric codes for the written entries on each questionnaire using a 2,000 name reference list. In 1990 written entries were transcribed to a computer file and matched to a computer dictionary which began with the 2,000 name list, but expanded as unmatched names were referred to headquarters specialists for resolution.

The question on ability to speak English was asked for the first time in 1980. In tabulations from 1980, the categories "Very well" and "Well" were combined. Data from other surveys suggested a major difference between the category "Very well" and the remaining categories. In tabulations showing ability to speak English, persons who reported that they spoke English "Very well" are presented separately from persons who reported their ability to speak English as less than "Very well."

MARITAL STATUS

The data on marital status were derived from answers to questionnaire item 6, which was asked of all persons. The marital status classification refers to the status at the time of enumeration. Data on marital status are tabulated only for persons 15 years old and over.

All persons were asked whether they were "now married," "widowed," "divorced," "separated," or "never married." Couples who live together (unmarried persons, persons in common-law marriages) were allowed to report the marital status they considered the most appropriate.

Never Married—Includes all persons who have never been married, including persons whose only marriage(s) was annulled.

Ever Married—Includes persons married at the time of enumeration (including those separated), widowed, or divorced.

Now Married, Except Separated—Includes persons whose current marriage has not ended through widowhood, divorce, or separation (regardless of previous marital history). The category may also include couples who live together or persons in common-law marriages if they consider this category the most appropriate. In certain tabulations, currently married persons are further classified as "spouse present" or "spouse absent."

Separated—Includes persons legally separated or otherwise absent from their spouse because of marital discord. Included are persons who have been deserted or who have parted because they no longer want to live together but who have not obtained a divorce.

Widowed—Includes widows and widowers who have not remarried.

Divorced—Includes persons who are legally divorced and who have not remarried.

In selected sample tabulations, data for married and separated persons are reorganized and combined with information on the presence of the spouse in the same household.

Now Married—All persons whose current marriage has not ended by widowhood or divorce. This category includes persons defined above as "separated."

Spouse Present—Married persons whose wife or husband was enumerated as a member of the same household, including those whose spouse may have been temporarily absent for such reasons as travel or hospitalization.

Spouse Absent—Married persons whose wife or husband was not enumerated as a member of the same household. This category also includes all married persons living in group quarters.

Separated—Defined above.

Spouse Absent, Other—Married persons whose wife or husband was not enumerated as a member of the same household, excluding separated. Included is any person whose spouse was employed and living away from home or in an institution or absent in the Armed Forces.

Differences between the number of currently married males and the number of currently married females occur because of reporting differences and because some husbands and wives have their usual residence in different areas. In sample tabulations, these differences can also occur because different weights are applied to the individual's data. Any differences between the number of "now married, spouse present" males and females are due solely to sample weighting. By definition, the numbers would be the same.

When marital status was not reported, it was imputed according to the relationship to the householder and sex and age of the person. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

Comparability—The 1990 marital status definitions are the same as those used in 1980 with the exception of the term "never married" which replaces the term "single" in tabulations. A general marital status question has been asked in every census since 1880.

MOBILITY LIMITATION STATUS

The data on mobility limitation status were derived from answers to questionnaire item 19a, which was asked of a sample of persons 15 years old and over. Persons were

identified as having a mobility limitation if they had a health condition that had lasted for 6 or more months and which made it difficult to go outside the home alone. Examples of outside activities on the questionnaire included shopping and visiting the doctor's office.

The term "health condition" referred to both physical and mental conditions. A temporary health problem, such as a broken bone that was expected to heal normally, was not considered a health condition.

Comparability—This was the first time that a question on mobility limitation was included in the census.

PLACE OF BIRTH

The data on place of birth were derived from answers to questionnaire item 8, which was asked on a sample basis. The place-of-birth question asked respondents to report the U.S. State, commonwealth or territory, or the foreign country where they were born. Persons born outside the United States were asked to report their place of birth according to current international boundaries. Since numerous changes in boundaries of foreign countries have occurred in the last century, some persons may have reported their place of birth in terms of boundaries that existed at the time of their birth or emigration, or in accordance with their own national preference.

Persons not reporting place of birth were assigned the birthplace of another family member or were allocated the response of another person with similar characteristics. Persons allocated as foreign born were not assigned a specific country of birth but were classified as "Born abroad, country not specified."

Nativity—Information on place of birth and citizenship were used to classify the population into two major categories: native and foreign born. When information on place of birth was not reported, nativity was assigned on the basis of answers to citizenship, if reported, and other characteristics.

Native—Includes persons born in the United States, Puerto Rico, or an outlying area of the United States. The small number of persons who were born in a foreign country but have at least one American parent also are included in this category.

The native population is classified in the following groups: persons born in the State in which they resided at the time of the census; persons born in a different State, by region; persons born in Puerto Rico or an outlying area of the U.S.; and persons born abroad with at least one American parent.

Foreign Born—Includes persons not classified as "Native." Prior to the 1970 census, persons not reporting place of birth were generally classified as native.

The foreign-born population is shown by selected area, country, or region of birth; the places of birth shown in data products were selected based on the number of respondents who reported that area or country of birth.

Comparability—Data on the State of birth of the native population have been collected in each census beginning with that of 1850. Similar data were shown in tabulations for the 1980 census and other recent censuses. Nonresponse was allocated in a similar manner in 1980; however, prior to 1980, nonresponse to the place of birth question was not allocated. Prior to the 1970 census, persons not reporting place of birth were generally classified as native.

The questionnaire instruction to report mother's State of residence instead of the person's actual State of birth (if born in a hospital in a different State) was dropped in 1990. Evaluation studies of 1970 and 1980 census data demonstrated that this instruction was generally either ignored or misunderstood. Since the hospital and the mother's residence is in the same State for most births, this change may have a slight effect on State of birth data for States with large metropolitan areas that straddle State lines.

POVERTY STATUS IN 1989

The data on poverty status were derived from answers to the same questions as the income data, questionnaire items 32 and 33. (For more information, see the discussion under "Income in 1989.") Poverty statistics presented in census publications were based on a definition originated by the Social Security Administration in 1964 and subsequently modified by Federal interagency committees in 1969 and 1980 and prescribed by the Office of Management and Budget in Directive 14 as the standard to be used by Federal agencies for statistical purposes.

At the core of this definition was the 1961 economy food plan, the least costly of four nutritionally adequate food plans designed by the Department of Agriculture. It was determined from the Agriculture Department's 1955 survey of food consumption that families of three or more persons spend approximately one-third of their income on food; hence, the poverty level for these families was set at three times the cost of the economy food plan. For smaller families and persons living alone, the cost of the economy food plan was multiplied by factors that were slightly higher to compensate for the relatively larger fixed expenses for these smaller households.

The income cutoffs used by the Census Bureau to determine the poverty status of families and unrelated individuals included a set of 48 thresholds arranged in a two-dimensional matrix consisting of family size (from one person to nine or more persons) cross-classified by presence and number of family members under 18 years old (from no children present to eight or more children present). Unrelated individuals and two-person families were further differentiated by age of the householder (under 65 years old and 65 years old and over).

The total income of each family or unrelated individual in the sample was tested against the appropriate poverty threshold to determine the poverty status of that family or unrelated individual. If the total income was less than the corresponding cutoff, the family or unrelated individual was classified as "below the poverty level." The number of persons below the poverty level was the sum of the number of persons in families with incomes below the poverty level and the number of unrelated individuals with incomes below the poverty level.

The poverty thresholds are revised annually to allow for changes in the cost of living as reflected in the Consumer Price Index. The average poverty threshold for a family of four persons was \$12,674 in 1989. (For more information, see table A below.) Poverty thresholds were applied on a national basis and were not adjusted for regional, State or local variations in the cost of living. For a detailed discussion of the poverty definition, see U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 171, *Poverty in the United States: 1988 and 1989*.

Persons for Whom Poverty Status is Determined—Poverty status was determined for all persons except institutionalized persons, persons in military group quarters and in college dormitories, and unrelated individuals under 15 years old. These groups also were excluded from the denominator when calculating poverty rates.

Specified Poverty Levels—Since the poverty levels currently in use by the Federal Government do not meet all the needs of data users, some of the data are presented for alternate levels. These specified poverty levels are obtained by multiplying the income cutoffs at the poverty level by the appropriate factor. For example, the average income cutoff at 125 percent of poverty level was \$15,843 ($\$12,674 \times 1.25$) in 1989 for a family of four persons.

Weighted Average Thresholds at the Poverty Level—The average thresholds shown in the first column of table A are weighted by the presence and number of children. For example, the weighted average threshold for a given family size is obtained by multiplying the threshold for each presence and number of children category within the given family size by the number of families in that category. These products are then aggregated across the entire range of presence and number of children categories, and the aggregate is divided by the total number of families in the group to yield the weighted average threshold at the poverty level for that family size.

Since the basic thresholds used to determine the poverty status of families and unrelated individuals are applied to all families and unrelated individuals, the weighted average poverty thresholds are derived using all families and unrelated individuals rather than just those classified as being below the poverty level. To obtain the weighted poverty thresholds for families and unrelated individuals below alternate poverty levels, the weighted thresholds

shown in table A may be multiplied directly by the appropriate factor. The weighted average thresholds presented in the table are based on the March 1990 Current Population Survey. However, these thresholds would not differ significantly from those based on the 1990 census.

Income Deficit—Represents the difference between the total income of families and unrelated individuals below the poverty level and their respective poverty thresholds. In computing the income deficit, families reporting a net income loss are assigned zero dollars and for such cases the deficit is equal to the poverty threshold.

This measure provided an estimate of the amount which would be required to raise the incomes of all poor families and unrelated individuals to their respective poverty thresholds. The income deficit is thus a measure of the degree of impoverishment of a family or unrelated individual. However, caution must be used in comparing the average deficits of families with different characteristics. Apparent differences in average income deficits may, to some extent, be a function of differences in family size.

Mean Income Deficit—Represents the amount obtained by dividing the total income deficit of a group below the poverty level by the number of families (or unrelated individuals) in that group.

Comparability—The poverty definition used in the 1990 and 1980 censuses differed slightly from the one used in the 1970 census. Three technical modifications were made to the definition used in the 1970 census as described below:

1. The separate thresholds for families with a female householder with no husband present and all other families were eliminated. For the 1980 and 1990 censuses, the weighted average of the poverty thresholds for these two types of families was applied to all types of families, regardless of the sex of the householder.

2. Farm families and farm unrelated individuals no longer had a set of poverty thresholds that were lower than the thresholds applied to nonfarm families and unrelated individuals. The farm thresholds were 85 percent of the corresponding levels for nonfarm families in the 1970 census. The same thresholds were applied to all families and unrelated individuals regardless of residence in 1980 and 1990.

3. The thresholds by size of family were extended from seven or more persons in 1970 to nine or more persons in 1980 and 1990.

These changes resulted in a minimal increase in the number of poor at the national level. For a complete discussion of these modifications and their impact, see the Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 133.

The population covered in the poverty statistics derived from the 1980 and 1990 censuses was essentially the same as in the 1970 census. The only difference was that in 1980 and 1990, unrelated individuals under 15 years old were excluded from the poverty universe, while in 1970, only those under 14 years old were excluded. The poverty data from the 1960 census excluded all persons in group quarters and included all unrelated individuals regardless of age. It was unlikely that these differences in population coverage would have had significant impact when comparing the poverty data for persons since the 1960 censuses.

Current Population Survey—Because of differences in the questionnaires and data collection procedures, estimates of the number of persons below the poverty level by various characteristics from the 1990 census may differ from those reported in the March 1990 Current Population Survey.

RACE

The data on race were derived from answers to questionnaire item 4, which was asked of all persons. The concept of race as used by the Census Bureau reflects

Table A. Poverty Thresholds in 1989 by Size of Family and Number of Related Children Under 18 Years

Size of Family Unit	Weighted average thresh- olds	Related children under 18 years								
		None	One	Two	Three	Four	Five	Six	Seven	Eight or more
One person (unrelated individual).										
Under 65 years.....	\$6,310									
65 years and over	6,451	\$6,451								
Two persons.....	5,947	5,947								
Householder under 65 years...	8,076									
Householder 65 years and over	8,343	8,303	\$8,547							
7,501	7,495	8,515								
Three persons	7,501	7,495	8,515							
Four persons	9,885	9,699	9,981	\$9,990						
Five persons	12,674	12,790	12,999	12,575	\$12,619					
Six persons	14,990	15,424	15,648	15,169	14,798	\$14,572				
Seven persons	16,921	17,740	17,811	17,444	17,092	16,569	\$16,259			
Eight persons	19,162	20,412	20,540	20,101	19,794	19,224	18,558	\$17,828		
Nine or more persons	21,328	22,830	23,031	22,617	22,253	21,738	21,084	20,403	\$20,230	
	25,480	27,463	27,596	27,229	26,921	26,415	25,719	25,089	24,933	\$23,973

self-identification; it does not denote any clear-cut scientific definition of biological stock. The data for race represent self-classification by people according to the race with which they most closely identify. Furthermore, it is recognized that the categories of the race item include both racial and national origin or socio-cultural groups.

During direct interviews conducted by enumerators, if a person could not provide a single response to the race question, he or she was asked to select, based on self-identification, the group which best described his or her racial identity. If a person could not provide a single race response, the race of the mother was used. If a single race response could not be provided for the person's mother, the first race reported by the person was used. In all cases where occupied housing units, households, or families are classified by race, the race of the householder was used.

The racial classification used by the Census Bureau generally adheres to the guidelines in Federal Statistical Directive No. 15, issued by the Office of Management and Budget, which provides standards on ethnic and racial categories for statistical reporting to be used by all Federal agencies. The racial categories used in the 1990 census data products are provided below.

White—Includes persons who indicated their race as "White" or reported entries such as Canadian, German, Italian, Lebanese, Near Easterner, Arab, or Polish.

Black—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Black or Negro" or reported entries such as African American, Afro-American, Black Puerto Rican, Jamaican, Nigerian, West Indian, or Haitian.

American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut—Includes persons who classified themselves as such in one of the specific race categories identified below.

American Indian—Includes persons who indicated their race as "American Indian," entered the name of an Indian tribe, or reported such entries as Canadian Indian, French-American Indian, or Spanish-American Indian.

American Indian Tribe—Persons who identified themselves as American Indian were asked to report their enrolled or principal tribe. Therefore, tribal data in tabulations reflect the written tribal entries reported on the questionnaires. Some of the entries (for example, Iroquois, Sioux, Colorado River, and Flathead) represent nations or reservations.

The information on tribe is based on self-identification and therefore does not reflect any designation of Federally- or State-recognized tribe. Information on American Indian tribes is presented in summary tape files and special data products. The information is derived from the American Indian Detailed Tribal

Classification List for the 1990 census. The classification list represents all tribes, bands, and clans that had a specified number of American Indians reported on the census questionnaire.

Eskimo—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Eskimo" or reported entries such as Arctic Slope, Inupiat, and Yupik.

Aleut—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Aleut" or reported entries such as Alutiiq, Egegik, and Pribilovian.

Asian or Pacific Islander—Includes persons who reported in one of the Asian or Pacific Islander groups listed on the questionnaire or who provided write-in responses such as Thai, Nepali, or Tongan. A more detailed listing of the groups comprising the Asian or Pacific Islander population is presented in figure 2 below. In some data products, information is presented separately for the Asian population and the Pacific Islander population.

Asian—Includes "Chinese," "Filipino," "Japanese," "Asian Indian," "Korean," "Vietnamese," and "Other Asian." In some tables, "Other Asian" may not be shown separately, but is included in the total Asian population.

Chinese—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Chinese" or who identified themselves as Cantonese, Tibetan, or Chinese American. In standard census reports, persons who reported as "Taiwanese" or "Formosan" are included here with Chinese. In special reports on the Asian or Pacific Islander population, information on persons who identified themselves as Taiwanese are shown separately.

Filipino—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Filipino" or reported entries such as Philipino, Philipine, or Filipino American.

Japanese—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Japanese" and persons who identified themselves as Nipponese or Japanese American.

Asian Indian—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Asian Indian" and persons who identified themselves as Bengalese, Bharat, Dravidian, East Indian, or Goanese.

Korean—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Korean" and persons who identified themselves as Korean American.

Vietnamese—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Vietnamese" and persons who identified themselves as Vietnamese American.

Cambodian—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Cambodian or Cambodia.

Hmong—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Hmong, Laohmong, or Mong.

Laotian—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Laotian, Laos, or Lao.

Thai—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Thai, Thailand, or Siamese.

Other Asian—Includes persons who provided a write-in response of Bangladeshi, Burmese, Indonesian, Pakistani, Sri Lankan, Amerasian, or Eurasian. See figure 2 for other groups comprising “Other Asian.”

Pacific Islander—Includes persons who indicated their race as “Pacific Islander” by classifying themselves into one of the following groups or identifying themselves as one of the Pacific Islander cultural groups of Polynesian, Micronesian, or Melanesian.

Hawaiian—Includes persons who indicated their race as “Hawaiian” as well as persons who identified themselves as Part Hawaiian or Native Hawaiian.

Samoan—Includes persons who indicated their race as “Samoan” or persons who identified themselves as American Samoan or Western Samoan.

Guamanian—Includes persons who indicated their race as “Guamanian” or persons who identified themselves as Chamorro or Guam.

Other Pacific Islander—Includes persons who provided a write-in response of a Pacific Islander group such as Tahitian, Northern Mariana Islander, Palauan, Fijian, or a cultural group such as Polynesian, Micronesian, or Melanesian. See figure 2 for other groups comprising “Other Pacific Islander.”

Other Race—Includes all other persons not included in the “White,” “Black,” “American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut,” and the “Asian or Pacific Islander” race categories described above. Persons reporting in the “Other race” category and providing write-in entries such as multiracial, multiethnic, mixed, interracial, Wesort, or a Spanish/Hispanic origin group (such as Mexican, Cuban, or Puerto Rican) are included here.

Written entries to three categories on the race item—“Indian (Amer.),” “Other Asian or Pacific Islander (API),” and “Other race”—were reviewed, edited, and coded by subject matter specialists. (For more information on the coding operation, see the section below that discusses “Comparability.”)

The written entries under “Indian (Amer.)” and “Other Asian or Pacific Islander (API)” were reviewed and coded during 100-percent processing of the 1990 census questionnaires. A substantial portion of the entries for the “Other race” category also were reviewed, edited, and coded during the 100-percent processing. The remaining entries under “Other race” underwent review and coding during sample processing. Most of the written entries reviewed and coded during sample processing were those indicating Hispanic origin such as Mexican, Cuban, or Puerto Rican.

If the race entry for a member of a household was missing on the questionnaire, race was assigned based upon the reported entries of race by other household members using specific rules of precedence of household relationship. For example, if race was missing for the daughter of the householder, then the race of her mother (as female householder or female spouse) would be assigned. If there was no female householder or spouse in the household, the daughter would be assigned her father’s (male householder) race. If race was not reported for anyone in the household, the race of a householder in a previously processed household was assigned. This procedure is a variation of the general imputation procedures described in Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.

Limitation of the Data—In the 1980 census, a relatively high proportion (20 percent) of American Indians did not report any tribal entry in the race item. Evaluation of the pre-census tests indicated that changes made for the 1990 race item should improve the reporting of tribes in the rural areas (especially on reservations) for the 1990 census. The results for urban areas were inconclusive. Also, the precensus tests indicated that there may be overreporting of the Cherokee tribe. An evaluation of 1980 census data showed overreporting of Cherokee in urban areas or areas where the number of American Indians was sparse.

In the 1990 census, respondents sometimes did not fill in a circle or filled the “Other race” circle and wrote in a response, such as Arab, Polish, or African American in the shared write-in box for “Other race” and “Other API” responses. During the automated coding process, these responses were edited and assigned to the appropriate racial designation. Also, some Hispanic origin persons did not fill in a circle, but provided entries such as Mexican or Puerto Rican. These persons were classified in the “Other race” category during the coding and editing process. There may be some minor differences between sample data and 100-percent data because sample processing included additional edits not included in the 100-percent processing.

Figure 2. Asian or Pacific Islander Groups Reported in the 1990 Census

Asian	Pacific Islander
Chinese	Hawaiian
Filipino	Samoan
Japanese	Guamanian
Asian Indian	Other Pacific Islander ¹
Korean	Carolinian
Vietnamese	Fijian
Cambodian	Kosraean
Hmong	Melanesian ³
Laotian	Micronesian ³
Thai	Northern Mariana Islander
Other Asian ¹	Palauan
Bangladeshi	Papua New Guinean
Bhutanese	Ponapean (Pohnpeian)
Borneo	Polynesian ³
Burmese	Solomon Islander
Celebesian	Tahitian
Ceram	Tarawa Islander
Indochinese	Tokelauan
Indonesian	Tongan
Iwo-Jiman	Trukese (Chuukese)
Javanese	Yapese
Malayan	Pacific Islander, not specified
Maldivian	
Nepali	
Okinawan	
Pakistani	
Sikkim	
Singaporean	
Sri Lankan	
Sumatran	
Asian, not specified ²	

¹In some data products, specific groups listed under "Other Asian" or "Other Pacific Islander" are shown separately. Groups not shown are tabulated as "All other Asian" or "All other Pacific Islander," respectively.

²Includes entries such as Asian American, Asian, Asiatic, Amerasian, and Eurasian.

³Polynesian, Micronesian, and Melanesian are Pacific Islander cultural groups.

Comparability—Differences between the 1990 census and earlier censuses affect the comparability of data for certain racial groups and American Indian tribes. The 1990 census was the first census to undertake, on a 100-percent basis, an automated review, edit, and coding operation for written responses to the race item. The automated coding system used in the 1990 census greatly reduced the potential for error associated with a clerical review. Specialists with a thorough knowledge of the race subject matter reviewed, edited, coded, and resolved inconsistent or incomplete responses. In the 1980 census, there was only a limited clerical review of the race responses on the 100-percent forms with a full clerical review conducted only on the sample questionnaires.

Another major difference between the 1990 and preceding censuses is the handling of the write-in responses for the Asian or Pacific Islander populations. In addition to the nine Asian or Pacific Islander categories shown on the questionnaire under the spanner "Asian or Pacific Islander (API)," the 1990 census race item provided a new residual category, "Other API," for Asian or Pacific Islander persons who did not report in one of the listed Asian or Pacific

Islander groups. During the coding operation, write-in responses for "Other API" were reviewed, coded, and assigned to the appropriate classification. For example, in 1990, a write-in entry of Laotian, Thai, or Javanese is classified as "Other Asian," while a write-in entry of Tongan or Fijian is classified as "Other Pacific Islander." In the 1990 census, these persons were able to identify as "Other API" in both the 100-percent and sample operations.

In the 1980 census, the nine Asian or Pacific Islander groups were also listed separately. However, persons not belonging to these nine groups wrote in their specific racial group under the "Other" race category. Persons with a written entry such as Laotian, Thai, or Tongan, were tabulated and published as "Other race" in the 100-percent processing operation in 1980, but were reclassified as "Other Asian and Pacific Islander" in 1980 sample tabulations. In 1980 special reports on the Asian or Pacific Islander populations, data were shown separately for "Other Asian" and "Other Pacific Islander."

The 1970 questionnaire did not have separate race categories for Asian Indian, Vietnamese, Samoan, and Guamanian. These persons indicated their race in the "Other" category and later, through the editing process, were assigned to a specific group. For example, in 1970, Asian Indians were reclassified as "White," while Vietnamese, Guamanians, and Samoans were included in the "Other" category.

Another difference between 1990 and preceding censuses is the approach taken when persons of Spanish/Hispanic origin did not report in a specific race category but reported as "Other race" or "Other." These persons commonly provided a write-in entry such as Mexican, Venezuelan, or Latino. In the 1990 and 1980 censuses, these entries remained in the "Other race" or "Other" category, respectively. In the 1970 census, most of these persons were included in the "White" category.

REFERENCE WEEK

The data on labor force status and journey to work were related to the reference week; that is, the calendar week preceding the date on which the respondents completed their questionnaires or were interviewed by enumerators. This week is not the same for all respondents since the enumeration was not completed in one week. The occurrence of holidays during the enumeration period could affect the data on actual hours worked during the reference week, but probably had no effect on overall measurement of employment status (see the discussion below on "Comparability").

Comparability—The reference weeks for the 1990 and 1980 censuses differ in that Passover and Good Friday occurred in the first week of April 1980, but in the second week of April 1990. Many workers presumably took time off for those observances. The differing occurrence of

these holidays could affect the comparability of the 1990 and 1980 data on actual hours worked for some areas if the respective weeks were the reference weeks for a significant number of persons. The holidays probably did not affect the overall measurement of employment status since this information was based on work activity during the entire reference week.

RESIDENCE IN 1985

The data on residence in 1985 were derived from answers to questionnaire item 14b, which asked for the State (or foreign country), county, and place of residence on April 1, 1985, for those persons reporting in question 14a that on that date they lived in a different house than their current residence. Residence in 1985 is used in conjunction with location of current residence to determine the extent of residential mobility of the population and the resulting redistribution of the population across the various States, metropolitan areas, and regions of the country.

When no information on residence in 1985 was reported for a person, information for other family members, if available, was used to assign a location of residence in 1985. All cases of nonresponse or incomplete response that were not assigned a previous residence based on information from other family members were allocated the previous residence of another person with similar characteristics who provided complete information.

The tabulation category, "Same house," includes all persons 5 years old and over who did not move during the 5 years as well as those who had moved but by 1990 had returned to their 1985 residence. The category, "Different house in the United States," includes persons who lived in the United States in 1985 but in a different house or apartment from the one they occupied on April 1, 1990. These movers are then further subdivided according to the type of move.

In most tabulations, movers are divided into three groups according to their 1985 residence: "Different house, same county," "Different county, same State," and "Different State." The last group may be further subdivided into region of residence in 1985. The category, "Abroad," includes those persons who were residing in a foreign country, Puerto Rico, or an outlying area of the U.S. in 1985, including members of the Armed Forces and their dependents. Some tabulations show movers who were residing in Puerto Rico or an outlying area in 1985 separately from those residing in other countries.

In tabulations for metropolitan areas, movers are categorized according to the metropolitan status of their current and previous residences, resulting in such groups as movers within an MSA/PMSA, movers between MSA/PMSA's, movers from nonmetropolitan areas to MSA/PMSA, and movers from central cities to the remainder of an MSA/PMSA. In some tabulations, these categories are further subdivided by size of MSA/PMSA, region of current or previous residence, or movers within or between central cities and the remainder of the same or a different MSA/PMSA.

The size categories used in some tabulations for both 1985 and 1990 residence refer to the populations of the MSA/PMSA on April 1, 1990; that is, at the end of the migration interval.

Some tabulations present data on immigrants, outmigrants, and net migration. "Inmigrants" are generally defined as those persons who entered a specified area by crossing its boundary from some point outside the area. In some tabulations, movers from abroad are included in the number of inmigrants; in others, only movers within the United States are included.

"Outmigrants" are persons who depart from a specific area by crossing its boundary to a point outside it, but without leaving the United States. "Net migration" is calculated by subtracting the number of outmigrants from the number of inmigrants and, depending upon the particular tabulation, may or may not include movers from abroad. The net migration for the area is net inmigration if the result was positive and net outmigration if the result was negative. In the tabulations, net outmigration is indicated by a minus sign (-).

Inmigrants and outmigrants for States include only those persons who did not live in the same State in 1985 and 1990; that is, they exclude persons who moved between counties within the same State. Thus, the sum of the inmigrants to (or outmigrants from) all counties in any State is greater than the number of inmigrants to (or outmigrants from) that State. However, in the case of net migration, the sum of the nets for all the counties within a State equal the net for the State. In the same fashion, the net migration for a division or region equals the sum of the nets for the States comprising that division or region, while the number of inmigrants and outmigrants for that division or region is less than the sum of the inmigrants or outmigrants for the individual States.

The number of persons who were living in a different house in 1985 is somewhat less than the total number of moves during the 5-year period. Some persons in the same house at the two dates had moved during the 5-year period but by the time of the census had returned to their 1985 residence. Other persons who were living in a different house had made one or more intermediate moves. For similar reasons, the number of persons living in a different county, MSA/PMSA, or State or moving between nonmetropolitan areas may be understated.

Comparability—Similar questions were asked on all previous censuses beginning in 1940, except the questions in 1950 referred to residence 1 year earlier rather than 5 years earlier. Although the questions in the 1940 census covered a 5-year period, comparability with that census was reduced somewhat because of different definitions and categories of tabulation. Comparability with the 1960 and 1970 census is also somewhat reduced because nonresponse was not allocated in those earlier censuses. For the 1980 census, nonresponse was allocated in a manner similar to the 1990 allocation scheme.

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND LABOR FORCE STATUS

Tabulation of data on enrollment, educational attainment, and labor force status for the population 16 to 19 years old allows for calculation of the proportion of the age group who are not enrolled in school and not high school graduates or "dropouts" and an unemployment rate for the "dropout" population. Definitions of the three topics and descriptions of the census items from which they were derived are presented in "Educational Attainment," "Employment Status," and "School Enrollment and Type of School." The published tabulations include both the civilian and Armed Forces populations, but labor force status is provided for the civilian population only. Therefore, the component labor force statuses may not add to the total lines *enrolled in school, high school graduate, and not high school graduate*. The difference is Armed Forces.

Comparability—The tabulation of school enrollment by labor force status is similar to that published in 1980 census reports. The 1980 census tabulation included a single data line for Armed Forces; however, enrollment, attainment, and labor force status data were shown for the civilian population only. In 1970, a tabulation was included for 16 to 21 year old males not attending school.

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL

Data on school enrollment were derived from answers to questionnaire item 11, which was asked of a sample of persons. Persons were classified as enrolled in school if they reported attending a "regular" public or private school or college at any time between February 1, 1990, and the time of enumeration. The question included instructions to "include only nursery school, kindergarten, elementary school, and schooling which would lead to a high school diploma or a college degree" as regular school. Instructions included in the 1990 respondent instruction guide, which was mailed with the census questionnaire, further specified that enrollment in a trade or business school, company training, or tutoring were not to be included unless the course would be accepted for credit at a regular elementary school, high school, or college. Persons who did not answer the enrollment question were assigned the enrollment status and type of school of a person with the same age, race or Hispanic origin, and, at older ages, sex, whose residence was in the same or a nearby area.

Public and Private School—Includes persons who attended school in the reference period and indicated they were enrolled by marking one of the questionnaire categories for either "public school, public college" or "private school, private college." The instruction guide defines a public school as "any school or college controlled and supported by a local, county, State, or Federal Government." Schools supported and controlled primarily by religious organizations or other private groups are defined as private. Persons who filled both the "public" and "private" circles are edited to the first entry, "public."

Level of School in Which Enrolled—Persons who were enrolled in school were classified as enrolled in "preprimary school," "elementary or high school," or "college" according to their response to question 12 (years of school completed or highest degree received). Persons who were enrolled and reported completing nursery school or less were classified as enrolled in "preprimary school," which includes kindergarten. Similarly, enrolled persons who had completed at least kindergarten, but not high school, were classified as enrolled in elementary or high school. Enrolled persons who reported completing high school or some college or having received a post-secondary degree were classified as enrolled in "college." Enrolled persons who reported completing the twelfth grade but receiving "NO DIPLOMA" were classified as enrolled in high school. (For more information on level of school, see the discussion under "Educational Attainment.")

Comparability—School enrollment questions have been included in the census since 1840; grade attended was first asked in 1940; type of school was first asked in 1960. Before 1940, the enrollment question in various censuses referred to attendance in the preceding six months or the preceding year. In 1940, the reference was to attendance in the month preceding the census, and in the 1950 and subsequent censuses, the question referred to attendance in the two months preceding the census date.

Until the 1910 census, there were no instructions limiting the kinds of schools in which enrollment was to be counted. Starting in 1910, the instructions indicated that attendance at "school, college, or any educational institution" was to be counted. In 1930 an instruction to include "night school" was added. In the 1940 instructions, night school, extension school, or vocational school were included only if the school was part of the regular school system. Correspondence school work of any kind was excluded. In the 1950 instructions, the term "regular school" was introduced, and it was defined as schooling which "advances a person towards an elementary or high school diploma or a college, university, or professional school degree." Vocational, trade, or business schools were excluded unless they were graded and considered part of a regular school system. On-the-job training was excluded, as was nursery school. Instruction by correspondence was excluded unless it was given by a regular school and counted towards promotion.

In 1960, the question used the term "regular school or college" and a similar, though expanded, definition of "regular" was included in the instructions, which continued to exclude nursery school. Because of the census' use of mailed questionnaires, the 1960 census was the first in which instructions were written for the respondent as well as enumerators. In the 1970 census, the questionnaire used the phrase "regular school or college" and included instructions to "count nursery school, kindergarten, and schooling which leads to an elementary school certificate, high school diploma, or college degree." Instructions in a separate document specified that to be counted as regular

school, nursery school must include instruction as an important and integral phase of its program, and continued the exclusion of vocational, trade, and business schools. The 1980 census question was very similar to the 1970 question, but the separate instruction booklet did not require that nursery school include substantial instructional content in order to be counted.

The age range for which enrollment data have been obtained and published has varied over the censuses. Information on enrollment was recorded for persons of all ages in the 1930 and 1940 and 1970 through 1990; for persons under age 30, in 1950; and for persons age 5 to 34, in 1960. Most of the published enrollment figures referred to persons age 5 to 20 in the 1930 census, 5 to 24 in 1940, 5 to 29 in 1950, 5 to 34 in 1960, 3 to 34 in 1970, and 3 years old and over in 1980. This growth in the age group whose enrollment was reported reflects increased interest in the number of children in preprimary schools and in the number of older persons attending colleges and universities.

In the 1950 and subsequent censuses, college students were enumerated where they lived while attending college, whereas in earlier censuses, they generally were enumerated at their parental homes. This change should not affect the comparability of national figures on college enrollment since 1940; however, it may affect the comparability over time of enrollment figures at sub-national levels.

Type of school was first introduced in the 1960 census, where a separate question asked the enrolled persons whether they were in a "public" or "private" school. Since the 1970 census, the type of school was incorporated into the response categories for the enrollment question and the terms were changed to "public," "parochial," and "other private." In the 1980 census, "private, church related" and "private, not church related" replaced "parochial" and "other private."

Grade of enrollment was first available in the 1940 census, where it was obtained from responses to the question on highest grade of school completed. Enumerators were instructed that "for a person still in school, the last grade completed will be the grade preceding the one in which he or she was now enrolled." From 1950 to 1980, grade of enrollment was obtained from the highest grade attended in the two-part question used to measure educational attainment. (For more information, see the discussion under "Educational Attainment.") The form of the question from which level of enrollment was derived in the 1990 census most closely corresponds to the question used in 1940. While data from prior censuses can be aggregated to provide levels of enrollment comparable to the 1990 census, 1990 data cannot be disaggregated to show single grade of enrollment as in previous censuses.

Data on school enrollment were also collected and published by other Federal, State, and local government agencies. Where these data were obtained from administrative records of school systems and institutions of higher learning, they were only roughly comparable with data from population censuses and household surveys because of

differences in definitions and concepts, subject matter covered, time references, and enumeration methods. At the local level, the difference between the location of the institution and the residence of the student may affect the comparability of census and administrative data. Differences between the boundaries of school districts and census geographic units also may affect these comparisons.

SELF-CARE LIMITATION STATUS

The data on self-care limitation status were derived from answers to questionnaire item 19b, which was asked of a sample of persons 15 years old and over. Persons were identified as having a self-care limitation if they had a health condition that had lasted for 6 or more months and which made it difficult to take care of their own personal needs, such as dressing, bathing, or getting around inside the home.

The term "health condition" referred to both physical and mental conditions. A temporary health problem, such as a broken bone that was expected to heal normally was not considered a health condition.

Comparability—This was the first time that a question on self-care limitation was included in the census.

SEX

The data on sex were derived from answers to questionnaire item 3, which was asked of all persons. For most cases in which sex was not reported, it was determined by the appropriate entry from the person's given name and household relationship. Otherwise, sex was imputed according to the relationship to the householder and the age and marital status of the person. For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.

Sex Ratio—A measure derived by dividing the total number of males by the total number of females and multiplying by 100.

Comparability—A question on the sex of individuals has been asked of the total population in every census.

VETERAN STATUS

Data on veteran status, period of military service, and years of military service were derived from answers to questionnaire item 17, which was asked of a sample of persons.

Veteran Status—The data on veteran status were derived from responses to question 17a. For census data products, a "civilian veteran" is a person 16 years old or over who had served (even for a short time) but is not now

serving on active duty in the U.S. Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, or the Coast Guard, or who served as a Merchant Marine seaman during World War II. Persons who served in the National Guard or military Reserves are classified as veterans only if they were ever called or ordered to active duty not counting the 4-6 months for initial training or yearly summer camps. All other civilians 16 years old and over are classified as nonveterans.

Period of Military Service—Persons who indicated in question 17a that they had served on active duty (civilian veterans) or were now on active duty were asked to indicate in question 17b the period or periods in which they served. Persons serving in at least one wartime period are classified in their most recent wartime period. For example, persons who served both during the Korean conflict and the post-Korean peacetime era between February 1955 and July 1964 are classified in one of the two "Korean conflict" categories. If the same person had also served during the Vietnam era, he or she would instead be included in the "Vietnam era and Korean conflict" category. The responses were edited to eliminate inconsistencies between reported period(s) of service and the age of the person and to cancel out reported combinations of periods containing unreasonable gaps (for example, a person could not serve during World War I and the Korean conflict without serving during World War II). Note that the period of service categories shown in this report are mutually exclusive.

Years of Military Service—Persons who indicated in question 17a that they had served on active duty (civilian veterans) or were now on active duty were asked to report the total number of years of active-duty service in question 17c. The data were edited for consistency with responses to question 17b (Period of Military Service) and with the age of the person.

Limitation of the Data—There may be a tendency for the following kinds of persons to report erroneously that they served on active duty in the Armed Forces: (a) persons who served in the National Guard or military Reserves but were never called to active duty; (b) civilian employees or volunteers for the USO, Red Cross, or the Department of Defense (or its predecessor Departments, War and Navy); and (c) employees of the Merchant Marine or Public Health Service. There may also be a tendency for persons to erroneously round up months to the nearest year in question 17c (for example, persons with 1 year 8 months of active duty military service may mistakenly report "2 years").

Comparability—Since census data on veterans were based on self-reported responses, they may differ from data from other sources such as administrative records of the Department of Defense. Census data may also differ from Veterans Administration data on the benefits-eligible population, since factors determining eligibility for veterans benefits differ from the rules for classifying veterans in the census.

The wording of the question on veteran status (17a) for 1990 was expanded from the veteran/not veteran question in 1980 to include questions on current active duty status and service in the military Reserves and the National Guard. The expansion was intended to clarify the appropriate response for persons in the Armed Forces and for persons who served in the National Guard or military Reserve units only. For the first time in a census, service during World War II as a Merchant Marine Seaman was considered active-duty military service and persons with such service were counted as veterans. An additional period of military service, "September 1980 or later" was added in 1990. As in 1970 and 1980, persons reporting more than one period of service are shown in the most recent wartime period of service category. Question 17c (Years of Military Service) was new for 1990.

WORK DISABILITY STATUS

The data on work disability were derived from answers to questionnaire item 18, which was asked of a sample of persons 15 years old and over. Persons were identified as having a work disability if they had a health condition that had lasted for 6 or more months and which limited the kind or amount of work they could do at a job or business. A person was limited in the kind of work he or she could do if the person had a health condition which restricted his or her choice of jobs. A person was limited in the amount of work if he or she was not able to work full-time. Persons with a work disability were further classified as "Prevented from working" or "Not prevented from working."

The term "health condition" referred to both physical and mental conditions. A temporary health problem, such as a broken bone that was expected to heal normally, was not considered a health condition.

Comparability—The wording of the question on work disability was the same in 1990 as in 1980. Information on work disability was first collected in 1970. In that census, the work disability question did not contain a clause restricting the definition of disability to limitations caused by a health condition that had lasted 6 or more months; however, it did contain a separate question about the duration of the disability.

WORK STATUS IN 1989

The data on work status in 1989 were derived from answers to questionnaire item 31, which was asked of a sample of persons. Persons 16 years old and over who worked 1 or more weeks according to the criteria described below are classified as "Worked in 1989." All other persons 16 years old and over are classified as "Did not work in 1989." Some tabulations showing work status in 1989 include 15 year olds; these persons, by definition, are classified as "Did not work in 1989."

Weeks Worked in 1989

The data on weeks worked in 1989 were derived from responses to questionnaire item 31b. Question 31b (Weeks Worked in 1989) was asked of persons 16 years old and over who indicated in question 31a that they worked in 1989.

The data pertain to the number of weeks during 1989 in which a person did any work for pay or profit (including paid vacation and paid sick leave) or worked without pay on a family farm or in a family business. Weeks of active service in the Armed Forces are also included.

Usual Hours Worked Per Week Worked in 1989

The data on usual hours worked per week worked in 1989 were derived from answers to questionnaire item 31c. This question was asked of persons 16 years old and over who indicated that they worked in 1989.

The data pertain to the number of hours a person usually worked during the weeks worked in 1989. The respondent was to report the number of hours worked per week in the majority of the weeks he or she worked in 1989. If the hours worked per week varied considerably during 1989, the respondent was to report an approximate average of the hours worked per week. The statistics on usual hours worked per week in 1989 are not necessarily related to the data on actual hours worked during the census reference week (question 21b).

Persons 16 years old and over who reported that they usually worked 35 or more hours each week during the weeks they worked are classified as "Usually worked full time;" persons who reported that they usually worked 1 to 34 hours are classified as "Usually worked part time."

Year-Round Full-Time Workers—All persons 16 years old and over who usually worked 35 hours or more per week for 50 to 52 weeks in 1989.

Number of Workers in Family in 1989—The term "worker" as used for these data is defined based on the criteria for Work Status in 1989.

Limitation of the Data—It is probable that the number of persons who worked in 1989 and the number of weeks worked are understated since there was some tendency for respondents to forget intermittent or short periods of employment or to exclude weeks worked without pay. There may also be a tendency for persons not to include weeks of paid vacation among their weeks worked; one result may be that the census figures may underestimate the number of persons who worked "50 to 52 weeks."

Comparability—The data on weeks worked collected in the 1990 census were comparable with data from the 1980, 1970, and 1960 censuses, but may not be entirely comparable with data from the 1940 and 1950 censuses. Since the 1960 census, two separate questions have been

used to obtain this information. The first identified persons with any work experience during the year and, thus, indicated those persons for whom the questions on number of weeks worked applied. In 1940 and 1950, however, the questionnaires contained only a single question on number of weeks worked.

In 1970, persons responded to the question on weeks worked by indicating one of six weeks-worked intervals. In 1980 and 1990, persons were asked to enter the specific number of weeks they worked.

YEAR OF ENTRY

The data on year of entry were derived from answers to questionnaire item 10, which was asked of a sample of persons. The question, "When did this person come to the United States to stay?" was asked of persons who indicated in the question on citizenship that they were not born in the United States. (For more information, see the discussion under "Citizenship.")

The 1990 census questions, tabulations, and census data products about citizenship and year of entry include no reference to immigration. All persons who were born and resided outside the United States before becoming residents of the United States have a date of entry. Some of these persons are U.S. citizens by birth (e.g., persons born in Puerto Rico or born abroad of American parents). To avoid any possible confusion concerning the date of entry of persons who are U.S. citizens by birth, the term, "year of entry" is used in this report instead of the term "year of immigration."

Limitation of the Data—The census questions on nativity, citizenship, and year of entry were not designed to measure the degree of permanence of residence in the United States. The phrase, "to stay" was used to obtain the year in which the person became a resident of the United States. Although the respondent was directed to indicate the year he or she entered the country "to stay," it was difficult to ensure that respondents interpreted the phrase correctly.

Comparability—A question on year of entry, (alternately called "year of immigration") was asked in each decennial census from 1890 to 1930, 1970, and 1980. In 1980, the question on year of entry included six arrival time intervals. The number of arrival intervals was expanded to ten in 1990. In 1980, the question on year of entry was asked only of the foreign-born population. In 1990, all persons who responded to the long-form questionnaire and were not born in the United States were to complete the question on year of entry.

HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

LIVING QUARTERS

Living quarters are classified as either housing units or group quarters. (For more information, see the discussion of "Group Quarters" under Population Characteristics.)

Usually, living quarters are in structures intended for residential use (for example, a one-family home, apartment house, hotel or motel, boarding house, or mobile home). Living quarters also may be in structures intended for nonresidential use (for example, the rooms in a warehouse where a guard lives), as well as in places such as tents, vans, shelters for the homeless, dormitories, barracks, and old railroad cars.

Housing Units—A housing unit is a house, an apartment, a mobile home or trailer, a group of rooms or a single room occupied as separate living quarters or, if vacant, intended for occupancy as separate living quarters. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live and eat separately from any other persons in the building and which have direct access from outside the building or through a common hall.

The occupants may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated persons who share living arrangements. For vacant units, the criteria of separateness and direct access are applied to the intended occupants whenever possible. If that information cannot be obtained, the criteria are applied to the previous occupants.

Both occupied and vacant housing units are included in the housing unit inventory, except that recreational vehicles, boats, vans, tents, railroad cars, and the like are included only if they are occupied as someone's usual place of residence. Vacant mobile homes are included provided they are intended for occupancy on the site where they stand. Vacant mobile homes on dealers' sales lots, at the factory, or in storage yards are excluded from the housing inventory.

If the living quarters contains nine or more persons unrelated to the householder or person in charge (a total of at least 10 unrelated persons), it is classified as group quarters. If the living quarters contains eight or fewer persons unrelated to the householder or person in charge, it is classified as a housing unit.

Occupied Housing Units—A housing unit is classified as occupied if it is the usual place of residence of the person or group of persons living in it at the time of enumeration, or if the occupants are only temporarily absent; that is, away on vacation or business. If all the persons staying in the unit at the time of the census have their usual place of residence elsewhere, the unit is classified as vacant. A household includes all the persons who occupy a housing unit as their usual place of residence. By definition, the count of occupied housing units for 100-percent tabulations is the same as the count of households or householders. In sample tabulations, the counts of household and occupied housing units may vary slightly because of different sample weighting methods.

Vacant Housing Units—A housing unit is vacant if no one is living in it at the time of enumeration, unless its occupants are only temporarily absent. Units temporarily occupied at the time of enumeration entirely by persons who have a usual residence elsewhere also are classified as vacant. (For more information, see discussion under "Usual Home Elsewhere.")

New units not yet occupied are classified as vacant housing units if construction has reached a point where all exterior windows and doors are installed and final usable floors are in place. Vacant units are excluded if they are open to the elements; that is, the roof, walls, windows, and/or doors no longer protect the interior from the elements, or if there is positive evidence (such as a sign on the house or in the block) that the unit is condemned or is to be demolished. Also excluded are quarters being used entirely for nonresidential purposes, such as a store or an office, or quarters used for the storage of business supplies or inventory, machinery, or agricultural products.

Hotels, Motels, Rooming Houses, Etc.—Occupied rooms or suites of rooms in hotels, motels, and similar places are classified as housing units only when occupied by permanent residents; that is, persons who consider the hotel as their usual place of residence or have no usual place of residence elsewhere. Vacant rooms or suites of rooms are classified as housing units only in those hotels, motels, and similar places in which 75 percent or more of the accommodations are occupied by permanent residents.

If any of the occupants in a rooming or boarding house live and eat separately from others in the building and have direct access, their quarters are classified as separate housing units.

Staff Living Quarters—The living quarters occupied by staff personnel within any group quarters are separate housing units if they satisfy the housing unit criteria of separateness and direct access; otherwise, they are considered group quarters.

Comparability—The first Census of Housing in 1940 established the "dwelling unit" concept. Although the term became "housing unit" and the definition has been modified slightly in succeeding censuses, the 1990 definition is essentially comparable to previous censuses. There was no change in the housing unit definition between 1980 and 1990.

ACREAGE

The data on acreage were obtained from questionnaire items H5a and H19a. Question H5a was asked at all occupied and vacant one-family houses and mobile homes. Question H19a was asked on a sample basis at occupied and vacant one-family houses and mobile homes.

Question H5a asks whether the house or mobile home is located on a place of 10 or more acres. The intent of this

item is to exclude owner-occupied and renter-occupied one-family houses on 10 or more acres from the specified owner- and renter-occupied universes for value and rent tabulations.

Question H19a provides data on whether the unit is located on less than 1 acre. The main purpose of this item, in conjunction with question H19b on agricultural sales, is to identify farm units. (For more information, see discussion under "Farm Residence.")

For both items, the land may consist of more than one tract or plot. These tracts or plots are usually adjoining; however, they may be separated by a road, creek, another piece of land, etc.

Comparability—Question H5a is similar to that asked in 1970 and 1980. This item was asked for the first time of mobile home occupants in 1990. Question H19a is an abbreviated form of a question asked on a sample basis in 1980. In previous censuses, information on city or suburban lot and number of acres was obtained also.

AGRICULTURAL SALES

Data on the sales of agricultural crops were obtained from questionnaire item H19b, which was asked on a sample basis at occupied one-family houses and mobile homes located on lots of 1 acre or more. Data for this item exclude units on lots of less than 1 acre, units located in structures containing 2 or more units, and all vacant units. This item refers to the total amount (before taxes and expenses) received in 1989 from the sale of crops, vegetables, fruits, nuts, livestock and livestock products, and nursery and forest products, produced on "this property." Respondents new to a unit were asked to estimate total agricultural sales in 1989 even if some portion of the sales had been made by other occupants of the unit.

This item is used mainly to classify housing units as farm or nonfarm residences, not to provide detailed information on the sale of agricultural products. Detailed information on the sale of agricultural products is provided by the Census Bureau's Census of Agriculture (*Factfinder for the Nation: Agricultural Statistics*, Bureau of the Census, 1989). (For more information, see the discussion under "Farm Residence.")

BEDROOMS

The data on bedrooms were obtained from questionnaire item H9, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. The number of bedrooms is the count of rooms designed to be used as bedrooms; that is, the number of rooms that would be listed as bedrooms if the house or apartment were on the market for sale or for rent. Included are all rooms intended to be used as bedrooms even if

they currently are being used for some other purpose. A housing unit consisting of only one room, such as a one-room efficiency apartment, is classified, by definition, as having no bedroom.

Comparability—Data on bedrooms have been collected in every census since 1960. In 1970 and 1980, data for bedrooms were shown only for year-round units. In past censuses, a room was defined as a bedroom if it was used mainly for sleeping even if also used for other purposes. Rooms that were designed to be used as bedrooms but used mainly for other purposes were not considered to be bedrooms. A distribution of housing units by number of bedrooms calculated from data collected in a 1986 test showed virtually no differences in the two versions except in the two bedroom category, where the previous "use" definition showed a slightly lower proportion of units.

BOARDED-UP STATUS

Boarded-up status was obtained from questionnaire item C2 and was determined for all vacant units. Boarded-up units have windows and doors covered by wood, metal, or masonry to protect the interior and to prevent entry into the building. A single-unit structure, a unit in a multi-unit structure, or an entire multi-unit structure may be boarded-up in this way. For certain census data products, boarded-up units are shown only for units in the "Other vacant" category. A unit classified as "Usual home elsewhere" can never be boarded up. (For more information, see the discussion under "Usual Home Elsewhere.")

Comparability—This item was first asked in the 1980 census and was shown only for year-round vacant housing units. In 1990, data are shown for all vacant housing units.

BUSINESS ON PROPERTY

The data for business on property were obtained from questionnaire item H5b, which was asked at all occupied and vacant one-family houses and mobile homes. This question is used to exclude owner-occupied one-family houses with business or medical offices on the property from certain statistics on financial characteristics.

A business must be easily recognizable from the outside. It usually will have a separate outside entrance and have the appearance of a business, such as a grocery store, restaurant, or barber shop. It may be either attached to the house or mobile home or be located elsewhere on the property. Those housing units in which a room is used for business or professional purposes and have no recognizable alterations to the outside are *not* considered as having a business. Medical offices are considered businesses for tabulation purposes.

Comparability—Data on business on property have been collected since 1940.

CONDOMINIUM FEE

The data on condominium fee were obtained from questionnaire item H25, which was asked at owner-occupied condominiums. This item was asked on a sample basis. A condominium fee normally is charged monthly to the owners of the individual condominium units by the condominium owners association to cover operating, maintenance, administrative, and improvement costs of the common property (grounds, halls, lobby, parking areas, laundry rooms, swimming pool, etc.) The costs for utilities and/or fuels may be included in the condominium fee if the units do not have separate meters.

Data on condominium fees may include real estate tax and/or insurance payments for the common property, but do not include real estate taxes or fire, hazard, and flood insurance for the individual unit already reported in questions H21 and H22.

Amounts reported were the regular monthly payment, even if paid by someone outside the household or remain unpaid. Costs were estimated as closely as possible when exact costs were not known.

The data from this item were added to payments for mortgages (both first and junior mortgages and home equity loans); real estate taxes; fire, hazard, and flood insurance payments; and utilities and fuels to derive "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for condominium owners.

Comparability—This is a new item in 1990.

CONDOMINIUM STATUS

The data on condominium housing units were obtained from questionnaire item H18, which was asked on a sample basis at both occupied and vacant housing units. Condominium is a type of ownership that enables a person to own an apartment or house in a development of similarly owned units and to hold a common or joint ownership in some or all of the common areas and facilities such as land, roof, hallways, entrances, elevators, swimming pool, etc. Condominiums may be single-family houses as well as units in apartment buildings. A condominium unit need not be occupied by the owner to be counted as such. A unit classified as "mobile home or trailer" or "other" (see discussion under "Units in Structure") cannot be a condominium unit.

Limitation of the Data—Testing done prior to the 1980 and 1990 censuses indicated that the number of condominiums may be slightly overstated.

Comparability—In 1970, condominiums were grouped together with cooperative housing units, and the data were reported only for owner-occupied cooperatives and condominiums. Beginning in 1980, the census identified all

condominium units and the data were shown for renter-occupied and vacant year-round condominiums as well as owner occupied. In 1970 and 1980, the question on condominiums was asked on a 100-percent basis. In 1990, it was asked on a sample basis.

CONTRACT RENT

The data on contract rent (also referred to as "rent asked" for vacant units) were obtained from questionnaire item H7a, which was asked at all occupied housing units that were rented for cash rent and all vacant housing units that were for rent at the time of enumeration.

Housing units that are renter occupied without payment of cash rent are shown separately as "No cash rent" in census data products. The unit may be owned by friends or relatives who live elsewhere and who allow occupancy without charge. Rent-free houses or apartments may be provided to compensate caretakers, ministers, tenant farmers, sharecroppers, or others.

Contract rent is the monthly rent agreed to or contracted for, regardless of any furnishings, utilities, fees, meals, or services that may be included. For vacant units, it is the monthly rent asked for the rental unit at the time of enumeration.

If the contract rent includes rent for a business unit or for living quarters occupied by another household, the respondent was instructed to report that part of the rent estimated to be for his or her unit only. Respondents were asked to report rent only for the housing unit enumerated and to exclude any rent paid for additional units or for business premises.

If a renter pays rent to the owner of a condominium or cooperative, and the condominium fee or cooperative carrying charge is also paid by the renter to the owner, the respondent was instructed to include the fee or carrying charge.

If a renter receives payments from lodgers or roomers who are listed as members of the household, the respondent was instructed to report the rent without deduction for any payments received from the lodgers or roomers. The respondent was instructed to report the rent agreed to or contracted for even if paid by someone else such as friends or relatives living elsewhere, or a church or welfare agency.

In some tabulations, contract rent is presented for all renter-occupied housing units, as well as specified renter-occupied and vacant-for-rent units. Specified renter-occupied and specified vacant-for-rent units exclude one-family houses on 10 or more acres. (For more information on rent, see the discussion under "Gross Rent.")

Median and Quartile Contract Rent—The median divides the rent distribution into two equal parts. Quartiles divide the rent distribution into four equal parts. In computing median and quartile contract rent, units reported as "No

cash rent" are excluded. Median and quartile rent calculations are rounded to the nearest whole dollar. (For more information on medians and quartiles, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Aggregate Contract Rent—To calculate aggregate contract rent, the amount assigned for the category "Less than \$80" is \$50. The amount assigned to the category "\$1,000 or more" is \$1,250. Mean contract rent is rounded to the nearest whole dollar. (For more information on aggregates and means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Limitation of the Data—In the 1970 and 1980 censuses, contract rent for vacant units had high allocation rates, about 35 percent.

Comparability—Data on this item have been collected since 1930. For 1990, quartiles were added because the range of rents and values in the United States has increased in recent years. Upper and lower quartiles can be used to note large rent and value differences among various geographic areas.

DURATION OF VACANCY

The data for duration of vacancy (also referred to as "months vacant") were obtained from questionnaire item D, which was completed by census enumerators. The statistics on duration of vacancy refer to the length of time (in months and years) between the date the last occupants moved from the unit and the time of enumeration. The data, therefore, do not provide a direct measure of the total length of time units remain vacant.

For newly constructed units which have never been occupied, the duration of vacancy is counted from the date construction was completed. For recently converted or merged units, the time is reported from the date conversion or merger was completed. Units occupied by an entire household with a usual home elsewhere are assigned to the "Less than 1 month" interval.

Comparability—Similar data have been collected since 1960. In 1970 and 1980, these data were shown only for year-round vacant housing units. In 1990, these data are shown for all vacant housing units.

FARM RESIDENCE

The data on farm residence were obtained from questionnaire items H19a and H19b. An occupied one-family house or mobile home is classified as a farm residence if: (1) the housing unit is located on a property of 1 acre or more, and (2) at least \$1,000 worth of agricultural products were sold from the property in 1989. Group quarters and housing units that are in multi-unit buildings or vacant are not included as farm residences.

A one-family unit occupied by a tenant household paying cash rent for land and buildings is enumerated as a farm residence only if sales of agricultural products from its yard (as opposed to the general property on which it is located) amounted to at least \$1,000 in 1989. A one-family unit occupied by a tenant household that does not pay cash rent is enumerated as a farm residence if the remainder of the farm (including its yard) qualifies as a farm.

Farm residence is provided as an independent data item only for housing units located in rural areas. It may be derived for housing units in urban areas from the data items on acreage and sales of agricultural products on the public-use microdata sample (PUMS) files. (For more information on PUMS, see Appendix F, Data Products and User Assistance.)

The farm population consists of persons in households living in farm residences. Some persons who are counted on a property classified as a farm (including in some cases farm workers) are excluded from the farm population. Such persons include those who reside in multi-unit buildings or group quarters.

Comparability—These are the same criteria that were used to define a farm residence in 1980. In 1960 and 1970, a farm was defined as a place of 10 or more acres with at least \$50 worth of agricultural sales or a place of less than 10 acres with at least \$250 worth of agricultural sales. Earlier censuses used other definitions. Note that the definition of a farm residence differs from the definition of a farm in the Census of Agriculture (*Factfinder for the Nation: Agricultural Statistics*, Bureau of the Census, 1989).

GROSS RENT

Gross rent is the contract rent plus the estimated average monthly cost of utilities (electricity, gas, and water) and fuels (oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.) if these are paid for by the renter (or paid for the renter by someone else). Gross rent is intended to eliminate differentials which result from varying practices with respect to the inclusion of utilities and fuels as part of the rental payment. The estimated costs of utilities and fuels are reported on a yearly basis but are converted to monthly figures for the tabulations. Renter units occupied without payment of cash rent are shown separately as "No cash rent" in the tabulations. Gross rent is calculated on a sample basis.

Comparability—Data on gross rent have been collected since 1940 for renter-occupied housing units. In 1980, costs for electricity and gas were collected as average monthly costs. In 1990, all utility and fuel costs were collected as yearly costs and divided by 12 to provide an average monthly cost.

GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989

Gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989 is a computed ratio of monthly gross rent to monthly household income (total household income in 1989 divided by 12). The ratio was computed separately for each unit and was rounded to the nearest whole percentage. Units for which no cash rent is paid and units occupied by households that reported no income or a net loss in 1989 comprise the category "Not computed." This item is calculated on a sample basis.

HOUSE HEATING FUEL

The data on house heating fuel were obtained from questionnaire item H14, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. The data show the type of fuel used most to heat the house or apartment.

Utility Gas—Includes gas piped through underground pipes from a central system to serve the neighborhood.

Bottled, Tank, or LP Gas—Includes liquid propane gas stored in bottles or tanks which are refilled or exchanged when empty.

Fuel Oil, Kerosene, Etc.—Includes fuel oil, kerosene, gasoline, alcohol, and other combustible liquids.

Wood—Includes purchased wood, wood cut by household members on their property or elsewhere, driftwood, saw-mill or construction scraps, or the like.

Solar Energy—Includes heat provided by sunlight which is collected, stored, and actively distributed to most of the rooms.

Other Fuel—Includes all other fuels not specified elsewhere.

No Fuel Used—Includes units that do not use any fuel or that do not have heating equipment.

Comparability—Data on house heating fuel have been collected since 1940. The category, "Solar energy" is new for 1990.

INSURANCE FOR FIRE, HAZARD, AND FLOOD

The data on fire, hazard, and flood insurance were obtained from questionnaire item H22, which was asked at a sample of owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. The statistics for this item refer to the annual premium for fire, hazard, and flood insurance on

the property (land and buildings); that is, policies that protect the property and its contents against loss due to damage by fire, lightning, winds, hail, flood, explosion, and so on.

Liability policies are included only if they are paid with the fire, hazard, and flood insurance premiums and the amounts for fire, hazard, and flood cannot be separated. Premiums are included even if paid by someone outside the household or remain unpaid. When premiums are paid on other than a yearly basis, the premiums are converted to a yearly basis.

The payment for fire, hazard, and flood insurance is added to payments for real estate taxes, utilities, fuels, and mortgages (both first and junior mortgages and home equity loans) to derive "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989."

A separate question (H23d) determines whether insurance premiums are included in the mortgage payment to the lender(s). This makes it possible to avoid counting these premiums twice in the computations.

Comparability—Data on payment for fire and hazard insurance were collected for the first time in 1980. Flood insurance was not specifically mentioned in the wording of the question in 1980. The question was asked only at owner-occupied one-family houses. Excluded were mobile homes, condominiums, houses with a business or medical office on the property, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the question was asked of all one-family owner-occupied houses, including houses on 10 or more acres. It also was asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and one-family houses with a business or medical office on the property.

KITCHEN FACILITIES

Data on kitchen facilities were obtained from questionnaire item H11, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. A unit has complete kitchen facilities when it has all of the following: (1) an installed sink with piped water, (2) a range, cook top and convection or microwave oven, or cookstove, and (3) a refrigerator. All kitchen facilities must be located in the structure. They need not be in the same room. Portable cooking equipment is not considered a range or cookstove. An ice box is not considered to be a refrigerator.

Comparability—Data on complete kitchen facilities were collected for the first time in 1970. Earlier censuses collected data on individual components, such as kitchen sink and type of refrigeration equipment. In 1970 and 1980, data for kitchen facilities were shown only for year-round units. In 1990, data are shown for all housing units.

MEALS INCLUDED IN RENT

The data on meals included in the rent were obtained from questionnaire item H7b, which was asked of all

occupied housing units that were rented for cash and all vacant housing units that were for rent at the time of enumeration.

The statistics on meals included in rent are presented for specified renter-occupied and specified vacant-for-rent units. Specified renter-occupied and specified vacant-for-rent units exclude one-family houses on 10 or more acres. (For more information, see the discussion under "Contract Rent.")

Comparability—This is a new item in 1990. It is intended to measure "congregate" housing, which generally is considered to be housing units where the rent includes meals and other services, such as transportation to shopping and recreation.

MOBILE HOME COSTS

The data on mobile home costs were obtained from questionnaire item H26, which was asked at owner-occupied mobile homes. This item was asked on a sample basis.

These data include the total yearly costs for personal property taxes, land or site rent, registration fees, and license fees on all owner-occupied mobile homes. The instructions are to not include real estate taxes already reported in question H21.

Costs are estimated as closely as possible when exact costs are not known. Amounts are the total for an entire 12-month billing period, even if they are paid by someone outside the household or remain unpaid.

The data from this item are added to payments for mortgages, real estate taxes, fire, hazard, and flood insurance payments, utilities, and fuels to derive selected monthly owner costs for mobile homes owners.

Comparability—This item is new for 1990.

MORTGAGE PAYMENT

The data on mortgage payment were obtained from questionnaire item H23b, which was asked at owner occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. This item was asked on a sample basis. Question H23b provides the regular monthly amount required to be paid the lender for the first mortgage (deed of trust, contract to purchase, or similar debt) on the property. Amounts are included even if the payments are delinquent or paid by someone else. The amounts reported are included in the computation of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for units with a mortgage.

The amounts reported include everything paid to the lender including principal and interest payments, real estate taxes, fire, hazard, and flood insurance payments, and mortgage insurance premiums. Separate questions determine whether real estate taxes and fire, hazard, and flood

insurance payments are included in the mortgage payment to the lender. This makes it possible to avoid counting these components twice in the computation of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs."

Comparability—Information on mortgage payment was collected for the first time in 1980. It was collected only at owner-occupied one-family houses. Excluded were mobile homes, condominiums, houses with a business or medical office on the property, one-family houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the questions on monthly mortgage payments were asked of all owner-occupied one-family houses, including one-family houses on 10 or more acres. They were also asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and one-family houses with a business or medical office.

The 1980 census obtained total regular monthly mortgage payments, including payments on second or junior mortgages, from a single question. Two questions were used in 1990; one for regular monthly payments on first mortgages, and one for regular monthly payments on second or junior mortgages or home equity loans. (For more information, see the discussion under "Second or Junior Mortgage Payment.")

MORTGAGE STATUS

The data on mortgage status were obtained from questionnaire items H23a and H24a, which were asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. "Mortgage" refers to all forms of debt where the property is pledged as security for repayment of the debt. It includes such debt instruments as deeds of trust, trust deeds, contracts to purchase, land contracts, junior mortgages and home equity loans.

A mortgage is considered a first mortgage if it has prior claim over any other mortgage or if it is the only mortgage on the property. All other mortgages, (second, third, etc.) are considered junior mortgages. A home equity loan is generally a junior mortgage. If no first mortgage is reported, but a junior mortgage or home equity loan is reported, then the loan is considered a first mortgage.

In most census data products, the tabulations for "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" usually are shown separately for units "with a mortgage" and for units "not mortgaged." The category "not mortgaged" is comprised of housing units owned free and clear of debt.

Comparability—A question on mortgage status was included in the 1940 and 1950 censuses, but not in the 1960 and 1970 censuses. The item was reinstated in 1980 along with a separate question dealing with the existence of second or junior mortgages. In 1980, the mortgage status questions were asked at owner-occupied one-family houses on less than 10 acres. Excluded were mobile homes,

condominiums, houses with a business or medical office, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the questions were asked of all one-family owner-occupied housing units, including houses on 10 or more acres. They were also asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and houses with a business or medical office.

PERSONS IN UNIT

This item is based on the 100-percent count of persons in occupied housing units. All persons occupying the housing unit are counted, including the householder, occupants related to the householder, and lodgers, roomers, boarders, and so forth.

The data on "persons in unit" show the number of housing units occupied by the specified number of persons. The phrase "persons in unit" is used for housing tabulations, "persons in households" for population items. Figures for "persons in unit" match those for "persons in household" for 100-percent data products. In sample products, they may differ because of the weighting process.

Median Persons in Unit—In computing median persons in unit, a whole number is used as the midpoint of an interval; thus, a unit with 4 persons is treated as an interval ranging from 3.5 to 4.5 persons. Median persons is rounded to the nearest hundredth. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Persons in Occupied Housing Units—This is the total population minus those persons living in group quarters. "Persons per occupied housing unit" is computed by dividing the population living in housing units by the number of occupied housing units.

PERSONS PER ROOM

"Persons per room" is obtained by dividing the number of persons in each occupied housing unit by the number of rooms in the unit. Persons per room is rounded to the nearest hundredth. The figures shown refer, therefore, to the number of occupied housing units having the specified ratio of persons per room.

Mean Persons Per Room—This is computed by dividing persons in housing units by the aggregate number of rooms. This is intended to provide a measure of utilization. A higher mean may indicate a greater degree of utilization or crowding; a low mean may indicate under-utilization. (For more information on means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

PLUMBING FACILITIES

The data on plumbing facilities were obtained from questionnaire item H10, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a

sample basis. Complete plumbing facilities include hot and cold piped water, a flush toilet, and a bathtub or shower. All three facilities must be located inside the house, apartment, or mobile home, but not necessarily in the same room. Housing units are classified as lacking complete plumbing facilities when any of the three facilities are not present.

Comparability—The 1990 data on complete plumbing facilities are not strictly comparable with the 1980 data. In 1980, complete plumbing facilities were defined as hot and cold piped water, a bathtub or shower, and a flush toilet in the housing unit for the exclusive use of the residents of that unit. In 1990, the Census Bureau dropped the requirement of exclusive use from the definition of complete plumbing facilities. Of the 2.3 million year-round housing units classified in 1980 as lacking complete plumbing for exclusive use, approximately 25 percent of these units had complete plumbing but the facilities were also used by members of another household. From 1940 to 1970, separate and more detailed questions were asked on piped water, bathing, and toilet facilities. In 1970 and 1980, the data on plumbing facilities were shown only for year-round units.

POVERTY STATUS OF HOUSEHOLDS IN 1989

The data on poverty status of households were derived from answers to the income questions. The income items were asked on a sample basis. Households are classified below the poverty level when the total 1989 income of the family or of the nonfamily householder is below the appropriate poverty threshold. The income of persons living in the household who are unrelated to the householder is not considered when determining the poverty status of a household, nor does their presence affect the household size in determining the appropriate poverty threshold. The poverty thresholds vary depending upon three criteria: size of family, number of children, and age of the family householder or unrelated individual for one and two-persons households. (For more information, see the discussion of "Poverty Status in 1989" and "Income in 1989" under Population Characteristics.)

REAL ESTATE TAXES

The data on real estate taxes were obtained from questionnaire item H21, which was asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. The statistics from this question refer to the total amount of all real estate taxes on the entire property (land and buildings) payable in 1989 to all taxing jurisdictions, including special assessments, school taxes, county taxes, and so forth.

Real estate taxes include State, local, and all other real estate taxes even if delinquent, unpaid, or paid by someone who is not a member of the household. However, taxes due from prior years are not included. If taxes are paid on other than a yearly basis, the payments are converted to a yearly basis.

The payment for real estate taxes is added to payments for fire, hazard, and flood insurance; utilities and fuels; and mortgages (both first and junior mortgages and home equity loans) to derive "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989." A separate question (H23c) determines whether real estate taxes are included in the mortgage payment to the lender(s). This makes it possible to avoid counting taxes twice in the computations.

Comparability—Data for real estate taxes were collected for the first time in 1980. The question was asked only at owner-occupied one-family houses. Excluded were mobile homes or trailers, condominiums, houses with a business or medical office on the property, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the question was asked of all one-family owner-occupied houses, including houses on 10 or more acres. It also was asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and one-family houses with a business or medical office on the property.

ROOMS

The data on rooms were obtained from questionnaire item H3, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. The statistics on rooms are in terms of the number of housing units with a specified number of rooms. The intent of this question is to count the number of whole rooms used for living purposes.

For each unit, rooms include living rooms, dining rooms, kitchens, bedrooms, finished recreation rooms, enclosed porches suitable for year-round use, and lodger's rooms. Excluded are strip or pullman kitchens, bathrooms, open porches, balconies, halls or foyers, half-rooms, utility rooms, unfinished attics or basements, or other unfinished space used for storage. A partially divided room is a separate room only if there is a partition from floor to ceiling, but not if the partition consists solely of shelves or cabinets.

Median Rooms—This measure divides the room distribution into two equal parts, one-half of the cases falling below the median number of rooms and one-half above the median. In computing median rooms, the whole number is used as the midpoint of the interval; thus, the category "3 rooms" is treated as an interval ranging from 2.5 to 3.5 rooms. Median rooms is rounded to the nearest tenth. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Aggregate Rooms—To calculate aggregate rooms, an arbitrary value of "10" is assigned to rooms for units falling within the terminal category, "9 or more." (For more information on aggregates and means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Comparability—Data on rooms have been collected since 1940. In 1970 and 1980, these data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, these data are shown for all housing units.

SECOND OR JUNIOR MORTGAGE PAYMENT

The data on second or junior mortgage payments were obtained from questionnaire items H24a and H24b, which were asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. Question H24a asks whether a second or junior mortgage or a home equity loan exists on the property. Question H24b provides the regular monthly amount required to be paid to the lender on all second or junior mortgages and home equity loans. Amounts are included even if the payments are delinquent or paid by someone else. The amounts reported are included in the computation of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for units with a mortgage.

All mortgages other than first mortgages are classified as "junior" mortgages. A second mortgage is a junior mortgage that gives the lender a claim against the property that is second to the claim of the holder of the first mortgage. Any other junior mortgage(s) would be subordinate to the second mortgage. A home equity loan is a line of credit available to the borrower that is secured by real estate. It may be placed on a property that already has a first or second mortgage, or it may be placed on a property that is owned free and clear.

If the respondents answered that no first mortgage existed, but a second mortgage did (as in the above case with a home equity loan), a computer edit assigned the unit a first mortgage and made the first mortgage monthly payment the amount reported in the second mortgage. The second mortgage data were then made "No" in question H24a and blank in question H24b.

Comparability—The 1980 census obtained total regular monthly mortgage payments, including payments on second or junior mortgages, from one single question. Two questions were used in 1990: one for regular monthly payments on first mortgages, and one for regular monthly payments on second or junior mortgages and home equity loans.

SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS

The data on selected monthly owner costs were obtained from questionnaire items H20 through H26 for a sample of owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. Selected monthly owner costs is the sum of payments for mortgages, deeds of trust, contracts to purchase, or similar debts on the property (including payments for the first mortgage, second or junior mortgages, and home equity loans); real estate taxes; fire, hazard, and flood insurance on the property; utilities (electricity, gas, and water); and fuels (oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.). It also includes, where appropriate, the monthly condominium fee for condominiums and mobile home costs (personal property taxes, site rent, registration fees, and license fees) for mobile homes.

In certain tabulations, selected monthly owner costs are presented separately for specified owner-occupied housing units (owner-occupied one-family houses on fewer than 10 acres without a business or medical office on the property), owner-occupied condominiums, and owner-occupied mobile homes. Data usually are shown separately for units "with a mortgage" and for units "not mortgaged."

Median Selected Monthly Owner Costs—This measure is rounded to the nearest whole dollar.

Comparability—The components of selected monthly owner costs were collected for the first time in 1980. The 1990 tabulations of selected monthly owner costs for specified owner-occupied housing units are virtually identical to 1980, the primary difference was the amounts of the first and second mortgages were collected in separate questions in 1990, while the amounts were collected in a single question in 1980. The component parts of the item were tabulated for mobile homes and condominiums for the first time in 1990.

In 1980, costs for electricity and gas were collected as average monthly costs. In 1990, all utility and fuel costs were collected as yearly costs and divided by 12 to provide an average monthly cost.

SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989

The information on selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of household income in 1989 is the computed ratio of selected monthly owner costs to monthly household income in 1989. The ratio was computed separately for each unit and rounded to the nearest whole percentage. The data are tabulated separately for specified owner-occupied units, condominiums, and mobile homes.

Separate distributions are often shown for units "with a mortgage" and for units "not mortgaged." Units occupied by households reporting no income or a net loss in 1989 are included in the "not computed" category. (For more information, see the discussion under "Selected Monthly Owner Costs.")

Comparability—The components of selected monthly owner costs were collected for the first time in 1980. The tabulations of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for specified owner-occupied housing units are comparable to 1980.

SEWAGE DISPOSAL

The data on sewage disposal were obtained from questionnaire item H16, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. Housing units are either connected to a public sewer, to a septic tank or cesspool, or they dispose

of sewage by other means. A public sewer may be operated by a government body or by a private organization. A housing unit is considered to be connected to a septic tank or cesspool when the unit is provided with an underground pit or tank for sewage disposal. The category, "Other means" includes housing units which dispose of sewage in some other way.

Comparability—Data on sewage disposal have been collected since 1940. In 1970 and 1980, data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, data are shown for all housing units.

SOURCE OF WATER

The data on source of water were obtained from questionnaire item H15, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. Housing units may receive their water supply from a number of sources. A common source supplying water to five or more units is classified as a "Public system or private company." The water may be supplied by a city, county, water district, water company, etc., or it may be obtained from a well which supplies water to five or more housing units. If the water is supplied from a well serving four or fewer housing units, the units are classified as having water supplied by either an "Individual drilled well" or an "Individual dug well." Drilled wells or small diameter wells are usually less than 1-1/2 feet in diameter. Dug wells are usually larger than 1-1/2 feet wide and generally hand dug. The category, "Some other source" includes water obtained from springs, creeks, rivers, lakes, cisterns, etc.

Comparability—Data on source of water have been collected since 1940. In 1970 and 1980, data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, data are shown for all housing units.

TELEPHONE IN HOUSING UNIT

The data on telephones were obtained from questionnaire item H12, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. A telephone must be inside the house or apartment for the unit to be classified as having a telephone. Units where the respondent uses a telephone located inside the building but not in the respondent's living quarters are classified as having no telephone.

Comparability—Data on telephones in 1980 are comparable to 1990. The 1960 and 1970 censuses collected data on telephone availability. A unit was classified as having a telephone available if there was a telephone number on which occupants of the unit could be reached. The telephone could have been in another unit, in a common hall, or outside the building.

TENURE

The data for tenure were obtained from questionnaire item H4, which was asked at all occupied housing units. All occupied housing units are classified as either owner occupied or renter occupied.

Owner Occupied—A housing unit is owner occupied if the owner or co-owner lives in the unit even if it is mortgaged or not fully paid for. The owner or co-owner must live in the unit and usually is the person listed in column 1 of the questionnaire. The unit is "Owned by you or someone in this household with a mortgage or loan" if it is being purchased with a mortgage or some other debt arrangement such as a deed of trust, trust deed, contract to purchase, land contract, or purchase agreement. The unit is also considered owned with a mortgage if it is built on leased land and there is a mortgage on the unit.

A housing unit is "Owned by you or someone in this household free and clear (without a mortgage)" if there is no mortgage or other similar debt on the house, apartment, or mobile home including units built on leased land if the unit is owned outright without a mortgage. Although owner-occupied units are divided between mortgaged and owned free and clear on the questionnaire, census data products containing 100-percent data show only total owner-occupied counts. More extensive mortgage information was collected on the long-form questionnaire and are shown in census products containing sample data. (For more information, see the discussion under "Mortgage Status.")

Renter Occupied—All occupied housing units which are not owner occupied, whether they are rented for cash rent or occupied without payment of cash rent, are classified as renter occupied. "No cash rent" units are separately identified in the rent tabulations. Such units are generally provided free by friends or relatives or in exchange for services such as resident manager, caretaker, minister, or tenant farmer. Housing units on military bases also are classified in the "No cash rent" category. "Rented for cash rent" includes units in continuing care, sometimes called life care arrangements. These arrangements usually involve a contract between one or more individuals and a health services provider guaranteeing the individual shelter, usually a house or apartment, and services, such as meals or transportation to shopping or recreation.

Comparability—Data on tenure have been collected since 1890. In 1970, the question on tenure also included a category for condominium and cooperative ownership. In 1980, condominium units and cooperatives were dropped from the tenure item, and since 1980, only condominium units are identified in a separate question.

For 1990, the response categories were expanded to allow the respondent to report whether the unit was owned with a mortgage or free and clear (without a mortgage). The distinction between units owned with a mortgage and units owned free and clear was added in 1990 to improve

the count of owner-occupied units. Research after the 1980 census indicated some respondents did not consider their units owned if they had a mortgage.

UNITS IN STRUCTURE

The data on units in structure (also referred to as "type of structure") were obtained from questionnaire item H2, which was asked at all housing units. A structure is a separate building that either has open spaces on all sides or is separated from other structures by dividing walls that extend from ground to roof. In determining the number of units in a structure, all housing units, both occupied and vacant, are counted. Stores and office space are excluded.

The statistics are presented for the number of housing units in structures of specified type and size, not for the number of residential buildings.

1-Unit, Detached—This is a 1-unit structure detached from any other house; that is, with open space on all four sides. Such structures are considered detached even if they have an adjoining shed or garage. A one-family house that contains a business is considered detached as long as the building has open space on all four sides. Mobile homes or trailers to which one or more permanent rooms have been added or built also are included.

1-Unit, Attached—This is a 1-unit structure that has one or more walls extending from ground to roof separating it from adjoining structures. In row houses (sometimes called townhouses), double houses, or houses attached to non-residential structures, each house is a separate, attached structure if the dividing or common wall goes from ground to roof.

2 or More Units—These are units in structures containing 2 or more housing units, further categorized as units in structures with 2, 3 or 4, 5 to 9, 10 to 19, 20 to 49, and 50 or more units.

Mobile Home or Trailer—Both occupied and vacant mobile homes to which no permanent rooms have been added are counted in this category. Mobile homes or trailers used only for business purposes or for extra sleeping space and mobile homes or trailers for sale on a dealer's lot, at the factory, or in storage are not counted in the housing inventory.

Other—This category is for any living quarters occupied as a housing unit that does not fit the previous categories. Examples that fit this category are houseboats, railroad cars, campers, and vans.

Comparability—Data on units in structure have been collected since 1940 and on mobile homes and trailers since 1950. In 1970 and 1980, these data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, these data are

shown for all housing units. In 1980, the data were collected on a sample basis. The category, "Boat, tent, van, etc." was replaced in 1990 by the category "Other." In some areas, the proportion of units classified as "Other" is far larger than the number of units that were classified as "Boat, tent, van, etc." in 1980.

USUAL HOME ELSEWHERE

The data for usual home elsewhere are obtained from questionnaire item B, which was completed by census employees. A housing unit temporarily occupied at the time of enumeration entirely by persons with a usual residence elsewhere is classified as vacant. The occupants are classified as having a "Usual home elsewhere" and are counted at the address of their usual place of residence. Typical examples are people in a vacation home, persons renting living quarters temporarily for work, and migrant workers.

Limitation of the Data—Evidence from previous censuses suggests that in some areas enumerators marked units as "vacant—usual home elsewhere" when they should have marked "vacant—regular."

Comparability—Data for usual home elsewhere was tabulated for the first time in 1980.

UTILITIES

The data on utility costs were obtained from questionnaire items H20a through H20d, which were asked of occupied housing units. These items were asked on a sample basis.

Questions H20a through H20d asked for the yearly cost of utilities (electricity, gas, water) and other fuels (oil, coal, wood, kerosene, etc.). For the tabulations, these yearly amounts are divided by 12 to derive the average monthly cost and are then included in the computation of "Gross Rent," "Gross Rent as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989," "Selected Monthly Owner Costs," and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989."

Costs are recorded if paid by or billed to occupants, a welfare agency, relatives, or friends. Costs that are paid by landlords, included in the rent payment, or included in condominium or cooperative fees are excluded.

Limitation of the Data—Research has shown that respondents tended to overstate their expenses for electricity and gas when compared to utility company records. There is some evidence that this overstatement is reduced when yearly costs are asked rather than monthly costs. Caution should be exercised in using these data for direct analysis because costs are not reported for certain kinds of units

such as renter-occupied units with all utilities included in the rent and owner-occupied condominium units with utilities included in the condominium fee.

Comparability—The data on utility costs have been collected since 1980 for owner-occupied housing units, and since 1940 for renter-occupied housing units. In 1980, costs for electricity and gas were collected as average monthly costs. In 1990, all utility and fuel costs were collected as yearly costs and divided by 12 to provide an average monthly cost.

VACANCY STATUS

The data on vacancy status were obtained from questionnaire item C1, which was completed by census enumerators. Vacancy status and other characteristics of vacant units were determined by enumerators obtaining information from landlords, owners, neighbors, rental agents, and others. Vacant units are subdivided according to their housing market classification as follows:

For Rent—These are vacant units offered "for rent," and vacant units offered either "for rent" or "for sale."

For Sale Only—These are vacant units being offered "for sale only," including units in cooperatives and condominium projects if the individual units are offered "for sale only."

Rented or Sold, Not Occupied—If any money rent has been paid or agreed upon but the new renter has not moved in as of the date of enumeration, or if the unit has recently been sold but the new owner has not yet moved in, the vacant unit is classified as "rented or sold, not occupied."

For Seasonal, Recreational, or Occasional Use—These are vacant units used or intended for use only in certain seasons or for weekend or other occasional use throughout the year.

Seasonal units include those used for summer or winter sports or recreation, such as beach cottages and hunting cabins. Seasonal units also may include quarters for such workers as herders and loggers. Interval ownership units, sometimes called shared-ownership or time-sharing condominiums, also are included here.

For Migrant Workers—These include vacant units intended for occupancy by migratory workers employed in farm work during the crop season. (Work in a cannery, a freezer plant, or a food-processing plant is not farm work.)

Other Vacant—If a vacant unit does not fall into any of the classifications specified above, it is classified as "other vacant." For example, this category includes units held for occupancy by a caretaker or janitor, and units held for personal reasons of the owner.

Homeowner Vacancy Rate—This is the percentage relationship between the number of vacant units for sale and the total homeowner inventory. It is computed by dividing the number of vacant units for sale only by the sum of the owner-occupied units and the number of vacant units that are for sale only.

Rental Vacancy Rate—This is the percentage relationship of the number of vacant units for rent to the total rental inventory. It is computed by dividing the number of vacant units for rent by the sum of the renter-occupied units and the number of vacant units for rent.

Comparability—Data on vacancy status have been collected since 1940. For 1990, the category, "seasonal/recreational/occasional use" combined vacant units classified in 1980 as "seasonal or migratory" and "held for occasional use." Also, in 1970 and 1980, housing characteristics generally were presented only for year-round units. In 1990, housing characteristics are shown for all housing units.

VALUE

The data on value (also referred to as "price asked" for vacant units) were obtained from questionnaire item H6, which was asked at housing units that were owned, being bought, or vacant for sale at the time of enumeration. Value is the respondent's estimate of how much the property (house and lot, mobile home and lot, or condominium unit) would sell for if it were for sale. If the house or mobile home was owned or being bought, but the land on which it sits was not, the respondent was asked to estimate the combined value of the house or mobile home and the land. For vacant units, value was the price asked for the property.

Value was tabulated separately for all owner-occupied and vacant-for-sale housing units, owner-occupied and vacant-for-sale mobile homes or trailers, and specified owner-occupied and specified vacant-for-sale housing units. Specified owner-occupied and specified vacant-for-sale housing units include only one-family houses on fewer than 10 acres without a business or medical office on the property. The data for "specified units" exclude mobile homes, houses with a business or medical office, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings.

Median and Quartile Value—The median divides the value distribution into two equal parts. Quartiles divide the value distribution into four equal parts. These measures are rounded to the nearest hundred dollars. (For more information on medians and quartiles, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Aggregate Value—To calculate aggregate value, the amount assigned for the category "Less than \$10,000" is \$9,000. The amount assigned to the category "\$500,000 or more"

is \$600,000. Mean value is rounded to the nearest hundred dollars. (For more information on aggregates and means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Comparability—In 1980, value was asked only at owner-occupied or vacant-for-sale one-family houses on fewer than 10 acres with no business or medical office on the property and at all owner-occupied or vacant-for-sale condominium housing units. Mobile homes were excluded. Value data were presented for specified owner-occupied housing units, specified vacant-for-sale-only housing units, and owner-occupied condominium housing units.

In 1990, the question was asked at all owner-occupied or vacant-for-sale-only housing units with no exclusions. Data presented for specified owner-occupied and specified vacant-for-sale-only housing units will include one-family condominium houses but not condominiums in multi-unit structures since condominium units are now identified only in long-form questionnaires.

For 1990, quartiles have been added because the range of values and rents in the United States has increased in recent years. Upper and lower quartiles can be used to note large value and rent differences among various geographic areas.

VEHICLES AVAILABLE

The data on vehicles available were obtained from questionnaire item H13, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. These data show the number of households with a specified number of passenger cars, vans, and pickup or panel trucks of one-ton capacity or less kept at home and available for the use of household members. Vehicles rented or leased for one month or more, company vehicles, and police and government vehicles are included if kept at home and used for nonbusiness purposes. Dismantled or immobile vehicles are excluded. Vehicles kept at home but used only for business purposes also are excluded.

Vehicles Per Household—This is computed by dividing aggregate vehicles available by the number of occupied housing units.

Limitation of the Data—The 1980 census evaluations showed that the number of automobiles was slightly over-reported; the number of vans and trucks slightly under-reported. The statistics do not measure the number of vehicles privately owned or the number of households owning vehicles.

Comparability—Data on automobiles available were collected from 1960 to 1980. In 1980, a separate question also was asked on the number of trucks and vans. The data on automobiles and trucks and vans were presented

separately and also as a combined vehicles available tabulation. The 1990 data are comparable to the 1980 vehicles available tabulations.

YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT

The data on year householder moved into unit were obtained from questionnaire item H8, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. These data refer to the year of the latest move by the householder. If a householder moved back into a housing unit he or she previously occupied, the year of the latest move was reported. If the householder moved from one apartment to another within the same building, the year the householder moved into the present apartment was reported. The intent is to establish the year the present occupancy by the householder began. The year that the householder moved in is not necessarily the same year other members of the household moved, although in the great majority of cases an entire household moves at the same time.

Comparability—In 1960 and 1970, this question was asked of every person and included in population reports. This item in housing tabulations refers to the year the householder moved in. In 1980 and 1990, the question was asked only of the householder.

YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT

The data on year structure built were obtained from questionnaire item H17, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. Data on year structure built refer to when the building was first constructed, not when it was remodeled, added to, or converted. For housing units under construction that met the housing unit definition—that is, all exterior windows, doors, and final usable floors were in place—the category “1989 or March 1990” was used. For a houseboat or a mobile home or trailer, the manufacturer’s model year was assumed to be the year built. The figures shown in census data products relate to the number of units built during the specified periods that were still in existence at the time of enumeration.

Median Year Structure Built—The median divides the distribution into two equal parts. The median is rounded to the nearest calendar year. Median age of housing can be obtained by subtracting median year structure built from 1990. For example, if the median year structure built is 1957, the median age of housing in that area is 33 years (1990 minus 1957).

Limitation of the Data—Data on year structure built are more susceptible to errors of response and nonreporting than data on many other items because respondents must rely on their memory or on estimates by persons who have

lived in the neighborhood a long time. Available evidence indicates there is underreporting in the older-year-structure-built categories, especially “Built in 1939 or earlier.” The introduction of the “Don’t know” category (see the discussion on “Comparability”) may have resulted in relatively higher allocation rates. Data users should refer to the discussion in Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data, and to the allocation tables.

Comparability—Data on year structure built were collected for the first time in the 1940 census. Since then, the response categories have been modified to accommodate the 10-year period between each census. In 1990, the category, “Don’t Know,” was added in an effort to minimize the response error mentioned in the paragraph above on limitation of the data.

DERIVED MEASURES

Census data products include various derived measures, such as medians, means, and percentages, as well as certain rates and ratios. Derived measures that round to less than 0.1 are not shown but indicated as zero. In printed reports, zero is indicated by a dash (-).

Interpolation

Interpolation frequently is used in calculating medians or quartiles based on interval data and in approximating standard errors from tables. Linear interpolation is used to estimate values of a function between two known values. “Pareto interpolation” is an alternative to linear interpolation. It is used by the Census Bureau in calculating median income within intervals wider than \$2,500. In Pareto interpolation, the median is derived by interpolating between the logarithms of the upper and lower income limits of the median category.

Mean

This measure represents an arithmetic average of a set of values. It is derived by dividing the sum of a group of numerical items (or aggregate) by the total number of items. Aggregates are used in computing mean values. For example, mean family income is obtained by dividing the aggregate of all income reported by persons in families by the total number of families. (Additional information on means and aggregates is included in the separate explanations of many population and housing subjects.)

Median

This measure represents the middle value in a distribution. The median divides the total frequency into two equal parts: one-half of the cases fall below the median and one-half of the cases exceed the median. The median is

computed on the basis of the distribution as tabulated, which is sometimes more detailed than the distribution shown in specific census publications and other data products.

In reports, if the median falls within the upper interval of the tabulation distribution, the median is shown as the initial value of the interval followed by a plus sign (+); if within the lower interval, the median is shown as the upper value of the category followed by a minus sign (-). For summary tape files, if the median falls within the upper or lower interval, it is set to a specified value. (Additional information on medians is included in the separate explanations of many population and housing subjects.)

Percentages, Rates, and Ratios

These measures are frequently presented in census products to compare two numbers or two sets of measurements. These comparisons are made in two ways: (1)

subtraction, which provides an absolute measure of the difference between two items, and (2) the quotient of two numbers, which provides a relative measure of difference.

Quartile

This measure divides a distribution into four equal parts. The first quartile (or lower quartile) is the value that defines the upper limit of the lowest one-quarter of the cases. The second quartile is the median. The third quartile (or upper quartile) defines the lower limit of the upper one-quarter of the cases in the distribution. The difference between the upper and lower quartiles is called the interquartile range. This interquartile range is less affected by wide variations than is the mean. Quartiles are presented for certain financial characteristics such as housing value and rent.

APPENDIX C.

Accuracy of the Data

CONTENTS

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INTRODUCTION

The data contained in this data product are based on the 1990 census sample. The data are estimates of the actual figures that would have been obtained from a complete count. Estimates derived from a sample are expected to be different from the 100-percent figures because they are subject to sampling and nonsampling errors. Sampling error in data arises from the selection of persons and housing units to be included in the sample. Nonsampling error affects both sample and 100-percent data, and is introduced as a result of errors that may occur during the collection and processing phases of the census. Provided below is a detailed discussion of both types of errors and a description of the estimation procedures.

SAMPLE DESIGN

Every person and housing unit in the United States was asked certain basic demographic and housing questions (for example, race, age, marital status, housing value, or rent). A sample of these persons and housing units was asked more detailed questions about such items as income, occupation, and housing costs in addition to the basic demographic and housing information. The primary sampling unit for the 1990 census was the housing unit, including all occupants. For persons living in group quarters, the sampling unit was the person. Persons in group quarters were sampled at a 1-in-6 rate.

The sample designation method depended on the data collection procedures. Approximately 95 percent of the population was enumerated by the mailback procedure. In these areas, the Bureau of the Census either purchased a commercial mailing list, which was updated by the United States Postal Service and Census Bureau field staff, or prepared a mailing list by canvassing and listing each address in the area prior to Census Day. These lists were computerized and the appropriate units were electronically designated as sample units. The questionnaires were either mailed or hand-delivered to the addresses with instructions to complete and mail back the form.

Housing units in governmental units with a precensus (1988) estimated population of fewer than 2,500 persons were sampled at 1-in-2. Governmental units were defined for sampling purposes as all incorporated places, all counties, all county equivalents such as parishes in Louisiana, and all minor civil divisions in Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin. Housing units in census tracts and block numbering areas (BNA's) with a precensus housing unit count below 2,000 housing units were sampled at 1-in-6 for those portions not in small governmental units (governmental units with a population less than 2,500). Housing units within census tracts and BNA's with 2,000 or more housing units were sampled at 1-in-8 for those portions not in small governmental units.

In list/enumerate areas (about 5 percent of the population), each enumerator was given a blank address register with designated sample lines. Beginning about Census Day, the enumerator systematically canvassed an assigned area and listed all housing units in the address register in the order they were encountered. Completed questionnaires, including sample information for any housing unit listed on a designated sample line, were collected. For all governmental units with fewer than 2,500 persons in list/enumerate areas, a 1-in-2 sampling rate was used. All other list/enumerate areas were sampled at 1-in-6.

Housing units in American Indian reservations, tribal jurisdiction statistical areas, and Alaska Native villages were sampled according to the same criteria as other governmental units, except the sampling rates were based on the size of the American Indian and Alaska Native population in those areas as measured in the 1980 census. Trust lands were sampled at the same rate as their associated American Indian reservations. Census designated places in Hawaii were sampled at the same rate as governmental units because the Census Bureau does not recognize incorporated places in Hawaii.

The purpose of using variable sampling rates was to provide relatively more reliable estimates for small areas and decrease respondent burden in more densely populated areas while maintaining data reliability. When all sampling rates were taken into account across the Nation, approximately one out of every six housing units in the Nation was included in the 1990 census sample.

CONFIDENTIALITY OF THE DATA

To maintain the confidentiality required by law (Title 13, United States Code), the Bureau of the Census applies a confidentiality edit to the 1990 census data to assure that

published data do not disclose information about specific individuals, households, or housing units. As a result, a small amount of uncertainty is introduced into the estimates of census characteristics. The sample itself provides adequate protection for most areas for which sample data are published since the resulting data are estimates of the actual counts; however, small areas require more protection. The edit is controlled so that the basic structure of the data is preserved.

The confidentiality edit is implemented by selecting a small subset of individual households from the internal sample data files and blanking a subset of the data items on these household records. Responses to those data items were then imputed using the same imputation procedures that were used for nonresponse. A larger subset of households is selected for the confidentiality edit for small areas to provide greater protection for these areas. The editing process is implemented in such a way that the quality and usefulness of the data were preserved.

ERRORS IN THE DATA

Since statistics in this data product are based on a sample, they may differ somewhat from 100-percent figures that would have been obtained if all housing units, persons within those housing units, and persons living in group quarters had been enumerated using the same questionnaires, instructions, enumerators, etc. The sample estimate also would differ from other samples of housing units, persons within those housing units, and persons living in group quarters. The deviation of a sample estimate from the average of all possible samples is called the sampling error. The standard error of a sample estimate is a measure of the variation among the estimates from all the possible samples and thus is a measure of the precision with which an estimate from a particular sample approximates the average result of all possible samples. The sample estimate and its estimated standard error permit the construction of interval estimates with prescribed confidence that the interval includes the average result of all possible samples. Described below is the method of calculating standard errors and confidence intervals for the data in this product.

In addition to the variability which arises from the sampling procedures, both sample data and 100-percent data are subject to nonsampling error. Nonsampling error may be introduced during any of the various complex operations used to collect and process census data. For example, operations such as editing, reviewing, or handling questionnaires may introduce error into the data. A detailed discussion of the sources of nonsampling error is given in the section on "Control of Nonsampling Error" in this appendix.

Nonsampling error may affect the data in two ways. Errors that are introduced randomly will increase the variability of the data and should therefore be reflected in the standard error. Errors that tend to be consistent in one

direction will make both sample and 100-percent data biased in that direction. For example, if respondents consistently tend to under-report their income, then the resulting counts of households or families by income category will tend to be understated for the higher income categories and overstated for the lower income categories. Such biases are not reflected in the standard error.

Calculation of Standard Errors

Totals and Percentages—Tables A through C in this appendix contain the information necessary to calculate the standard errors of sample estimates in this data product. To calculate the standard error, it is necessary to know the basic standard error for the characteristic (given in table A or B) that would result under a simple random sample design (of persons, households, or housing units) and estimation technique; the design factor for the particular characteristic estimated (given in table C); and the number of persons or housing units in the tabulation area and the percent of these in the sample. For machine-readable products, the percent-in-sample is included in a data matrix on the file for each tabulation area. In printed reports, the percent-in-sample is provided in data tables at the end of the statistical tables that compose the report. The design factors reflect the effects of the actual sample design and complex ratio estimation procedure used for the 1990 census. Tape purchasers will receive table C, the table of design factors, as a supplement to the technical documentation. Table C is included in this appendix for printed reports.

The steps given below should be used to calculate the standard error of an estimate of a total or a percentage contained in this product. A percentage is defined here as a ratio of a numerator to a denominator where the numerator is a subset of the denominator. For example, the proportion of Black teachers is the ratio of Black teachers to all teachers.

1. Obtain the standard error from table A or B (or use the formula given below the table) for the estimated total or percentage, respectively.
2. Find the geographic area to which the estimate applies in the appropriate percent-in-sample table or appropriate matrix, and obtain the person or housing unit "percent-in-sample" figure for this area. Use the person "percent-in-sample" figure for person and family characteristics. Use the housing unit "percent-in-sample" figure for housing unit characteristics.
3. Use table C to obtain the design factor for the characteristic (for example, employment status, school enrollment) and the range that contains the percent-in-sample with which you are working. Multiply the basic standard error by this factor.

The unadjusted standard errors of zero estimates or of very small estimated totals or percentages will approach zero. This is also the case for very large percentages or

estimated totals that are close to the size of the tabulation areas to which they correspond. Nevertheless, these estimated totals and percentages still are subject to sampling and nonsampling variability, and an estimated standard error of zero (or a very small standard error) is not appropriate. For estimated percentages that are less than 2 or greater than 98, use the basic standard errors in table B that appear in the "2 or 98" row. For an estimated total that is less than 50 or within 50 of the total size of the tabulation area, use a basic standard error of 16.

An illustration of the use of the tables is given in the section entitled "Use of Tables to Compute Standard Errors."

Sums and Differences—The standard errors estimated from these tables are not directly applicable to sums of and differences between two sample estimates. To estimate the standard error of a sum or difference, the tables are to be used somewhat differently in the following three situations:

1. For the sum of or difference between a sample estimate and a 100-percent value, use the standard error of the sample estimate. The complete count value is not subject to sampling error.
2. For the sum of or difference between two sample estimates, the appropriate standard error is approximately the square root of the sum of the two individual standard errors squared; that is, for standard errors:

$SE_{\hat{X}}$ and $SE_{\hat{Y}}$ of estimates \hat{X} and \hat{Y} :

$$SE_{(\hat{X} + \hat{Y})} = SE_{(\hat{X} - \hat{Y})} = \sqrt{(SE_{\hat{X}})^2 + (SE_{\hat{Y}})^2}$$

This method, however, will underestimate (overestimate) the standard error if the two items in a sum are highly positively (negatively) correlated or if the two items in a difference are highly negatively (positively) correlated. This method may also be used for the difference between (or sum of) sample estimates from two censuses or from a census sample and another survey. The standard error for estimates not based on the 1990 census sample must be obtained from an appropriate source outside of this appendix.

3. For the differences between two estimates, one of which is a subclass of the other, use the tables directly where the calculated difference is the estimate of interest. For example, to determine the estimate of non-Black teachers, one may subtract the estimate of Black teachers from the estimate of total teachers. To determine the standard error of the estimate of non-Black teachers apply the above formula directly.

Ratios—Frequently, the statistic of interest is the ratio of two variables, where the numerator is not a subset of the

denominator. For example, the ratio of teachers to students in public elementary schools. The standard error of the ratio between two sample estimates is estimated as follows:

1. If the ratio is a proportion, then follow the procedure outlined for "Totals and Percentages."
2. If the ratio is not a proportion, then approximate the standard error using the formula below.

$$SE_{(\hat{X} / \hat{Y})} = \frac{\hat{X}}{\hat{Y}} \sqrt{\frac{(SE_{\hat{X}})^2}{\hat{X}^2} + \frac{(SE_{\hat{Y}})^2}{\hat{Y}^2}}$$

Medians—For the standard error of the median of a characteristic, it is necessary to examine the distribution from which the median is derived, as the size of the base and the distribution itself affect the standard error. An approximate method is given here. As the first step, compute one-half of the number on which the median is based (refer to this result as $N/2$). Treat $N/2$ as if it were an ordinary estimate and obtain its standard error as instructed above. Compute the desired confidence interval about $N/2$. Starting with the lowest value of the characteristic, cumulate the frequencies in each category of the characteristic until the sum equals or first exceeds the lower limit of the confidence interval about $N/2$. By linear interpolation, obtain a value of the characteristic corresponding to this sum. This is the lower limit of the confidence interval of the median. In a similar manner, continue cumulating frequencies until the sum equals or exceeds the count in excess of the upper limit of the interval about $N/2$. Interpolate as before to obtain the upper limit of the confidence interval for the estimated median.

When interpolation is required in the upper open-ended interval of a distribution to obtain a confidence bound, use 1.5 times the lower limit of the open-ended confidence interval as the upper limit of the open-ended interval.

Confidence Intervals

A sample estimate and its estimated standard error may be used to construct confidence intervals about the estimate. These intervals are ranges that will contain the average value of the estimated characteristic that results over all possible samples, with a known probability. For example, if all possible samples that could result under the 1990 census sample design were independently selected and surveyed under the same conditions, and if the estimate and its estimated standard error were calculated for each of these samples, then:

1. Approximately 68 percent of the intervals from one estimated standard error below the estimate to one estimated standard error above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples;

2. Approximately 90 percent of the intervals from 1.645 times the estimated standard error below the estimate to 1.645 times the estimated standard error above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples.
3. Approximately 95 percent of the intervals from two estimated standard errors below the estimate to two estimated standard errors above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples.

The intervals are referred to as 68 percent, 90 percent, and 95 percent confidence intervals, respectively.

The average value of the estimated characteristic that could be derived from all possible samples is or is not contained in any particular computed interval. Thus, we cannot make the statement that the average value has a certain probability of falling between the limits of the calculated confidence interval. Rather, one can say with a specified probability of confidence that the calculated confidence interval includes the average estimate from all possible samples (approximately the 100-percent value).

Confidence intervals also may be constructed for the ratio, sum of, or difference between two sample figures. This is done by first computing the ratio, sum, or difference, then obtaining the standard error of the ratio, sum, or difference (using the formulas given earlier), and finally forming a confidence interval for this estimated ratio, sum, or difference as above. One can then say with specified confidence that this interval includes the ratio, sum, or difference that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

The estimated standard errors given in this appendix do not include all portions of the variability due to nonsampling error that may be present in the data. The standard errors reflect the effect of simple response variance, but not the effect of correlated errors introduced by enumerators, coders, or other field or processing personnel. Thus, the standard errors calculated represent a lower bound of the total error. As a result, confidence intervals formed using these estimated standard errors may not meet the stated levels of confidence (i.e., 68, 90, or 95 percent). Thus, some care must be exercised in the interpretation of the data in this data product based on the estimated standard errors.

A standard sampling theory text should be helpful if the user needs more information about confidence intervals and nonsampling errors.

Use of Tables to Compute Standard Errors

The following is a hypothetical example of how to compute a standard error of a total and a percentage. Suppose a particular data table shows that for City A 9,948 persons out of all 15,888 persons age 16 years and over were in the civilian labor force. The percent-in-sample

table lists City A with a percent-in-sample of 16.0 percent (Persons column). The column in table C which includes 16.0 percent-in-sample shows the design factor to be 1.1 for "Employment status."

The basic standard error for the estimated total 9,948 may be obtained from table A or from the formula given below table A. In order to avoid interpolation, the use of the formula will be demonstrated here. Suppose that the total population of City A was 21,220. The formula for the basic standard error, SE, is

$$\begin{aligned} \text{SE}(9,948) &= \sqrt{5(9,948)(1 - 9,948/21,220)} \\ &= 163 \text{ persons.} \end{aligned}$$

The standard error of the estimated 9,948 persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is found by multiplying the basic standard error 163 by the design factor, 1.1 from table C. This yields an estimated standard error of 179 for the total number of persons 16 years and over in City A who were in the civilian labor force.

The estimated percent of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force in City A is 62.6. From table B, the unadjusted standard error is found to be approximately 0.85 percentage points. The standard error for the estimated 62.6 percent of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is $0.85 \times 1.1 = 0.94$ percentage points.

A note of caution concerning numerical values is necessary. Standard errors of percentages derived in this manner are approximate. Calculations can be expressed to several decimal places, but to do so would indicate more precision in the data than is justifiable. Final results should contain no more than two decimal places when the estimated standard error is one percentage point (i.e., 1.00) or more.

In the previous example, the standard error of the 9,948 persons 16 years and over in City A who were in the civilian labor force was found to be 179. Thus, a 90 percent confidence interval for this estimated total is found to be:

$$[9,948 - 1.645(179)] \text{ to } [9,948 + 1.645(179)]$$

or

$$9,654 \text{ to } 10,242$$

One can say, with about 90 percent confidence, that this interval includes the value that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

The following is an illustration of the calculation of standard errors and confidence intervals when a difference between two sample estimates is obtained. For example, suppose the number of persons in City B age 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force was 9,314 and the total number of persons 16 years and over was 16,666. Further suppose the population of City B was 25,225. Thus, the estimated percentage of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is 55.9 percent. The unadjusted standard error determined using the formula provided at the bottom of table B is 0.86

percentage points. We find that City B had a percent-in-sample of 15.7. The range which includes 15.7 percent-in-sample in table C shows the design factor to be 1.1 for "Employment Status." Thus, the approximate standard error of the percentage (55.9 percent) is $0.86 \times 1.1 = 0.95$ percentage points.

Now suppose that one wished to obtain the standard error of the difference between City A and City B of the percentages of persons who were 16 years and over and who were in the civilian labor force. The difference in the percentages of interest for the two cities is:

$$62.6 - 55.9 = 6.7 \text{ percent.}$$

Using the results of the previous example:

$$\begin{aligned} SE(6.7) &= \sqrt{(SE(62.6))^2 + (SE(55.9))^2} = \sqrt{(0.94)^2 + (0.95)^2} \\ &= 1.34 \text{ percentage points} \end{aligned}$$

The 90 percent confidence interval for the difference is formed as before:

$$[6.70 - 1.645(1.34)] \text{ to } [6.70 + 1.645(1.34)]$$

or

$$4.50 \text{ to } 8.90$$

One can say with 90 percent confidence that the interval includes the difference that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

For reasonably large samples, ratio estimates are normally distributed, particularly for the census population. Therefore, if we can calculate the standard error of a ratio estimate then we can form a confidence interval around the ratio. Suppose that one wished to obtain the standard error of the ratio of the estimate of persons who were 16 years and over and who were in the civilian labor force in City A to the estimate of persons who were 16 years and over and who were in the civilian labor force in City B. The ratio of the two estimates of interest is:

$$9948/9314 = 1.07$$

$$\begin{aligned} SE(1.07) &= \left(\frac{9948}{9314}\right) \sqrt{\frac{179^2}{(9948)^2} + \frac{188^2}{(9314)^2}} \\ &= .029 \end{aligned}$$

Using the results above, the 90 percent confidence interval for this ratio would be:

$$\begin{aligned} [1.07 - 1.645(.029)] \text{ to } [1.07 + 1.645(.029)] \\ \text{or} \\ 1.02 \text{ to } 1.12 \end{aligned}$$

ESTIMATION PROCEDURE

The estimates which appear in this publication were obtained from an iterative ratio estimation procedure (iterative proportional fitting) resulting in the assignment of a weight to each sample person or housing unit record. For

any given tabulation area, a characteristic total was estimated by summing the weights assigned to the persons or housing units possessing the characteristic in the tabulation area. Estimates of family or household characteristics were based on the weight assigned to the family member designated as householder. Each sample person or housing unit record was assigned exactly one weight to be used to produce estimates of all characteristics. For example, if the weight given to a sample person or housing unit had the value 6, all characteristics of that person or housing unit would be tabulated with the weight of 6. The estimation procedure, however, did assign weights varying from person to person or housing unit to housing unit. The estimation procedure used to assign the weights was performed in geographically defined "weighting areas." Weighting areas generally were formed of contiguous geographic units which agreed closely with census tabulation areas within counties. Weighting areas were required to have a minimum sample of 400 persons. Weighting areas never crossed State or county boundaries. In small counties with a sample count below 400 persons, the minimum required sample condition was relaxed to permit the entire county to become a weighting area.

Within a weighting area, the ratio estimation procedure for persons was performed in four stages. For persons, the first stage applied 17 household-type groups. The second stage used two groups: sampling rate of 1-in-2; sampling rate less than 1-in-2. The third stage used the dichotomy householders/nonhouseholders. The fourth stage applied 180 aggregate age-sex-race-Hispanic origin categories. The stages were as follows:

PERSONS

STAGE I: TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD

Group	Persons in Housing Units With a Family With Own Children Under 18
1	2 persons in housing unit
2	3 persons in housing unit
3	4 persons in housing unit
4	5 to 7 persons in housing unit
5	8 or more persons in housing unit

Persons in Housing Units With a Family Without Own Children Under 18

6-10	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit
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Persons in All Other Housing Units

11	1 person in housing unit
12-16	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit

Persons in Group Quarters

17	Persons in Group Quarters
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STAGE II: SAMPLING RATES

1	Sampling rate of 1-in-2
2	Sampling rate less than 1-in-2

STAGE III: HOUSEHOLDER/NONHOUSEHOLDER

- | | |
|---|----------------|
| 1 | Householder |
| 2 | Nonhouseholder |

STAGE IV: AGE/SEX/RACE/HISPANIC ORIGIN

Group	White
	Persons of Hispanic Origin
	Male
1	0 to 4 years
2	5 to 14 years
3	15 to 19 years
4	20 to 24 years
5	25 to 34 years
6	35 to 54 years
7	55 to 64 years
8	65 to 74 years
9	75 years and over
	Female
10-18	Same age categories as groups 1 through 9.
	Persons Not of Hispanic Origin
19-36	Same sex and age categories as groups 1 through 18.
	Black
37-72	Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.
	Asian or Pacific Islander
73-108	Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.
	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut
109-144	Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.
	Other Race (includes those races not listed above)
145-180	Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.

Within a weighting area, the first step in the estimation procedure was to assign an initial weight to each sample person record. This weight was approximately equal to the inverse of the probability of selecting a person for the census sample.

The next step in the estimation procedure, prior to iterative proportional fitting, was to combine categories in each of the four estimation stages, when needed to increase the reliability of the ratio estimation procedure. For each stage, any group that did not meet certain criteria for the unweighted sample count or for the ratio of the 100-percent to the initially weighted sample count, was combined, or collapsed, with another group in the same stage according to a specified collapsing pattern. At the fourth stage, an additional criterion concerning the number of complete count persons in each race/Hispanic origin category was applied.

As the final step, the initial weights underwent four stages of ratio adjustment applying the grouping procedures described above. At the first stage, the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the initial weights for each sample person was computed for each stage I group. The initial weight assigned to each person in a group was then multiplied by the stage I group ratio to produce an adjusted weight.

In stage II, the stage I adjusted weights were again adjusted by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage I weights for sample persons in each stage II group. Next, at stage III, the stage II weights were adjusted by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage II weights for sample persons in each stage III group. Finally, at stage IV, the stage III weights were adjusted by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage III weights for sample persons in each stage IV group. The four stages of ratio adjustment were performed two times (two iterations) in the order given above. The weights obtained from the second iteration for stage IV were assigned to the sample person records. However, to avoid complications in rounding for tabulated data, only whole number weights were assigned. For example, if the final weight of the persons in a particular group was 7.25 then 1/4 of the sample persons in this group were randomly assigned a weight of 8, while the remaining 3/4 received a weight of 7.

The ratio estimation procedure for housing units was essentially the same as that for persons, except that vacant units were treated differently. The occupied housing unit ratio estimation procedure was done in four stages, and the vacant housing unit ratio estimation procedure was done in a single stage. The first stage for occupied housing units applied 16 household type categories, while the second stage used the two sampling categories described above for persons. The third stage applied three units-in-structure categories; i.e. single units, multi-unit less than 10 and multi-unit 10 or more. The fourth stage could potentially use 200 tenure-race-Hispanic origin-value/rent groups. The stages for ratio estimation for housing units were as follows:

OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS

STAGE I: TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD

Group	Housing Units With a Family With Own Children Under 18
1	2 persons in housing unit
2	3 persons in housing unit
3	4 persons in housing unit
4	5 to 7 persons in housing unit
5	8 or more persons in housing unit
	Housing Units With a Family Without Own Children Under 18
6-10	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit

STAGE I: TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD—Con.

All Other Housing Units
 1 person in housing unit
 2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit

STAGE II: SAMPLING RATE CATEGORY

Sampling rate of 1-in-2
 Sampling rate less than 1-in-2

STAGE III: UNITS IN STRUCTURE

Single unit structure
 Multi-unit structure consisting of fewer than 10 individual units
 Multi-unit structure consisting of 10 or more individual units

STAGE IV: TENURE/ RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER/ VALUE OR RENT

Group	Owner	
11	White Householder	
12-16	Householder of Hispanic Origin	
	Value	
1	Less than \$20,000	
2	\$20,000 to \$39,999	
3	\$40,000 to \$59,999	
4	\$60,000 to \$79,999	
5	\$80,000 to \$99,999	
6	\$100,000 to \$149,999	
7	\$150,000 to \$249,999	
8	\$250,000 to \$299,999	
9	\$300,000 or more	
10	Other ¹	
11-20	Householder Not of Hispanic Origin	
	Same value categories as groups 1 through 10	
21-40	Black Householder	
	Same Hispanic origin/ value categories as groups 1 through 20	
41-60	Asian or Pacific Islander Householder	
	Same Hispanic origin/ value categories as groups 1 through 20	
61-80	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder	
	Same Hispanic origin/ value categories as groups 1 through 20	
81-100	Householder of Other Race	
	Same Hispanic origin/ value categories as groups 1 through 20	

¹Value of units in this category results from other factors besides housing value alone, for example, inclusion of more than 10 acres of land, or presence of a business establishment on the premises.

Renter

White Householder
 Householder of Hispanic origin

Rent

Less than \$100
 \$100 to \$199
 \$200 to \$299
 \$300 to \$399
 \$400 to \$499
 \$500 to \$599
 \$600 to \$749
 \$750 to \$999
 \$1,000 or more
 No cash rent

Householder Not of Hispanic Origin
 Same rent categories as groups 101 through 110

Black Householder

Same Hispanic origin/ rent categories as groups 101 through 120

Asian or Pacific Islander Householder

Same Hispanic origin/ rent categories as groups 101 through 120

American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder

Same Hispanic origin/ rent categories as groups 101 through 120

Householder of Other Race

Same Hispanic origin/ rent categories as groups 101 through 120

Vacant Housing Units

Vacant for rent
 Vacant for sale
 Other vacant

The estimates produced by this procedure realize some of the gains in sampling efficiency that would have resulted if the population had been stratified into the ratio estimation groups before sampling, and if the sampling rate had been applied independently to each group. The net effect is a reduction in both the standard error and the possible bias of most estimated characteristics to levels below what would have resulted from simply using the initial, unadjusted weight. A by-product of this estimation procedure is that the estimates from the sample will, for the most part, be consistent with the complete count figures for the population and housing unit groups used in the estimation procedure.

Control of Nonsampling Error

As mentioned earlier, both sample and 100-percent data are subject to nonsampling error. This component of error could introduce serious bias into the data, and the total error could increase dramatically over that which would result purely from sampling. While it is impossible to completely eliminate nonsampling error from an operation as large and complex as the decennial census, the Bureau of the Census attempted to control the sources of such error during the collection and processing operations. Described below are the primary sources of nonsampling error and the programs instituted for control of this error. The success of these programs, however, was contingent upon how well the instructions actually were carried out during the census. As part of the 1990 census evaluation program, both the effects of these programs and the amount of error remaining after their application will be evaluated.

Undercoverage—It is possible for some households or persons to be missed entirely by the census. The undercoverage of persons and housing units can introduce biases into the data.

Several coverage improvement programs were implemented during the development of the census address list and census enumeration and processing to minimize undercoverage of the population and housing units. These programs were developed based on experience from the 1980 census and results from the 1990 census testing cycle. In developing and updating the census address list, the Census Bureau used a variety of specialized procedures in different parts of the country.

- In the large urban areas, the Census Bureau purchased and geocoded address lists. Concurrent with geocoding, the United States Postal Service (USPS) reviewed and updated this list. After the postal check, census enumerators conducted a dependent canvass and update operation. In the fall of 1989, local officials were given the opportunity to examine block counts of address listings (local review) and identify possible errors. Prior to mailout, the USPS conducted a final review.
- In small cities, suburban areas, and selected rural parts of the country, the Census Bureau created the address list through a listing operation. The USPS reviewed and updated this list, and the Census Bureau reconciled USPS corrections and updated through a field operation. In the fall of 1989, local officials participated in reviewing block counts of address listings. Prior to mailout, the USPS conducted a final review.
- The Census Bureau (rather than the USPS) conducted a listing operation in the fall of 1989 and delivered census questionnaires in selected rural and seasonal housing areas in March of 1990. In some inner-city public housing developments, whose addresses had been obtained via the purchased address list noted above, census questionnaires were also delivered by Census Bureau enumerators.

Coverage improvement programs continued during and after mailout. A recheck of units initially classified as vacant or nonexistent improved further the coverage of persons and housing units. All local officials were given the opportunity to participate in a post-census local review, and census enumerators conducted an additional canvass. In addition, efforts were made to improve the coverage of unique population groups, such as the homeless and parolees/probationers. Computer and clerical edits and telephone and personal visit followup also contributed to improved coverage.

More extensive discussion of the programs implemented to improve coverage will be published by the Census Bureau when the evaluation of the coverage improvement program is completed.

Respondent and Enumerator Error—The person answering the questionnaire or responding to the questions posed by an enumerator could serve as a source of error, although the questions were phrased as clearly as possible based on precensus tests, and detailed instructions for completing the questionnaire were provided to each household. In addition, respondents' answers were edited for completeness and consistency, and problems were followed up as necessary.

The enumerator may misinterpret or otherwise incorrectly record information given by a respondent; may fail to collect some of the information for a person or household; or may collect data for households that were not designated as part of the sample. To control these problems, the work of enumerators was monitored carefully. Field staff were prepared for their tasks by using standardized training packages that included hands-on experience in using census materials. A sample of the households interviewed by enumerators for nonresponse were reinterviewed to control for the possibility of data for fabricated persons being submitted by enumerators. Also, the estimation procedure was designed to control for biases that would result from the collection of data from households not designated for the sample.

Processing Error—The many phases involved in processing the census data represent potential sources for the introduction of nonsampling error. The processing of the census questionnaires includes the field editing, followup, and transmittal of completed questionnaires; the manual coding of write-in responses; and the electronic data processing. The various field, coding and computer operations undergo a number of quality control checks to insure their accurate application.

Nonresponse—Nonresponse to particular questions on the census questionnaire allows for the introduction of bias into the data, since the characteristics of the nonrespondents have not been observed and may differ from those reported by respondents. As a result, any imputation procedure using respondent data may not completely

reflect this difference either at the elemental level (individual person or housing unit) or on the average. Some protection against the introduction of large biases is afforded by minimizing nonresponse. In the census, nonresponse was reduced substantially during the field operations by the various edit and followup operations aimed at obtaining a response for every question. Characteristics for the nonresponses remaining after this operation were imputed by the computer by using reported data for a person or housing unit with similar characteristics.

EDITING OF UNACCEPTABLE DATA

The objective of the processing operation is to produce a set of data that describes the population as accurately and clearly as possible. To meet this objective, questionnaires were edited during field data collection operations for consistency, completeness, and acceptability. Questionnaires also were reviewed by census clerks for omissions, certain specific inconsistencies, and population coverage. For example, write-in entries such as "Don't know" or "NA" were considered unacceptable. For some district offices, the initial edit was automated; however, for the majority of the district offices, it was performed by clerks. As a result of this operation, a telephone or personal visit followup was made to obtain missing information. Potential coverage errors were included in the followup, as well as a sample of questionnaires with omissions and/or inconsistencies.

Subsequent to field operations, remaining incomplete or inconsistent information on the questionnaires was assigned

using imputation procedures during the final automated edit of the collected data. Imputations, or computer assignments of acceptable codes in place of unacceptable entries or blanks, are needed most often when an entry for a given item is lacking or when the information reported for a person or housing unit on that item is inconsistent with other information for that same person or housing unit. As in previous censuses, the general procedure for changing unacceptable entries was to assign an entry for a person or housing unit that was consistent with entries for persons or housing units with similar characteristics. The assignment of acceptable codes in place of blanks or unacceptable entries enhances the usefulness of the data.

Another way in which corrections were made during the computer editing process was through substitution; that is, the assignment of a full set of characteristics for a person or housing unit. When there was an indication that a housing unit was occupied but the questionnaire contained no information for the people within the household or the occupants were not listed on the questionnaire, a previously accepted household was selected as a substitute, and the full set of characteristics for the substitute was duplicated. The assignment of the full set of housing characteristics occurred when there was no housing information available. If the housing unit was determined to be occupied, the housing characteristics were assigned from a previously processed occupied unit. If the housing unit was vacant, the housing characteristics were assigned from a previously processed vacant unit.

Table A. Unadjusted Standard Error for Estimated Totals

[Based on a 1-in-6 simple random sample]

Estimated Total ¹	Size of publication area ²													
	500	1,000	2,500	5,000	10,000	25,000	50,000	100,000	250,000	500,000	1,000,000	5,000,000	10,000,000	25,000,000
50	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
100	20	21	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22
250	25	30	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35
500	-	35	45	45	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
1,000	-	-	55	65	65	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70
2,500	-	-	-	80	95	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110
5,000	-	-	-	-	110	140	150	150	160	160	160	160	160	160
10,000	-	-	-	-	-	170	200	210	220	220	220	220	220	220
15,000	-	-	-	-	-	170	230	250	270	270	270	270	270	270
25,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	250	310	340	350	350	350	350	350
75,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	310	510	570	590	610	610	610
100,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	550	630	670	700	700	710
250,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	790	970	1 090	1 100	1 100
500,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 120	1 500	1 540	1 570
1,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 000	2 120	2 190
5,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 540	4 470
10,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5 480

¹For estimated totals larger than 10,000,000, the standard error is somewhat larger than the table values. The formula given below should be used to calculate the standard error.

$$SE(\hat{Y}) = \sqrt{5\hat{Y}(1 - \frac{\hat{Y}}{N})}$$

N = Size of area

\hat{Y} = Estimate of characteristic total

²The total count of persons in the area if the estimated total is a person characteristic, or the total count of housing units in the area if the estimated total is a housing unit characteristic.

Table B. Unadjusted Standard Error in Percentage Points for Estimated Percentage

[Based on a 1-in-6 simple random sample]

Estimated Percentage	Base of percentage ¹												
	500	750	1,000	1,500	2,500	5,000	7,500	10,000	25,000	50,000	100,000	250,000	500,000
2 or 98	1.4	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
5 or 95	2.2	1.8	1.5	1.3	1.0	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
10 or 90	3.0	2.4	2.1	1.7	1.3	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1
15 or 85	3.6	2.9	2.5	2.1	1.6	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
20 or 80	4.0	3.3	2.8	2.3	1.8	1.3	1.0	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
25 or 75	4.3	3.5	3.1	2.5	1.9	1.4	1.1	1.0	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
30 or 70	4.6	3.7	3.2	2.6	2.0	1.4	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.1
35 or 65	4.8	3.9	3.4	2.8	2.1	1.5	1.2	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.1
50	5.0	4.1	3.5	2.9	2.2	1.6	1.3	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.1

¹For a percentage and/or base of percentage not shown in the table, the formula given below may be used to calculate the standard error. This table should only be used for proportions, that is, where the numerator is a subset of the denominator.

$$SE(\hat{p}) = \sqrt{\frac{5}{B} \hat{p} (100 - \hat{p})}$$

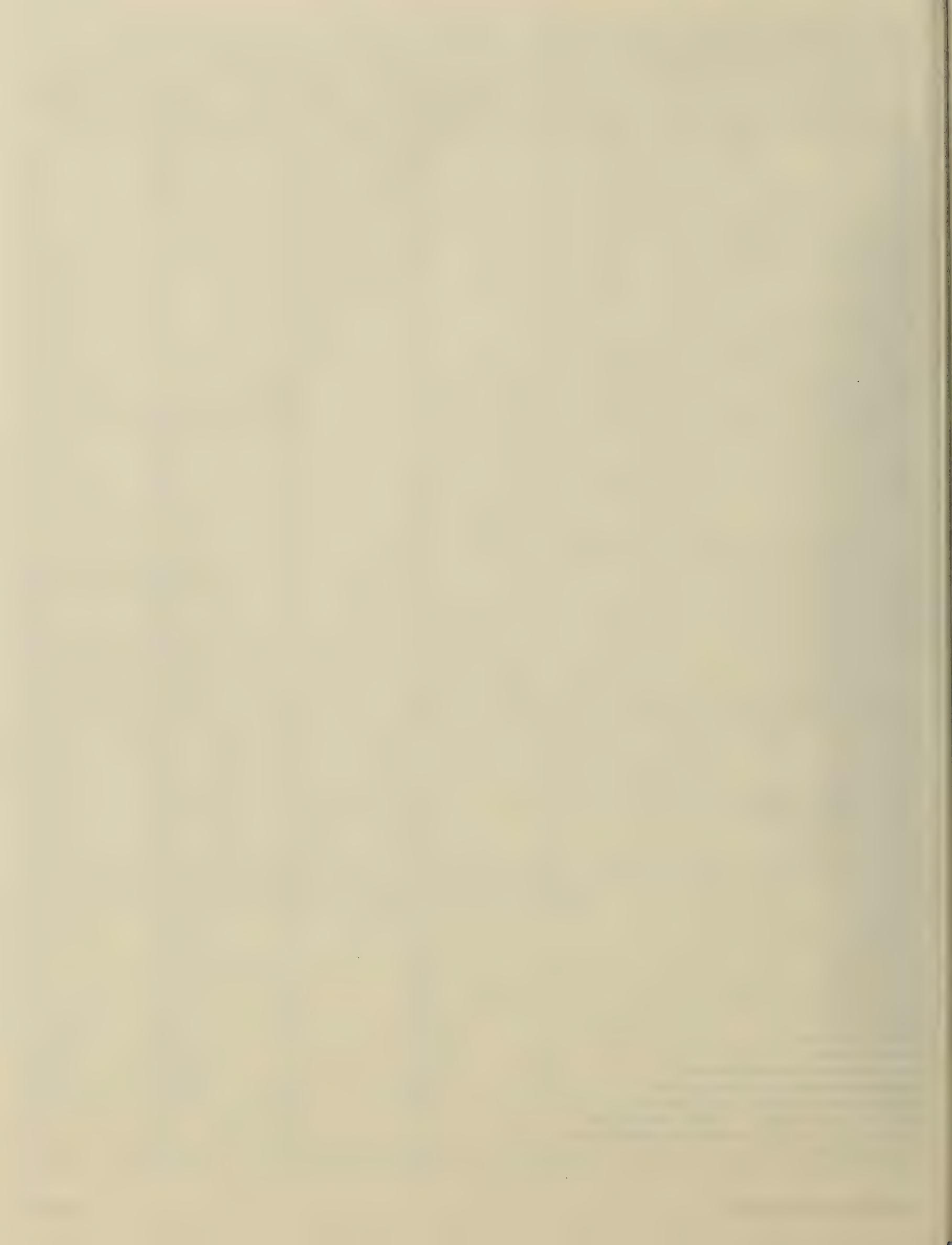
B = Base of estimated percentage

\hat{p} = Estimated percentage

Table C. Standard Error Design Factors—Texas

[Percent of persons or housing units in sample]

Characteristic	Less than 15 percent	15 to 30 percent	30 to 45 percent	45 percent or more
POPULATION				
Age	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Sex	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Race	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Hispanic origin (of any race)	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Marital status	1.2	0.9	0.5	0.4
Household type and relationship	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Children ever born	2.6	2.3	1.3	1.1
Work disability and mobility limitation status	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Ancestry	2.4	1.9	1.1	0.8
Place of birth	2.2	2.0	1.1	0.9
Citizenship	1.8	1.5	0.8	0.7
Residence in 1985	2.1	1.9	1.1	0.9
Year of entry	1.6	1.3	0.6	0.6
Language spoken at home and ability to speak English	1.6	1.4	0.8	0.6
Educational attainment	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
School enrollment	1.8	1.5	0.8	0.7
Type of residence (urban/rural)	2.3	2.2	1.3	1.1
Household type	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Family type	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Group quarters	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.7
Subfamily type and presence of children	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Employment status	1.3	1.0	0.6	0.5
Industry	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Occupation	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Class of worker	1.5	1.2	0.7	0.6
Hours per week and weeks worked in 1989	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Number of workers in family	1.4	1.2	0.6	0.5
Place of work	1.5	1.2	0.7	0.6
Means of transportation to work	1.5	1.2	0.7	0.6
Travel time to work	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Private vehicle occupancy	1.5	1.2	0.7	0.6
Time leaving home to go to work	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Type of income in 1989	1.4	1.2	0.6	0.5
Household income in 1989	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Family income in 1989	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Poverty status in 1989 (persons)	1.8	1.5	0.8	0.7
Poverty status in 1989 (families)	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Armed Forces and veteran status	1.5	1.2	0.7	0.6
HOUSING				
Age of householder	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Race of householder	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Hispanic origin of householder	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Type of residence (urban/rural)	1.1	1.0	0.6	0.5
Condominium status	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Units in structure	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Tenure	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Occupancy status	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Value	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Gross rent	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Household income in 1989	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Year structure built	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Rooms, bedrooms	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Kitchen facilities	1.3	1.0	0.6	0.5
Source of water, plumbing facilities	1.4	1.2	0.6	0.5
Sewage disposal	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
House heating fuel	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Telephone in housing unit	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Vehicles available	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Year householder moved into structure	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Mortgage status and monthly mortgage costs	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Mortgage status and selected monthly owner costs	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Household income in 1989 by selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of income	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5



APPENDIX D.

Collection and Processing Procedures

CONTENTS

Data Collection Procedures	D-2
Enumeration and Residence Rules	D-1
Processing Procedures	D-4

ENUMERATION AND RESIDENCE RULES

In accordance with census practice dating back to the first United States census in 1790, each person was to be enumerated as an inhabitant of his or her "usual residence" in the 1990 census. Usual residence is the place where the person lives and sleeps most of the time or considers to be his or her usual residence. This place is not necessarily the same as the person's legal residence or voting residence. In the vast majority of cases, however, the use of these different bases of classification would produce substantially the same statistics, although there might be appreciable differences for a few areas.

The implementation of this practice has resulted in the establishment of rules for certain categories of persons whose usual place of residence is not immediately apparent. Furthermore, this practice means that persons were not always counted as residents of the place where they happened to be staying on Census Day (April 1, 1990).

Enumeration Rules

Each person whose usual residence was in the United States was to be included in the census, without regard to the person's legal status or citizenship. In a departure from earlier censuses, foreign diplomatic personnel participated voluntarily in the census, regardless of their residence on or off the premises of an embassy. As in previous censuses, persons in the United States specifically excluded from the census were foreign travelers who had not established a residence.

Americans with a usual residence outside the United States were not enumerated in the 1990 census. United States military and Federal civilian employees, and their dependents overseas, are included in the population counts for States for purposes of Congressional apportionment, but are excluded from all other tabulations for States and their subdivisions. The counts of United States military and Federal civilian employees, and their dependents, were obtained from administrative records maintained by Federal departments and agencies. Other Americans living overseas, such as employees of international agencies

and private businesses and students, were not enumerated, nor were their counts obtained from administrative sources. On the other hand, Americans temporarily overseas were to be enumerated at their usual residence in the United States.

Residence Rules

Each person included in the census was to be counted at his or her usual residence—the place where he or she lives and sleeps most of the time or the place where the person considers to be his or her usual home. If a person had no usual residence, the person was to be counted where he or she was staying on April 1, 1990.

Persons temporarily away from their usual residence, whether in the United States or overseas, on a vacation or on a business trip, were counted at their usual residence. Persons who occupied more than one residence during the year were counted at the one they considered to be their usual residence. Persons who moved on or near Census Day were counted at the place they considered to be their usual residence.

Persons in the Armed Forces—Members of the Armed Forces were counted as residents of the area in which the installation was located, either on the installation or in the surrounding community. Family members of Armed Forces personnel were counted where they were living on Census Day (for example, with the Armed Forces person or at another location).

Each Navy ship not deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet was attributed to the municipality that the Department of the Navy designated as its homeport. If the homeport included more than one municipality, ships berthed there on Census Day were assigned by the Bureau of the Census to the municipality in which the land immediately adjacent to the dock or pier was actually located. Ships attributed to the homeport, but not physically present and not deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet, were assigned to the municipality named on the Department of the Navy's homeport list. These rules also apply to Coast Guard vessels.

Personnel assigned to each Navy and Coast Guard ship were given the opportunity to report a residence off the ship. Those who did report an off-ship residence in the communities surrounding the homeport were counted there; those who did not were counted as residents of the ship. Personnel on Navy ships deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet on Census Day were considered to be part of the overseas population.

Persons on Maritime Ships—Persons aboard maritime ships who reported an off-ship residence were counted at that residence. Those who did not were counted as residents of the ship, and were attributed as follows:

1. The port where the ship was docked on Census Day, if that port was in the United States or its territories.
2. The port of departure if the ship was at sea, provided the port was in the United States or its territories.
3. The port of destination in the United States or its territories, if the port of departure of a ship at sea was a foreign port.
4. The overseas population if the ship was docked at a foreign port or at sea between foreign ports. (These persons were not included in the overseas population for apportionment purposes.)

Persons Away at School—College students were counted as residents of the area in which they were living while attending college, as they have been since the 1950 census. Children in boarding schools below the college level were counted at their parental home.

Persons in Institutions—Persons under formally authorized, supervised care or custody, such as in Federal or State prisons; local jails; Federal detention centers; juvenile institutions; nursing, convalescent, and rest homes for the aged and dependent; or homes, schools, hospitals, or wards for the physically handicapped, mentally retarded, or mentally ill, were counted at these places.

Persons Away From Their Usual Residence on Census Day—Migrant agricultural workers who did not report a usual residence elsewhere were counted as residents of the place where they were on Census Day. Persons in worker camps who did not report a usual residence elsewhere were counted as residents of the camp where they were on Census Day.

In some parts of the country, natural disasters displaced significant numbers of households from their usual place of residence. If these persons reported a destroyed or damaged residence as their usual residence, they were counted at that location.

Persons away from their usual residence were counted by means of interviews with other members of their families, resident managers, or neighbors.

DATA COLLECTION PROCEDURES

The 1990 census was conducted primarily through self-enumeration. The questionnaire packet included general information about the 1990 census and an instruction guide explaining how to complete the questionnaire. Spanish-language questionnaires and instruction guides were available on request. Instruction guides also were available in 32 other languages.

Enumeration of Housing Units

Each housing unit in the country received one of two versions of the census questionnaire:

1. A short-form questionnaire that contained a limited number of basic population and housing questions; these questions were asked of all persons and housing units and are often referred to as 100-percent questions.
2. A long-form questionnaire that contained the 100-percent items and a number of additional questions; a sampling procedure was used to determine those housing units that were to receive the long-form questionnaire.

Three sampling rates were employed. For slightly more than one-half of the country, one in every six housing units (about 17 percent) received the long-form or sample questionnaire. In functioning local governmental units (counties and incorporated places, and in some parts of the country, towns and townships) estimated to have fewer than 2,500 inhabitants, every other housing unit (50 percent) received the sample questionnaire in order to enhance the reliability of the sample data for these small areas. For census tracts and block numbering areas having more than 2,000 housing units in the Census Bureau's address files, one in every eight housing units (about 13 percent) received a sample questionnaire, providing reliable statistics for these areas while permitting the Census Bureau to stay within a limit of 17.7 million sample questionnaires, or a one-in-six sample, nationwide.

The mail-out/mail-back procedure was used mainly in cities, suburban areas, towns, and rural areas where mailing addresses consisted of a house number and street name. In these areas, the Census Bureau developed mailing lists that included about 88.4 million addresses. The questionnaires were delivered through the mail and respondents were to return them by mail. Census questionnaires were delivered 1 week before Census Day (April 1, 1990).

The update/leave/mail-back method was used mainly in densely populated rural areas where it was difficult to develop mailing lists because mailing addresses did *not* use house number and street name. The Census Bureau compiled lists of housing units in advance of the census. Enumerators delivered the questionnaires, asked respondents to return them by mail, and added housing units not on the mailing lists. This method was used mainly in the South and Midwest, and also included some high-rise, low-income urban areas. A variation of this method was used in urban areas having large numbers of boarded-up buildings. About 11 million housing units were enumerated using this method.

The list/enumerate method (formerly called conventional or door-to-door enumeration) was used mainly in very remote and sparsely-settled areas. The United States

Postal Service delivered unaddressed short-form questionnaires before Census Day. Starting a week before Census Day, enumerators canvassed these areas, checked that all housing units received a questionnaire, created a list of all housing units, completed long-form questionnaires, and picked up the completed short-form questionnaires. This method was used mainly in the West and Northeast to enumerate an estimated 6.5 million housing units.

Followup

Nonresponse Followup—In areas where respondents were to mail back their questionnaires, an enumerator visited each address from which a questionnaire was not received.

Coverage and Edit-Failure Followup—In the mail-back areas, some households returned a questionnaire that did not meet specific quality standards because of incomplete or inconsistent information, or the respondent had indicated difficulty in deciding who was to be listed on the questionnaire. These households were contacted by telephone or by personal visit to obtain the missing information or to clarify who was to be enumerated in the household. In areas where an enumerator picked up the questionnaires, the enumerator checked the respondent-filled questionnaire for completeness and consistency.

Special Enumeration Procedures

Special procedures and questionnaires were used for the enumeration of persons in group quarters, such as college dormitories, nursing homes, prisons, military barracks, and ships. The questionnaires (Individual Census Reports, Military Census Reports, and Shipboard Census Reports) included the 100-percent population questions but did not include any housing questions. In all group quarters, all persons were asked the basic population questions; in most group quarters, additional questions were asked of a sample (one-in-six) of persons.

Shelter and Street Night (S-Night)

The Census Bureau collected data for various components of the homeless population at different stages in the 1990 census. "Shelter and Street Night" (S-Night) was a special census operation to count the population in four types of locations where homeless people are found. On the evening of March 20, 1990, and during the early morning hours of March 21, 1990, enumerators counted persons in pre-identified locations:

1. Emergency shelters for the homeless population (public and private; permanent and temporary).
2. Shelters with temporary lodging for runaway youths.
3. Shelters for abused women and their children.

4. Open locations in streets or other places not intended for habitation.

Emergency shelters include all hotels and motels costing \$12 or less (excluding taxes) per night regardless of whether persons living there considered themselves to be homeless, hotels and motels (regardless of cost) used entirely to shelter homeless persons, and pre-identified rooms in hotels and motels used for homeless persons and families. Enumeration in shelters usually occurred from 6 p.m. to midnight; street enumeration, from 2 a.m. to 4 a.m.; abandoned and boarded-up buildings from 4 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and shelters for abused women, from 6 p.m. on March 20 to noon on March 21.

Other components, which some consider as part of the homeless population, were enumerated as part of regular census operations. These include persons doubled up with other families, as well as persons with no other usual home living in transient sites, such as commercial campgrounds, maternity homes for unwed mothers, and drug/alcohol abuse detoxification centers. In institutions, such as local jails and mental hospitals, the Census Bureau does not know who has a usual home elsewhere; therefore, even though some are literally homeless, these persons cannot be identified separately as a component of the homeless population.

There is no generally agreed-upon definition of "the homeless," and there are limitations in the census count that prevent obtaining a total count of the homeless population under any definition. As such, the Census Bureau does not have a definition and will not provide a total count of "the homeless." Rather, the Census Bureau will provide counts and characteristics of persons found at the time of the census in *selected* types of living arrangements. These selected components can be used as building blocks to construct a count of homeless persons appropriate to particular purposes as long as the data limitations are taken into account.

In preparation for "Shelter-and-Street-Night" enumeration, the regional census centers (RCC's) mailed a certified letter (Form D-33 (L)) to the highest elected official of each active functioning government of the United States (more than 39,000) requesting them to identify:

1. All shelters with sleeping facilities (permanent and temporary, such as church basements, armories, public buildings, and so forth, that could be open on March 20).
2. Hotels and motels used to house homeless persons and families.
3. A list of outdoor locations where homeless persons tend to be at night.
4. Places such as bus or train stations, subway stations, airports, hospital emergency rooms, and so forth, where homeless persons seek shelter at night.

5. The specific addresses of abandoned or boarded-up buildings where homeless persons were thought to stay at night.

The letter from the RCC's to the governmental units emphasized the importance of listing night-time congregating sites. The list of shelters was expanded using information from administrative records and informed local sources. The street sites were limited to the list provided by the jurisdictions. All governmental units were eligible for "Shelter and Street Night." For cities with 50,000 or more persons, the Census Bureau took additional steps to update the list of shelter and street locations if the local jurisdiction did not respond to the certified letter. Smaller cities and rural areas participated if the local jurisdiction provided the Census Bureau a list of shelters or open public places to visit or if shelters were identified through our inventory development, local knowledge update, or during the Special Place Prelist operation.

The Census Bureau encouraged persons familiar with homeless persons and the homeless themselves to apply as enumerators. This recruiting effort was particularly successful in larger cities.

For shelters, both long- and short-form Individual Census Reports (ICR's) were distributed. For street enumeration, only short-form ICR's were used. Persons in shelters and at street locations were asked the basic population questions. Additional questions about social and economic characteristics were asked of a sample of persons in shelters only.

Enumerators were instructed *not* to ask who was homeless; rather, they were told to count all persons (including children) staying overnight at the shelters, and everyone they saw on the street except the police, other persons in uniform, and persons engaged in employment or obvious money-making activities other than begging and panhandling.

At both shelter and street sites, persons found sleeping were not awakened to answer questions. Rather, the enumerator answered the sex and race questions by observation and estimated the person's age to the best of his or her ability. In shelters, administrative records and information from the shelter operator were used, when available, for persons who were already asleep.

Less than 1 percent of shelters refused to participate in the census count at first. By the end of the census period, most of those eventually cooperated and the number of refusals had been reduced to a few. For the final refusals, head counts and population characteristics were obtained by enumerators standing outside such shelters and counting people as they left in the morning.

The "street" count was restricted to persons who were visible when the enumerator came to the open, public locations that had been identified by local jurisdictions. Homeless persons who were well hidden, moving about, or in locations other than those identified by the local governments were likely missed. The number missed will never be known and there is no basis to make an estimate

of the number missed from census data. The count of persons in open, public places was affected by many factors, including the extra efforts made to encourage people to go to shelters for "Shelter and Street Night," the weather (which was unusually cold in many parts of the country), the presence of the media, and distrust of the census. Expectations of the number of homeless persons on the street cannot be based on the number seen during the day because the night-time situation is normally very different as more homeless persons are in shelters or very well hidden.

For both "Shelter-and-Street-Night" locations, the Census Bureau assumed that the usual home of those enumerated was in the block where they were found (shelter or street).

The "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation replaced and expanded the 1980 Mission Night (M-Night) and Casual Count operations. These two operations were aimed at counting the population who reported having no usual residence. M-Night was conducted a week after Census Day, in April 1980. Enumerators visited hotels, motels, and similar places costing \$4 or less each night; missions, flophouses, local jails and similar places at which the average length of stay was 30 days or less; and nonshelter locations, such as bus depots, train stations, and all night movie theaters. Questions were asked of everyone, regardless of age. Enumerators conducted M-Night up to midnight on April 8, 1980, and returned the next morning to collect any forms completed after midnight.

The Casual Count operation was conducted in May 1980 at additional nonshelter locations, such as street corners, pool halls, welfare and employment offices. This operation lasted for approximately 2 weeks. Casual Count was conducted during the day only in selected large central cities. Only persons who appeared to be at least 15 years of age were asked if they had been previously enumerated. Casual Count was actually a coverage-improvement operation. It was not specifically an operation to count homeless persons living in the streets. Persons were excluded if they said they had a usual home outside the city because it was not cost effective to check through individual questionnaires in another city to try to find the person.

PROCESSING PROCEDURES

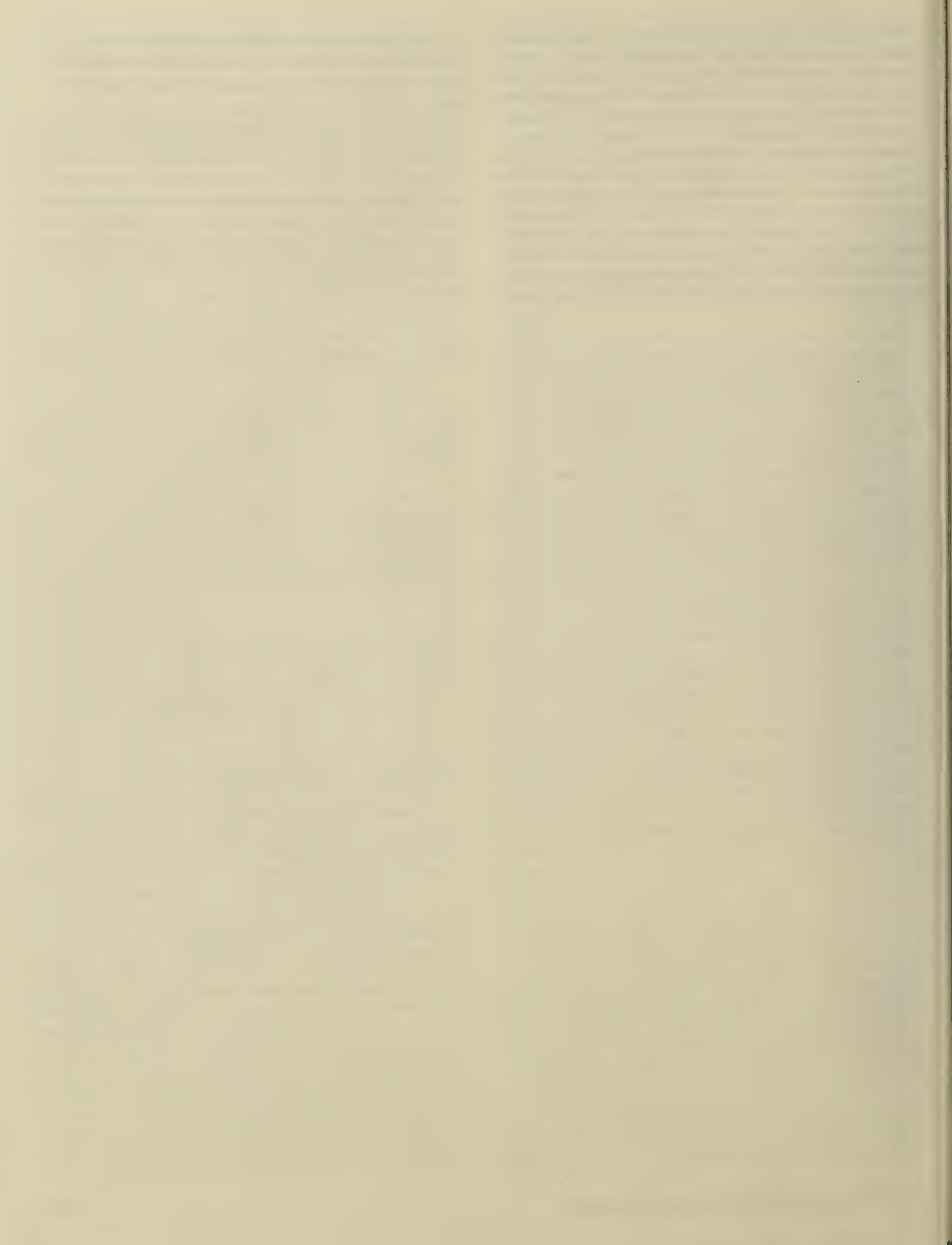
Respondents returned many census questionnaires by mail to 1 of over 344 census district offices or to one of six processing offices. In these offices, the questionnaires were "checked in" and edited for completeness and consistency of the responses. After this initial processing had been performed, all questionnaires were sent to the processing offices.

In the processing offices, the household questionnaires were microfilmed and processed by the Film Optical Sensing Device for Input to Computers (FOSDIC). For most items on the questionnaire, the information supplied

by the respondent was indicated by filling circles in pre-designated positions. FOSDIC electronically "read" these filled circles from the microfilm copy of the questionnaire and transferred the information to computer tape. The computer tape did not include individual names, addresses, or handwritten responses.

The data processing was performed in several stages. All questionnaires were microfilmed, "read" by FOSDIC, and transferred to computer disk. Selected written entries in the race question on both the short and long forms were keyed from the microfilm and coded using the data base developed from the 1980 census and subsequent content and operational tests. Keying of other written entries on the long forms occurred in the seven processing offices.

The information (for example, income dollar amounts or homeowner shelter costs) on these keyed files was merged with the FOSDIC data or processed further through one of three automated coding programs. The codes for industry, occupation, place-of-birth, migration, place-of-work, ancestry, language, relationship, race, and Hispanic origin were merged with the FOSDIC data for editing, weighting, and tabulating operations at Census Bureau headquarters. All responses to the questions on Individual Census Reports (ICR's), Military Census Reports (MCR's), and Shipboard Census Reports (SCR's) were keyed, not processed by microfilm or FOSDIC.



APPENDIX E.

Facsimiles of Respondent Instructions and Questionnaire Pages

Your Guide for the **1990 U.S. Census Form**

This guide gives helpful information on filling out your census form. If you need more help, call the local U.S. census office. **The telephone number is on the cover of the questionnaire.** After you have filled out your form, please return it in the **envelope** we have provided.

On the inside	Page
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Instructions for the census questions	3-11
What the census is about	12
Why the census asks certain questions	12

CENSUS '90

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS



D-4

How to Fill Out Your Census Form

Please use a black lead pencil only. Black lead pencil is better to use than ballpoint or other pens. Most questions ask you to fill in the circle, or to print the information. See Example below.

Make sure you print answers for everyone in this household. If someone in the household, such as a roomer or boarder, does not want to give you all the information for the form, print at least the person's name and answer questions 2 and 3. A census taker will call to get the other information directly from the person.

There may be a question you cannot answer exactly. For example, you might not know the age of an elderly person or the price for which your house would sell. Ask someone else in your household; if no one knows, give your best estimate.

Instructions for individual questions begin on page 3 of this guide. They will help you to understand the questions and answer them correctly.

If you have a question about filling out the census form or need assistance, call the local U.S. census office. The telephone number is given on the cover of the questionnaire.

If you do not mail back your census form, a census taker will be sent out to assist you. But it saves time and your taxpayer dollars if you fill out the form yourself and mail it back.

Example

a. Age	b. Year of birth	a. Age	b. Year of birth
41	1949	09	1981
000000	1●800000	000●00	1●800000
10101●	9●1010	101010	9●101●
2020	2020	2020	2020
3030	3030	3030	3030
4●40	4●40	4040	4040
5050	5050	5050	5050
6060	6060	6060	6060
7070	7070	7070	7070
8080	8080	8080	8●80
9090	909●	909●	9090

Your Answers Are Confidential

The law authorizing the census (Title 13, U.S. Code) also provides that your answers are confidential. No one except census workers may see your completed form and they can be fined and/or imprisoned for any disclosure of your answers. Only after 72 years can your individual census form become available to other government agencies (whether federal, state, county, or local). Until then, no other person or business can see your individual report.

The same law that protects the confidentiality of your answers requires that you provide the information asked in this census to the best of your knowledge.

Information collected from the decennial census is used for a variety of statistical purposes. Census information is used to find out where funding is most needed for schools, health centers, highways, and other services. Census results are used by members of public and private groups—including community organizations—and by businesses and industries, as well as by agencies at all levels of government.

Instructions for Questions 1a through 7

- 1a.** List everyone who lives at this address in question 1a. If you are not sure if you should list a person, see the rules on page 1 of the census form. If you are still not sure, answer as best you can and fill in "Yes" for question H1a or H1b, as appropriate.

If there are more than seven people in your household, please list all the persons in question 1a, complete the form for seven people, and mail it back in the enclosed envelope. A census taker will call to obtain the information for the additional persons.

- b.** If everyone listed in question 1a usually lives at another address(es), print the address(es) in 1b.

- 2.** Fill one circle to show how each person is related to the person in column 1.

If Other relative of the person in column 1, print the exact relationship such as son-in-law, daughter-in-law, grandparent, nephew, niece, mother-in-law, father-in-law, cousin, and so on.

If the Stepson/stepdaughter of the person in column 1 also has been legally adopted by the person in column 1, mark Stepson/stepdaughter but do not mark Natural-born or adopted son/daughter. In other words, Stepson/stepdaughter takes precedence over Adopted son/daughter.

- 4.** Fill ONE circle for the race each person considers himself/herself to be.

If you fill the Indian (Amer.) circle, print the name of the tribe or tribes in which the person is enrolled. If the person is not enrolled in a tribe, print the name of the principal tribe(s).

If you fill the Other API circle [under Asian or Pacific Islander (API)], only print the name of the group to which the person belongs. For example, the Other API category includes persons who identify as Burmese, Fijian, Hmong, Indonesian, Laotian, Bangladeshi, Pakistani, Tongan, Thai, Cambodian, Sri Lankan, and so on.

If you fill the Other race circle, be sure to print the name of the race.

If the person considers himself/herself to be White, Black or Negro, Eskimo or Aleut, fill one circle only. Please do not print the race in the boxes.

The Black or Negro category also includes persons who identify as African-American, Afro-American, Haitian, Jamaican, West Indian, Nigerian, and so on.

All persons, regardless of citizenship status, should answer this question.

- 5.** Print age at last birthday in the space provided (print "00" for babies less than 1 year old). Fill in the matching circle below each box. Also, print year of birth in the space provided. Then fill in the matching circle below each box. For an illustration of how to complete question 5, see the Example on page 2 of this guide.

- 6.** If the person's only marriage was annulled, mark Never married.

- 7.** A person is of Spanish/Hispanic origin if the person's origin (ancestry) is Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Argentinean, Colombian, Costa Rican, Dominican, Ecuadorian, Guatemalan, Honduran, Nicaraguan, Peruvian, Salvadoran, from other Spanish-speaking countries of the Caribbean or Central or South America, or from Spain.

If you fill the Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic circle, print one group.

A person who is not of Spanish/Hispanic origin should answer this question by filling the No (not Spanish/Hispanic) circle. Note that the term "Mexican-Am." refers only to persons of Mexican origin or ancestry.

All persons, regardless of citizenship status, should answer this question.

Instructions for Question H1a through H1b

- H1a.** Refer to the list of persons you entered in question 1a on page 1. If you left anyone out of your list because you were not sure if the person(s) should be listed, answer question H1a as Yes. Then enter the name(s) and reason(s) why you did not list the person(s) on the lines provided. Otherwise, answer question H1a as No.

- b.** If you included anyone on your list even though you were not sure that you should list the person(s), answer question H1b as Yes. Then enter the name(s) and reason(s) why you listed the person(s) on the lines provided. Otherwise, answer question H1b as No.

Instructions for Questions H2 through H7b

H2. Fill only one circle.

Count all occupied and vacant apartments in the house or building. Do not count stores or office space.

Detached means there is open space on all sides, or the house is joined only to a shed or garage. **Attached** means that the house is joined to another house or building by at least one wall that goes from ground to roof. An example of **A one-family house attached to one or more houses** is a house in a row of houses attached to one another.

A mobile home or trailer that has had one or more rooms added or built onto it should be counted as a **one-family detached house**; a porch or shed is not considered a room.

H3. Count only whole rooms in your house, apartment, or mobile home used for living purposes, such as living rooms, dining rooms, kitchens, bedrooms, finished recreation rooms, family rooms, etc. Do not count bathrooms, kitchenettes, strip or pullman kitchens, utility rooms, foyers, halls, half-rooms, porches, balconies, unfinished attics, unfinished basements, or other unfinished space used for storage.

H4. Housing is owned if the owner or co-owner lives in it. Mark **Owned by you or someone in this household with a mortgage or loan** if the house, apartment, or mobile home is mortgaged or there is a contract to purchase. Mark **Owned by you or someone in this household free and clear (without a mortgage)** if there is no mortgage or other debt. If the house, apartment, or mobile home is owned but the land is rented, mark this question to show the status of the house, apartment, or mobile home.

Mark **Rented for cash rent** if any money rent is paid, even if the rent is paid by persons who are not members of your household, or by a federal, state, or local government agency.

Mark **Occupied without payment of cash rent** if the unit is **not** owned or being bought by the occupants and if money rent is **not** paid or contracted. The unit may be owned by friends or relatives who live elsewhere and who allow occupancy without charge. A house or apartment may be provided as part of wages or salary. Examples are: caretaker's or janitor's house or apartment; parsonages; tenant farmer or sharecropper houses for which the occupants do not pay cash rent; or military housing.

H5a. Answer H5a and H5b if you live in a one-family house or a mobile home; include only land that you own or rent.

b. A business is easily recognized from the outside; for example, a grocery store or barber shop. A medical office is a doctor's or dentist's office regularly visited by patients.

H6. If this is a house, include the value of the house, the land it is on, and any other structures on the same property. If the house is owned but the land is rented, estimate the combined value of the house and the land. If this is a condominium unit, estimate the value for your house or apartment including your share of the common elements. If this is a mobile home, include the value of the mobile home and the value of the land. If you rent the land, estimate the value of the rented land and add it to the value of the mobile home.

H7a. Report the rent agreed to or contracted for, even if the rent for your house, apartment, or mobile home is unpaid or paid by someone else.

If rent is paid:	Multiply rent by:	If rent is paid:	Divide rent by:
By the day	30	4 times a year	3
By the week	4	2 times a year	6
Every other week	2	Once a year	12

b. Answer **Yes** if meals are included in the monthly rent payment, or you must contract for meals or a meal plan in order to live in this building.

Instructions for Questions H8 through H19b

H8. The person listed in column 1 refers to the person listed in the first column on page 2. This person should be the household member (or one of the members) in whose name the house, apartment, or mobile home is owned, being bought, or rented. If there is no such person, any adult household member can be the person in column 1. Mark when this person last moved into this house, apartment, or mobile home.

H9. Include all rooms intended to be used as bedrooms in this house, apartment, or mobile home, even if they are currently being used for other purposes.

H10. Mark **Yes, have all three facilities** if you have all the facilities mentioned; all facilities must be in your house, apartment, or mobile home, but not necessarily in the same room. Consider that you have hot water even if you have it only part of the time. Mark **No** if any of the three facilities is not present.

H11. The kitchen sink, stove, and refrigerator must be located in the building but do not have to be in the same room. Portable cooking equipment is not considered as a range or cookstove.

H12. Answer **Yes** only if the telephone is located in your house, apartment, or mobile home.

H13. Count company cars (including police cars and taxicabs) and company trucks of one-ton capacity or less that are regularly kept at home and used by household members for nonbusiness purposes. Do **not** count cars or trucks permanently out of working order.

H14. Fill the circle for the fuel used most to heat your house, apartment, or mobile home. In buildings containing more than one apartment you may obtain this information from the owner, manager, or janitor.

Solar energy is provided by a system that collects, stores, and distributes heat from the sun. **Other fuel** includes any fuel not separately listed; for example, purchased steam, fuel briquettes, waste material, etc.

H15. If a well provides water for five or more houses, apartments, or mobile homes, mark **A public system**. If a well provides water for four or fewer houses, apartments, or mobile homes, fill one of the circles for **Individual well**.

Drilled wells, or small diameter wells, are usually less than 1½ feet in diameter. **Dug wells** are generally hand dug and are larger than 1½ feet wide.

H16. A **public sewer** may be operated by a government body or private organization. A **septic tank or cesspool** is an underground tank or pit used for disposal of sewage.

H17. Fill the circle corresponding to the period in which the original construction was completed, *not* the time of any later remodeling, additions, or conversions. In buildings containing more than one apartment, the owner, manager, or janitor may be of help in determining when the building was built.

If you live in a houseboat or a trailer or mobile home, fill the circle corresponding to the model year in which it was manufactured.

If you do not know the period when the building was first constructed, fill the circle for **Don't know**.

H18. A **condominium** is a type of ownership in which the apartments, houses, or mobile homes in a building or development are individually owned, but the common areas, such as lobbies, halls, etc., are jointly owned. Cooperative occupants should mark **No**.

H19a. Answer H19a and H19b if you live in a one-family house or mobile home.

b. *This property* is the acreage on which the house is located; it includes adjoining land you rent for your use. Report sales made in 1989 from this property by you or previous occupants.

Instructions for Questions H20 through H26

H20. If your house or apartment is rented, enter the costs for utilities and fuels **only if you pay for them in addition to the rent entered in H7a.**

If you live in a condominium, enter the costs for utilities and fuels **only if you pay for them in addition to your condominium fee.**

If your fuel and utility costs are already included in your rent or condominium fee, fill the **Included in rent or in condominium fee** circle. Do not enter any dollar amounts.

The amounts to be reported should be the total amount for the past 12 months. Estimate as closely as possible when exact costs are not known. If you have lived in this house or apartment less than 1 year, estimate the yearly cost.

Report amounts even if your bills are unpaid or paid by someone else. If the bills include utilities or fuel used also by another apartment or a business establishment, estimate the amounts for your own house or apartment. If gas and electricity are billed together, enter the combined amount on the electricity line and bracket [] the two utilities.

H21. Report taxes for all taxing jurisdictions (city or town, county, state, school district, etc.) even if they are included in your mortgage payment, not yet paid or paid by someone else, or are delinquent. Do not include taxes past due from previous years.

H22. When premiums are paid on other than a yearly basis, convert to a yearly basis. Enter the yearly amount even if no payment was made during the past 12 months.

H23a. The word *mortgage* is used as a general term to indicate all types of loans that are secured by real estate.

b. Enter a monthly amount even if it is unpaid or paid by someone else. If the amount is paid on some other periodic basis, see the instructions for H7a to change it to a monthly amount.

Include payments on first mortgages and contracts to purchase only. Payments for second or junior mortgages and home equity loans should be reported in H24b.

H24a. A second or junior mortgage or home equity loan is secured by real estate.

b. Enter a monthly amount even if it is unpaid or paid by someone else. If the amount is paid on some other periodic basis, see instructions for H7a and change it to a monthly amount. Include payments on all second or junior mortgages or home equity loans.

H25. A *condominium fee* is normally assessed by the condominium owners' association for the purpose of improving and maintaining the common areas. Enter a monthly amount even if it is unpaid or paid by someone else. If the amount is paid on some other periodic basis, see the instructions for H7a on how to change it to a monthly amount.

H26. Report amount even if your bills are unpaid or paid by someone else.

Include payments for personal property taxes, land or site rent, registration fees and license fees. Do not include real estate taxes already reported in H21. The amount to be reported should be the total amount for an entire 12-month billing period even if made in two or more installments. Estimate as closely as possible when exact costs are not known.

Instructions for Question 8

8. For persons born in the United States:

Print the name of the State in which this person was born. If the person was born in Washington, D.C., print District of Columbia. If the person was born in a U.S. territory or commonwealth, print Puerto Rico, U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, or Northern Marianas.

For persons born outside the United States:

Print the name of the foreign country or area where the person was born. Use current boundaries, not boundaries at the time of the person's birth. Specify whether Northern Ireland or the Republic of Ireland (Eire); East or West Germany; North or South Korea; England, Scotland, or Wales (not Great Britain or United Kingdom). Specify the particular country or island in the Caribbean (not, for example, West Indies).

Instructions for Questions 9 through 13

9. A person should fill the **Yes, U.S. citizen by naturalization** circle only if he/she has completed the naturalization process and is now a United States citizen. If the person was born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, or Northern Marianas, he/she should fill the **Yes, born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, or Northern Marianas** circle. If the person was born outside the United States (or at sea) and has at least one American parent, he/she should fill the **Yes, born abroad of American parent or parents** circle.

10. If the person has entered the United States (that is, the 50 states and the District of Columbia) more than once, fill the circle for the latest year he/she came to stay.

11. Do not include enrollment in a trade or business school, company training, or tutoring unless the course would be accepted for credit at a regular elementary school, high school, or college.

A *public school* is any school or college that is controlled and supported primarily by a local, county, State, or Federal Government. Schools are private if supported and controlled primarily by religious organizations or other private groups.

12. Mark the category for the highest grade or level of schooling the person has **successfully completed** or the **highest degree** the person received. If the person is enrolled in school, mark the category containing the highest grade completed (the grade previous to the grade in which enrolled). Schooling completed in foreign or ungraded schools should be reported as the equivalent level of schooling in the regular American school system.

Persons who completed high school by passing an equivalency test, such as the General Educational Development (GED) examination, and did not attend college, should fill the circle for high school graduate.

Do not include vocational certificates or diplomas from vocational, trade, or business schools or colleges unless they were college level associate degrees or higher.

Some examples of *professional school degrees* include medicine, dentistry, chiropractic, optometry, osteopathic medicine, pharmacy, podiatry, veterinary medicine, law, and theology. Do not include barber school, cosmetology, or other training for a specific trade.

Do not include honorary degrees awarded by colleges and universities to individuals for their accomplishments. Include only "earned" degrees.

13. Print the ancestry group. Ancestry refers to the person's ethnic origin or descent, "roots," or heritage. Ancestry also may refer to the country of birth of the person or the person's parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. All persons, regardless of citizenship status, should answer this question.

Persons who have more than one origin and cannot identify with a single ancestry group may report two ancestry groups (for example, German-Irish).

Be specific. For example, print whether West Indian, Asian Indian, or American Indian. West Indian includes persons whose ancestors came from Jamaica, Trinidad, Haiti, etc. Distinguish Cape Verdean from Portuguese; French Canadian from Canadian; and Dominican Republic from Dominica Island.

A religious group should not be reported as a person's ancestry.

Instructions for Questions 14a through 19

- 14a.** Mark Yes if this person lived in this same house or apartment on April 1, 1985, even if he/she moved away and came back since then. Mark No if this person lived in the same building but in a different apartment (or in the same mobile home or trailer but on a different lot or trailer site).
- b.** If this person lived in a different house or apartment on April 1, 1985, give the location of this person's usual home at that time.

Part (1)

If the person lived in the United States on April 1, 1985, print the name of the State (or District of Columbia) where he or she lived. Continue with parts (2) through (4).

If the person lived in a U.S. territory or commonwealth, print the name of the territory or commonwealth, such as Puerto Rico, U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, or Northern Marianas. Then go to question 15a.

If the person lived outside the United States, print the name of the foreign country or area where he or she lived. Specify whether Northern Ireland or the Republic of Ireland (Eire); East or West Germany; North or South Korea; England, Scotland or Wales (not Great Britain or United Kingdom). Specify the particular country or island in the Caribbean (not, for example, West Indies). Then go to question 15a.

Part (2)

If the person lived in Louisiana, print the parish name. If the person lived in Alaska, print the borough name. If the person lived in New York city and the county name is not known, print the borough name. If the person lived in an independent city (not in any county) or in Washington, D.C., leave blank and enter the city name in part (3).

Part (3)

If the person lived in New England, print the name of the town rather than the village name, unless the name of the town is not known. If the person lived outside the limits or boundaries of any city or town, print the name of the post office or the nearest town and mark No, **lived outside the city/town limits** in part (4).

Part (4)

Mark Yes if the location is now inside the city/town limits even if it was not inside the limits on April 1, 1985; that is, if the area was annexed by the city/town since that time.

- 15.** Mark Yes if the person sometimes or always speaks a language other than English at home.

Do not mark Yes for a language spoken only at school or if speaking is limited to a few expressions or slang.

Print the name of the language spoken at home. If this person speaks more than one non-English language and cannot determine which is spoken more often, report the first language the person learned to speak.

- 17a.** For a person with service in the National Guard or a military reserve unit, fill one of the two Yes, active duty circles if and only if the person has ever been called up for active duty other than training; otherwise, mark Yes, **service in Reserves or National Guard only**. For a person whose only service was as a civilian employee or volunteer for the Red Cross, USO, Public Health Service, or War or Defense Department, mark No. Count World War II Merchant Marine Seaman service as active duty; do not count other Merchant Marine service as active duty.

- 18.** Mark Yes to part (a) if a health condition substantially limits this person in his or her choice of occupation or if the condition limits the amount of work that can be accomplished in a given period of time. Mark Yes to part (b) if the health condition prevents this person from holding any significant employment.

- 19.** Consider a person to have difficulty with these activities if any of the following situations apply: (1) it takes extra time or extra effort for the person to perform one or more of the activities, (2) there are times when the person cannot perform one or more of the activities, or (3) the person is completely unable to perform one or more of the activities.

Instructions for Questions 20 through 23b

- 20.** Count all children born alive, including any who have died (even shortly after birth) or who no longer live with you. Do not include miscarriages or stillborn children or any adopted, foster, or stepchildren.

21a. Count as work — Mark Yes:

- Work for someone else for wages, salary, piece rate, commission, tips, or payments "in kind" (for example, food, lodging received as payment for work performed).
- Work in own business, professional practice, or farm.
- Any work in a family business or farm, paid or not.
- Any part-time work including babysitting, paper routes, etc.
- Active duty in Armed Forces.

Do not count as work — Mark No:

- Housework or yard work at home.
- Unpaid volunteer work.
- School work.
- Work done as a resident of an institution.

- 22a.** Include the street type (for example, St., Road, Ave.) and the street direction (if a direction such as "North" is part of the address). For example, print 1239 N. Main St. or 1239 Main St., N.W. not just 1239 Main.

If the only known address is a post office box, give a description of the work location. For example, print the name of the building or shopping center where the person works, the nearest intersection, the nearest street where the workplace is located, etc. DO NOT GIVE A POST OFFICE BOX NUMBER.

If the person worked at a military installation or military base that has no street address, report the name of the military installation or base.

If the person worked at several locations, but reported to the same location each day to begin work, print the address of the location where he or she reported. If the person did not report to the same location each day to begin work, print the address of the location where he or she worked most last week.

If the person's employer operates in more than one location (such as a grocery store chain or public school system), print the exact address of the location or branch where the person worked. If the exact address of a school is not known, print the name of the school.

If the person worked on a college or university campus and the exact address of the workplace is not known, print the name of the building where he or she worked.

- d.** *If the person worked in New York city and the county is not known, print the name of the borough where the person worked.*

If the person worked in Louisiana, print the name of the parish where the person worked.

If the person worked in Alaska, print the name of the borough where the person worked.

- e.** *If the person worked in a foreign country or Puerto Rico, Guam, etc., print the name of the country in 22e and leave the other parts of question 22 blank.*

- 23a.** *If the person usually used more than one type of transportation to get to work (for example, rode the bus and transferred to the subway), fill the circle of the one method of transportation that he/she used for most of the distance during the trip.*

- b.** *If the person was driven to work by someone who then drove back home or to a nonwork destination, fill the circle for Drove alone.*

DO NOT include persons who rode to school or some other nonwork destination in the count of persons who rode in the vehicle.

Instructions for Questions 24a through 30

- 24a.** Give the time of day the person usually left home to go to work. DO NOT give the time that the person usually began his or her work.
 If the person usually left home to go to work sometime between 12:00 o'clock midnight and 12:00 o'clock noon, fill the **a.m.** circle.
 If the person usually left home to go to work sometime between 12:00 o'clock noon and 12:00 o'clock midnight, fill the **p.m.** circle.
- b.** Travel time is from door to door. Include time taken waiting for public transportation or picking up passengers in a carpool.
- 25.** If the person works only during certain seasons or on a day-by-day basis when work is available, mark **No**.
- 26a.** Mark **Yes** if the person tried to get a job or to start a business or professional practice at any time in the last 4 weeks; for example, registered at an employment office, went to a job interview, placed or answered ads, or did anything toward starting a business or professional practice.
- b.** Mark **No, already has a job** if the person was on layoff or was expecting to report to a job within 30 days.
 Mark **No, temporarily ill** if the person expects to be able to work within 30 days.
 Mark **No, other reasons** if the person could not have taken a job because he or she was going to school, taking care of children, etc.
- 27.** Look at the instructions for question 21a to see what to count as work. Mark **Never worked** if the person: (1) never worked at any kind of job or business, either full or part time, (2) never did any work, with or without pay, in a family business or farm, and (3) never served in the Armed Forces.
- 28a.** If the person worked for a company, business, or government agency, print the name of the company, not the name of the person's supervisor. If the person worked for an individual or a business that had no company name, print the name of the individual worked for. If the person worked in his/her own business, print "self-employed."
- b.** Print two or more words to tell what the business, industry, or individual employer named in 28a did. If there is more than one activity, describe only the major activity at the place where the person worked. Enter what is made, what is sold, or what service is given.
 Some examples of what to enter:

Enter a description like the following -	Do not enter -
Metal furniture manufacturing	Furniture company
Retail grocery store	Grocery store
Petroleum refining	Oil company
Cattle ranch	Ranch
- 29.** Print two or more words to describe the kind of work the person did. If the person was a trainee, apprentice, or helper, include that in the description.
 Some examples of what to enter:

Enter a description like the following -	Do not enter -
Production clerk	Clerk
Carpenter's helper	Helper
Auto engine mechanic	Mechanic
Registered nurse	Nurse
- 30.** Mark **Employee of a PRIVATE NOT-FOR-PROFIT . . . organization** if the person worked for a cooperative, credit union, mutual insurance company, or similar organization.
 Employees of foreign governments, the United Nations, and other international organizations should mark **PRIVATE NOT-FOR-PROFIT . . . organization**.
 For persons who worked at a public school, college or university, mark the appropriate government category; for example, mark **State GOVERNMENT employee** for a state university, or mark **Local GOVERNMENT employee** for a county-run community college or a city-run public school.

Instructions for Questions 31a through 32h

- 31a.** Look at the instructions for question 21a to see what to count as work.
- b.** Count every week in which the person did any work at all, even for an hour.
- 32.** Fill the **Yes** or **No** circle for each part and enter the amount received during 1989.
 If income from any source was received jointly by household members, report, if possible, the appropriate share for each person; otherwise, report the whole amount for only one person and fill the **No** circle for the other person.
- a.** Include wages and salaries from all jobs before deductions. Be sure to include any tips, commissions, or bonuses. Owners of incorporated businesses should enter their salary here. Military personnel should include base pay plus cash housing and/or subsistence allowance, flight pay, uniform allotments, reenlistment bonuses, etc.
- b.** Include **NONFARM** profit (or loss) from self-employment in sole proprietorships and partnerships. Exclude profit (or loss) of incorporated businesses you own.
- c.** Include **FARM** profit (or loss) from self-employment in sole proprietorships and partnerships. Exclude profit (or loss) of incorporated farm businesses you own. Also exclude amounts from land rented for cash but include amounts from land rented for shares.
- d.** Include interest received or credited to checking and savings accounts, money market funds, certificates of deposit (CDs), IRAs, KEOGHs, and government bonds.
 Include dividends received, credited, or reinvested from ownership of stocks or mutual funds.
 Include profit (or loss) from royalties and the rental of land, buildings or real estate, or from roomers or boarders. Income received by self-employed persons whose primary source of income is from renting property or from royalties should be included in questions 32b or 32c above. Include regular payments from an estate or trust fund.
- e.** Include Social Security (and/or Railroad Retirement) payments to retired persons, to dependents of deceased insured workers, and to disabled workers before Medicare deductions.
- f.** Include Supplemental Security Income received by aged, blind, or disabled persons, Aid to Families with Dependent Children, or income from other government programs such as general or emergency assistance. Do not include assistance received from private charities. Exclude assistance to pay for heating (cooling) costs.
- g.** Include retirement, disability, or survivor benefits received from companies and unions; Federal, State, and local governments, and the U.S. military. Include regular income from annuities and IRA or KEOGH retirement plans.
- h.** Include Veterans' (VA) disability compensation and educational assistance payments (VEAP), unemployment compensation, child support or alimony, and all other regular payments such as Armed Forces transfer payments; assistance from private charities; regular contributions from persons not living in the household, etc.
- Do not include the following as income in any item:*
- Refunds or rebates of any kind
 - Withdrawals from savings of any kind
 - Capital gains or losses from the sale of homes, shares of stock, etc.
 - Inheritances or insurance settlements
 - Any type of loan
 - Pay in-kind such as food, free rent, etc.

What the Census Is About — Some Questions and Answers

Why are we taking a census?

The most important reason for taking a decennial census is to determine how many representatives each state will have in Congress.

What does the Census Bureau do with the information you provide?

The individual information collected in the census is grouped together into statistical totals. Information such as the number of persons in a given area, their ages, educational background, the characteristics of their housing, etc., enable government, business, and industry to plan more effectively.

How long have we been taking the census?

The first census was taken in 1790 in accordance with the requirement in the first article of the constitution. A census has been taken every 10 years since. The 1990 Decennial Census marks the 200th anniversary of the census.

How are you being counted?

Census forms are delivered to all households a few days before census day. Households are requested to fill out the form and mail it back to the census office.

Why the Census Asks Certain Questions

Here are a few reasons for asking some of the questions.

It is as important to get information about people and their houses as it is to count them.

Name?

Names help make sure that everyone in a household is counted, but that no one is counted twice.

Value or rent?

Government and planning agencies use answers to these questions in combination with other information to develop housing programs to meet the needs of people at different economic levels.

Complete plumbing?

This question gives information on the quality of housing. The data are used with other statistics to show how the "level of living" compares in various areas and how it has changed over time.

Place of birth?

This question provides information used to study long-term trends as to where people move and to study migration patterns and differences in growth patterns.

Job?

Answers to the questions about the jobs people hold provide information on the extent and types of employment in different areas of the country. From this information, training programs can be developed and the need for new industries can be determined.

Income?

Income, more than anything else, determines how families or persons live. Income information makes it possible to compare the economic levels of different areas.

CENSUS '90



OFFICIAL 1990 U.S. CENSUS FORM

Thank you for taking time to complete and return this census questionnaire. It's important to you, your community, and the Nation.

The law requires answers but guarantees privacy.

By law (Title 13, U.S. Code), you're required to answer the census questions to the best of your knowledge. However, the same law guarantees that your census form remains confidential. For 72 years—or until the year 2062—only Census Bureau employees can see your form. No one else—no other government body, no police department, no court system or welfare agency—is permitted to see this confidential information under any circumstances.

How to get started—and get help.

Start by listing on the next page the names of all the people who live in your home. Please answer all questions with a black lead pencil. You'll find detailed instructions for answering the census in the enclosed guide. If you need additional help, call the toll-free telephone number to the left, near your address.

Please answer and return your form promptly.

Complete your form and return it by April 1, 1990 in the postage-paid envelope provided. Avoid the inconvenience of having a census taker visit your home.

Again, thank you for answering the 1990 Census.
Remember: Return the completed form by April 1, 1990.

Para personas de habla hispana – (For Spanish-speaking persons)

Si usted desea un cuestionario del censo en español, llame sin cargo alguno al siguiente número: **1-800-CUENTAN**
(o sea 1-800-283-6826)

U.S. Department of Commerce
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

FORM D-2

OMB No. 0607-0628
Approval Expires 07/31/91

The 1990 census must count every person at his or her "usual residence." This means the place where the person lives and sleeps most of the time.

- 1a.** List on the numbered lines below the name of each person living here on Sunday, April 1, including all persons staying here who have no other home. If EVERYONE at this address is staying here temporarily and usually lives somewhere else, follow the instructions given in question 1b below.

Include

- Everyone who usually lives here such as family members, housemates and roommates, foster children, roomers, boarders, and live-in employees
- Persons who are temporarily away on a business trip, on vacation, or in a general hospital
- College students who stay here while attending college
- Persons in the Armed Forces who live here
- Newborn babies still in the hospital
- Children in boarding schools below the college level
- Persons who stay here most of the week while working even if they have a home somewhere else
- Persons with no other home who are staying here on April 1

Do NOT include

- Persons who usually live somewhere else
- Persons who are away in an institution such as a prison, mental hospital, or a nursing home
- College students who live somewhere else while attending college
- Persons in the Armed Forces who live somewhere else
- Persons who stay somewhere else most of the week while working

Print last name, first name, and middle initial for each person. Begin on line 1 with the household member (or one of the household members) in whose name this house or apartment is owned, being bought, or rented. If there is no such person, start on line 1 with any adult household member.

LAST	FIRST	INITIAL	LAST	FIRST	INITIAL
1			7		
2			8		
3			9		
4			10		
5			11		
6			12		

- 1b.** If EVERYONE is staying here only temporarily and usually lives somewhere else, list the name of each person on the numbered lines above, fill this circle → and print their usual address below. DO NOT PRINT THE ADDRESS LISTED ON THE FRONT COVER.

House number	Street or road/Rural route and box number	Apartment number
City	State	ZIP Code
County or foreign country	Names of nearest intersecting streets or roads	

NOW PLEASE OPEN THE FLAP TO PAGE 2 AND ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS FOR THE FIRST 7 PEOPLE LISTED. USE A BLACK LEAD PENCIL ONLY.

PLEASE ALSO ANSWER HOUSING QUESTIONS ON PAGE 3

		PERSON 1		PERSON 2	
Please fill one column → for each person listed in Question 1a on page 1.		Last name		Last name	
		First name	Middle initial	First name	Middle initial
2. How is this person related to PERSON 1? Fill ONE circle for each person. If Other relative of person in column 1, fill circle and print exact relationship, such as mother-in-law, grandparent, son-in-law, niece, cousin, and so on.		START in this column with the household member (or one of the members) in whose name the home is owned, being bought, or rented. If there is no such person, start in this column with any adult household member. <input type="checkbox"/>		If a RELATIVE of Person 1: <input type="radio"/> Husband/wife <input type="radio"/> Brother/sister <input type="radio"/> Natural-born <input type="radio"/> Father/mother <input type="radio"/> or adopted <input type="radio"/> Grandchild <input type="radio"/> son/daughter <input type="radio"/> Other relative <input type="radio"/> Stepson/ <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="radio"/> stepdaughter	
3. Sex Fill ONE circle for each person.		<input type="radio"/> Male	<input type="radio"/> Female	<input type="radio"/> Male	<input type="radio"/> Female
4. Race Fill ONE circle for the race that the person considers himself/herself to be. If Indian (Amer.), print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe. → If Other Asian or Pacific Islander (API), print one group, for example: Hmong, Fijian, Laotian, Thai, Tongan, Pakistani, Cambodian, and so on. → If Other race, print race. →		<input type="radio"/> White <input type="radio"/> Black or Negro <input type="radio"/> Indian (Amer.) (Print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe.) <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="radio"/> Eskimo <input type="radio"/> Aleut <u>Asian or Pacific Islander (API)</u> <input type="radio"/> Chinese <input type="radio"/> Japanese <input type="radio"/> Filipino <input type="checkbox"/> Asian Indian <input type="radio"/> Hawaiian <input type="radio"/> Samoan <input type="radio"/> Korean <input type="radio"/> Guamanian <input type="radio"/> Vietnamese <input type="radio"/> Other API <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="radio"/> Other race (Print race)		<input type="radio"/> White <input type="radio"/> Black or Negro <input type="radio"/> Indian (Amer.) (Print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe.) <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="radio"/> Eskimo <input type="radio"/> Aleut <u>Asian or Pacific Islander (API)</u> <input type="radio"/> Chinese <input type="radio"/> Japanese <input type="radio"/> Filipino <input type="checkbox"/> Asian Indian <input type="radio"/> Hawaiian <input type="radio"/> Samoan <input type="radio"/> Korean <input type="radio"/> Guamanian <input type="radio"/> Vietnamese <input type="radio"/> Other API <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="radio"/> Other race (Print race)	
5. Age and year of birth a. Print each person's age at last birthday. Fill in the matching circle below each box. b. Print each person's year of birth and fill the matching circle below each box.		a. Age	b. Year of birth	a. Age	b. Year of birth
		<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
6. Marital status Fill ONE circle for each person.		<input type="radio"/> Now married	<input type="radio"/> Separated	<input type="radio"/> Now married	<input type="radio"/> Separated
		<input type="radio"/> Widowed	<input type="radio"/> Never married	<input type="radio"/> Widowed	<input type="radio"/> Never married
		<input type="radio"/> Divorced		<input type="radio"/> Divorced	
7. Is this person of Spanish/Hispanic origin? Fill ONE circle for each person. If Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic, print one group. →		<input type="radio"/> No (not Spanish/Hispanic) <input type="radio"/> Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano <input type="radio"/> Yes, Puerto Rican <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="radio"/> Yes, Cuban <input type="radio"/> Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic (Print one group, for example: Argentinean, Colombian, Dominican, Nicaraguan, Salvadoran, Spaniard, and so on.)		<input type="radio"/> No (not Spanish/Hispanic) <input type="radio"/> Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano <input type="radio"/> Yes, Puerto Rican <input type="radio"/> Yes, Cuban <input type="radio"/> Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic (Print one group, for example: Argentinean, Colombian, Dominican, Nicaraguan, Salvadoran, Spaniard, and so on.)	
FOR CENSUS USE →		<input type="radio"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

PERSON 7

Last name _____

First name _____

Middle initial _____

If a RELATIVE of Person 1:

<input type="radio"/> Husband/wife	<input type="radio"/> Brother/sister
<input type="radio"/> Natural-born or adopted son/daughter	<input type="radio"/> Father/mother
<input type="radio"/> Stepson/ stepdaughter	<input type="radio"/> Grandchild
	<input type="radio"/> Other relative

If NOT RELATED to Person 1:

<input type="radio"/> Roomer, boarder, or foster child	<input type="radio"/> Unmarried partner
<input type="radio"/> Housemate, roommate	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other nonrelative
<input type="radio"/> Male	<input type="radio"/> Female

White
 Black or Negro
 Indian (Amer.) (Print the name of the
enrolled or principal tribe.)

Eskimo
 Aleut

Asian or Pacific Islander (API)

<input type="radio"/> Chinese	<input type="radio"/> Japanese
<input type="radio"/> Filipino	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Asian Indian
<input type="radio"/> Hawaiian	<input type="radio"/> Samoan
<input type="radio"/> Korean	<input type="radio"/> Guamanian
<input type="radio"/> Vietnamese	<input type="radio"/> Other API
<input type="radio"/> Other race (Print race) _____	

a. Age

0 0 0 0 0 0

1 0 1 0 1 0

2 0 2 0

3 0 3 0

4 0 4 0

5 0 5 0

6 0 6 0

7 0 7 0

8 0 8 0

9 0 9 0

b. Year of birth

1 0 0 0 0 0

9 0 1 0 1 0

2 0 2 0

3 0 3 0

4 0 4 0

5 0 5 0

6 0 6 0

7 0 7 0

8 0 8 0

9 0 9 0

<input type="radio"/> Now married	<input type="radio"/> Separated
<input type="radio"/> Widowed	<input type="radio"/> Never married
<input type="radio"/> Divorced	

No (not Spanish/Hispanic)
 Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano
 Yes, Puerto Rican
 Yes, Cuban
 Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic
 (Print one group, for example: Argentinean, Colombian, Dominican, Nicaraguan, Salvadoran, Spaniard, and so on.)

NOW PLEASE ANSWER QUESTIONS H1a–H26 FOR THIS HOUSEHOLD

- H1a.** Did you leave anyone out of your list of persons for Question 1a on page 1 because you were not sure if the person should be listed — for example, someone temporarily away on a business trip or vacation, a newborn baby still in the hospital, or a person who stays here once in a while and has no other home?

Yes, please print the name(s) and reason(s). 
 No

If this is a ONE-FAMILY HOUSE —
H5a. Is this house on ten or more acres?

- Yes No

- b. Is there a business (such as a store or barber shop) or a medical office on this property?

- Yes No

**Answer only if you or someone in this household OWNS
OR IS BUYING this house or apartment —**

- H6.** What is the value of this property; that is, how much do you think this house and lot or condominium unit would sell for if it were for sale?

- Less than \$10,000
 - \$10,000 to \$14,999
 - \$15,000 to \$19,999
 - \$20,000 to \$24,999
 - \$25,000 to \$29,999
 - \$30,000 to \$34,999
 - \$35,000 to \$39,999
 - \$40,000 to \$44,999
 - \$45,000 to \$49,999
 - \$50,000 to \$54,999
 - \$55,000 to \$59,999
 - \$60,000 to \$64,999
 - \$65,000 to \$69,999

Answer only if you PAY RENT for this house or apartment —

- H7a. What is the monthly rent?**

- Less than \$80
 - \$80 to \$99
 - \$100 to \$124
 - \$125 to \$149
 - \$150 to \$174
 - \$175 to \$199
 - \$200 to \$224
 - \$225 to \$249
 - \$250 to \$274
 - \$275 to \$299
 - \$300 to \$324
 - \$325 to \$349
 - \$350 to \$374

■

 - \$375 to \$399
 - \$400 to \$424
 - \$425 to \$449
 - \$450 to \$474
 - \$475 to \$499
 - \$500 to \$524
 - \$525 to \$549
 - \$550 to \$599
 - \$600 to \$649
 - \$650 to \$699
 - \$700 to \$749
 - \$750 to \$999
 - \$1,000 or more

- b. Does the monthly rent include any meals?

- Yes No

FOR CENSUS USE

A. Total persons	B. Type of unit		D. Months vacant	G. DO	ID
	Occupied	Vacant	<input type="radio"/> Less than 1 <input type="radio"/> 6 up to 12 <input type="radio"/> 1 up to 2 <input type="radio"/> 12 up to 24 <input type="radio"/> 2 up to 6 <input type="radio"/> 24 or more		
0 0	<input type="radio"/> First form	<input type="radio"/> Regular			
I I	<input type="radio"/> Cont'n	<input type="radio"/> Usual home elsewhere			
2 2					
3 3					
4 4	<input type="radio"/> For rent	<input type="radio"/> For seas/ rec/occ			
5 5	<input type="radio"/> For sale only				
6 6	<input type="radio"/> Rented or sold, not occupied	<input type="radio"/> For migrant workers			
7 7		<input type="radio"/> Other vacant			
8 8	C1. Vacancy status		E. Complete after		
9 9	<input type="radio"/> P0	<input type="radio"/> P3	<input type="radio"/> P6	JIC1	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
	<input type="radio"/> P1	<input type="radio"/> P4	<input type="radio"/> IA	JIC2	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
	<input type="radio"/> P2	<input type="radio"/> P5	<input type="radio"/> SM		2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2
					3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3
					4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4
					5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5
					6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6
					7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7
					8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8
					9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9
	C2. Is this unit boarded up?		F. Cov.		
	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> 1b <input type="radio"/> 1a <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/> H1		

<p>H8. When did the person listed in column 1 on page 2 move into this house or apartment?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> 1989 or 1990 <input type="radio"/> 1985 to 1988 <input type="radio"/> 1980 to 1984 <input type="radio"/> 1970 to 1979 <input type="radio"/> 1960 to 1969 <input type="radio"/> 1959 or earlier 	<p>H14. Which FUEL is used MOST for heating this house or apartment?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> Gas: from underground pipes serving the neighborhood <input type="radio"/> Gas: bottled, tank, or LP <input type="radio"/> Electricity <input type="radio"/> Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. <input type="radio"/> Coal or coke <input type="radio"/> Wood <input type="radio"/> Solar energy <input type="radio"/> Other fuel <input type="radio"/> No fuel used 	<p>H20. What are the yearly costs of utilities and fuels for this house or apartment? If you have lived here less than 1 year, estimate the yearly cost.</p> <p>a. Electricity</p> <div style="border: 1px dashed black; padding: 5px; text-align: center;">\$.00 Yearly cost — Dollars</div> <p>OR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee <input type="radio"/> No charge or electricity not used
<p>H9. How many bedrooms do you have; that is, how many bedrooms would you list if this house or apartment were on the market for sale or rent?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> No bedroom <input type="radio"/> 1 bedroom <input type="radio"/> 2 bedrooms <input type="radio"/> 3 bedrooms <input type="radio"/> 4 bedrooms <input type="radio"/> 5 or more bedrooms 	<p>H15. Do you get water from —</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> A public system such as a city water department, or private company? <input type="radio"/> An individual drilled well? <input type="radio"/> An individual dug well? <input type="radio"/> Some other source such as a spring, creek, river, cistern, etc.? 	<p>b. Gas</p> <div style="border: 1px dashed black; padding: 5px; text-align: center;">\$.00 Yearly cost — Dollars</div> <p>OR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee <input type="radio"/> No charge or gas not used
<p>H10. Do you have COMPLETE plumbing facilities in this house or apartment; that is, 1) hot and cold piped water, 2) a flush toilet, and 3) a bathtub or shower?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> Yes, have all three facilities <input type="radio"/> No 	<p>H16. Is this building connected to a public sewer?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> Yes, connected to public sewer <input type="radio"/> No, connected to septic tank or cesspool <input type="radio"/> No, use other means 	<p>c. Water</p> <div style="border: 1px dashed black; padding: 5px; text-align: center;">\$.00 Yearly cost — Dollars</div> <p>OR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee <input type="radio"/> No charge or water not used
<p>H11. Do you have COMPLETE kitchen facilities; that is, 1) a sink with piped water, 2) a range or cookstove, and 3) a refrigerator?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No 	<p>H17. About when was this building first built?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> 1989 or 1990 <input type="radio"/> 1985 to 1988 <input type="radio"/> 1980 to 1984 <input type="radio"/> 1970 to 1979 <input type="radio"/> 1960 to 1969 <input type="radio"/> 1950 to 1959 <input type="radio"/> 1940 to 1949 <input type="radio"/> 1939 or earlier <input type="radio"/> Don't know 	<p>d. Oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.</p> <div style="border: 1px dashed black; padding: 5px; text-align: center;">\$.00 Yearly cost — Dollars</div> <p>OR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee <input type="radio"/> No charge
<p>H12. Do you have a telephone in this house or apartment?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No 	<p>H18. Is this house or apartment part of a condominium?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No 	<p>If you live in an apartment building, skip to H20.</p>
<p>H13. How many automobiles, vans, and trucks of one-ton capacity or less are kept at home for use by members of your household?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> None <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/> 7 or more 	<p>H19a. Is this house on less than 1 acre?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> Yes — Skip to H20 <input type="radio"/> No <p>b. In 1989, what were the actual sales of all agricultural products from this property?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> None <input type="radio"/> \$1 to \$999 <input type="radio"/> \$1,000 to \$2,499 <input type="radio"/> \$2,500 to \$4,999 <input type="radio"/> \$5,000 to \$9,999 <input type="radio"/> \$10,000 or more 	<div style="border: 1px dashed black; padding: 5px; text-align: center;">\$.00 Yearly cost — Dollars</div> <p>OR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee <input type="radio"/> No charge or these fuels not used

INSTRUCTION:

Answer questions H21 TO H26, if this is a one-family house, a condominium, or a mobile home that someone in this household OWNS OR IS BUYING; otherwise, go to page 6.

H21. What were the real estate taxes on THIS property last year?

\$.00
----	-----

Yearly amount — Dollars

OR

 None

H22. What was the annual payment for fire, hazard, and flood insurance on THIS property?

\$.00
----	-----

Yearly amount — Dollars

OR

 None

H23a. Do you have a mortgage, deed of trust, contract to purchase, or similar debt on THIS property?

- Yes, mortgage, deed of trust, or similar debt } Go to H23b
- Yes, contract to purchase
- No — Skip to H24a

b. How much is your regular monthly payment on THIS property? Include payment only on first mortgage or contract to purchase.

\$.00
----	-----

Monthly amount — Dollars

OR

 No regular payment required — Skip to H24a

c. Does your regular monthly mortgage payment include payments for real estate taxes on THIS property?

- Yes, taxes included in payment
- No, taxes paid separately or taxes not required

d. Does your regular monthly mortgage payment include payments for fire, hazard, or flood insurance on THIS property?

- Yes, insurance included in payment
- No, insurance paid separately or no insurance

H24a. Do you have a second or junior mortgage or a home equity loan on THIS property?

- Yes
- No — Skip to H25

b. How much is your regular monthly payment on all second or junior mortgages and all home equity loans?

\$.00
----	-----

Monthly amount — Dollars

OR

 No regular payment required

Answer ONLY if this is a CONDOMINIUM —
H25. What is the monthly condominium fee?

\$.00
----	-----

Monthly amount — Dollars

Answer ONLY if this is a MOBILE HOME —

H26. What was the total cost for personal property taxes, site rent, registration fees, and license fees on this mobile home and its site last year? Exclude real estate taxes.

\$.00
----	-----

Yearly amount — Dollars

Please turn to page 6. 

PERSON 1				
Last name	First name	Middle initial		
8. In what U.S. State or foreign country was this person born? <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 1.2em; width: 180px;"></div> <small>(Name of State or foreign country; or Puerto Rico, Guam, etc.)</small>			14a. Did this person live in this house or apartment 5 years ago (on April 1, 1985)? <input type="radio"/> Born after April 1, 1985 — Go to questions for the next person <input type="radio"/> Yes — Skip to 15a <input type="radio"/> No	
			b. Where did this person live 5 years ago (on April 1, 1985)? (1) Name of U.S. State or foreign country <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 1.2em; width: 180px;"></div> <small>(If outside U.S., print answer above and skip to 15a.)</small>	
			(2) Name of county in the U.S. <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 1.2em; width: 180px;"></div>	
			(3) Name of city or town in the U.S. <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 1.2em; width: 180px;"></div>	
			(4) Did this person live inside the city or town limits? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No, lived outside the city/town limits	
10. When did this person come to the United States to stay? <input type="radio"/> 1987 to 1990 <input type="radio"/> 1970 to 1974 <input type="radio"/> 1985 or 1986 <input type="radio"/> 1965 to 1969 <input type="radio"/> 1982 to 1984 <input type="radio"/> 1960 to 1964 <input type="radio"/> 1980 or 1981 <input type="radio"/> 1950 to 1959 <input type="radio"/> 1975 to 1979 <input type="radio"/> Before 1950			15a. Does this person speak a language other than English at home? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No — Skip to 16	
			b. What is this language? <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 1.2em; width: 180px;"></div> <small>(For example: Chinese, Italian, Spanish, Vietnamese)</small>	
12. How much school has this person COMPLETED? <small>Fill ONE circle for the highest level COMPLETED or degree RECEIVED. If currently enrolled, mark the level of previous grade attended or highest degree received.</small>			c. How well does this person speak English? <input type="radio"/> Very well <input type="radio"/> Not well <input type="radio"/> Well <input type="radio"/> Not at all	
			16. When was this person born? <input type="radio"/> Born before April 1, 1975 — Go to 17a <input type="radio"/> Born April 1, 1975 or later — Go to questions for the next person	
13. What is this person's ancestry or ethnic origin? <small>(See instruction guide for further information.)</small> <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 1.2em; width: 180px;"></div> <small>(For example: German, Italian, Afro-Amer., Croatian, Cape Verdean, Dominican, Ecuadorian, Haitian, Cajun, French Canadian, Jamaican, Korean, Lebanese, Mexican, Nigerian, Irish, Polish, Slovak, Taiwanese, Thai, Ukrainian, etc.)</small>			17a. Has this person ever been on active-duty military service in the Armed Forces of the United States or ever been in the United States military Reserves or the National Guard? If service was in Reserves or National Guard only, see instruction guide. <input type="radio"/> Yes, now on active duty <input type="radio"/> Yes, on active duty in past, but not now <input type="radio"/> Yes, service in Reserves or National Guard only — Skip to 18 <input type="radio"/> No — Skip to 18	
			b. Was active-duty military service during — <small>Fill a circle for each period in which this person served.</small>	
			<input type="radio"/> September 1980 or later <input type="radio"/> May 1975 to August 1980 <input type="radio"/> Vietnam era (August 1964—April 1975) <input type="radio"/> February 1955—July 1964 <input type="radio"/> Korean conflict (June 1950—January 1955) <input type="radio"/> World War II (September 1940—July 1947) <input type="radio"/> World War I (April 1917—November 1918) <input type="radio"/> Any other time	
			c. In total, how many years of active-duty military service has this person had? <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 1.2em; width: 180px;"></div> Years	
			18. Does this person have a physical, mental, or other health condition that has lasted for 6 or more months and which — a. Limits the kind or amount of work this person can do at a job? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	
			b. Prevents this person from working at a job? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	
			19. Because of a health condition that has lasted for 6 or more months, does this person have any difficulty — a. Going outside the home alone, for example, to shop or visit a doctor's office? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	
			b. Taking care of his or her own personal needs, such as bathing, dressing, or getting around inside the home? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	
			20. If this person is a female — How many babies has she ever had, not counting stillbirths? Do not count her stepchildren or children she has adopted. <small>None 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 or more</small> <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 1.2em; width: 180px;"></div>	
			21a. Did this person work at any time LAST WEEK? <input type="radio"/> Yes — Fill this circle if this person worked full time or part time. (Count part-time work such as delivering papers, or helping without pay in a family business or farm. Also count active duty in the Armed Forces.) <input type="radio"/> No — Fill this circle if this person did not work, or did only own housework, school work, or volunteer work. — Skip to 25	
			b. How many hours did this person work LAST WEEK (at all jobs)? Subtract any time off; add overtime or extra hours worked. <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 1.2em; width: 180px;"></div> Hours	
			22. At what location did this person work LAST WEEK? <small>If this person worked at more than one location, print where he or she worked most last week.</small>	
			a. Address (Number and street) <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 1.2em; width: 180px;"></div> <small>(If the exact address is not known, give a description of the location such as the building name or the nearest street or intersection.)</small>	
			b. Name of city, town, or post office <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 1.2em; width: 180px;"></div>	
			c. Is the work location inside the limits of that city or town? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No, outside the city/town limits	
			d. County <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 1.2em; width: 180px;"></div>	
			e. State <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 1.2em; width: 180px;"></div>	
			f. ZIP Code <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 1.2em; width: 180px;"></div>	

- 23a. How did this person usually get to work LAST WEEK? If this person usually used more than one method of transportation during the trip, fill the circle of the one used for most of the distance.
- Car, truck, or van
 - Bus or trolley bus
 - Streetcar or trolley car
 - Subway or elevated
 - Railroad
 - Ferryboat
 - Taxicab
 - Other method

If "car, truck, or van" is marked in 23a, go to 23b. Otherwise, skip to 24a.

- b. How many people, including this person, usually rode to work in the car, truck, or van LAST WEEK?

- Drove alone
- 2 people
- 3 people
- 4 people
- 5 people
- 6 people
- 7 to 9 people
- 10 or more people

- 24a. What time did this person usually leave home to go to work LAST WEEK?

	<input type="radio"/> a.m.
	<input type="radio"/> p.m.

- b. How many minutes did it usually take this person to get from home to work LAST WEEK?

	Minutes — Skip to 28
--	----------------------

25. Was this person TEMPORARILY absent or on layoff from a job or business LAST WEEK?

- Yes, on layoff
- Yes, on vacation, temporary illness, labor dispute, etc.
- No

- 26a. Has this person been looking for work during the last 4 weeks?

- Yes
- No — Skip to 27

- b. Could this person have taken a job LAST WEEK if one had been offered?

- No, already has a job
- No, temporarily ill
- No, other reasons (in school, etc.)
- Yes, could have taken a job

27. When did this person last work, even for a few days?

- 1990
 - 1989
 - 1988
 - 1985 to 1987
- Go to 28
- Skip to 32

28-30. CURRENT OR MOST RECENT JOB ACTIVITY

ACTIVITY. Describe clearly this person's chief job activity or business last week. If this person had more than one job, describe the one at which this person worked the most hours. If this person had no job or business last week, give information for his/her last job or business since 1985.

28. Industry or Employer

- a. For whom did this person work?

If now on active duty in the Armed Forces, fill this circle → and print the branch of the Armed Forces.

--	--

(Name of company, business, or other employer)

- b. What kind of business or industry was this?

Describe the activity at location where employed.

--	--

(For example: hospital, newspaper publishing, mail order house, auto engine manufacturing, retail bakery)

- c. Is this mainly — Fill ONE circle

- Manufacturing
- Wholesale trade
- Retail trade
- Other (agriculture, construction, service, government, etc.)

29. Occupation

- a. What kind of work was this person doing?

--	--

(For example: registered nurse, personnel manager, supervisor of order department, gasoline engine assembler, cake icier)

- b. What were this person's most important activities or duties?

--	--

(For example: patient care, directing hiring policies, supervising order clerks, assembling engines, icing cakes)

30. Was this person — Fill ONE circle

- Employee of a PRIVATE FOR PROFIT company or business or of an individual, for wages, salary, or commissions
- Employee of a PRIVATE NOT-FOR-PROFIT, tax-exempt, or charitable organization
- Local GOVERNMENT employee (city, county, etc.)
- State GOVERNMENT employee
- Federal GOVERNMENT employee
- SELF-EMPLOYED in own NOT INCORPORATED business, professional practice, or farm
- SELF-EMPLOYED in own INCORPORATED business, professional practice, or farm
- Working WITHOUT PAY in family business or farm

31a. Last year (1989), did this person work, even for a few days, at a paid job or in a business or farm?

- Yes
- No — Skip to 32

- b. How many weeks did this person work in 1989?

Count paid vacation, paid sick leave, and military service.

	Weeks
--	-------

- c. During the weeks WORKED in 1989, how many hours did this person usually work each week?

	Hours
--	-------

32. INCOME IN 1989 —

Fill the "Yes" circle below for each income source received during 1989. Otherwise, fill the "No" circle. If "Yes," enter the total amount received during 1989.

For income received jointly, see instruction guide.

If exact amount is not known, please give best estimate.

If net income was a loss, write "Loss" above the dollar amount.

- a. Wages, salary, commissions, bonuses, or tips from all jobs — Report amount before deductions for taxes, bonds, dues, or other items.

Yes → \$.00
 No

Annual amount — Dollars

- b. Self-employment income from own nonfarm business, including proprietorship and partnership — Report NET income after business expenses.

Yes → \$.00
 No

Annual amount — Dollars

- c. Farm self-employment income — Report NET income after operating expenses. Include earnings as a tenant farmer or sharecropper.

Yes → \$.00
 No

Annual amount — Dollars

- d. Interest, dividends, net rental income or royalty income, or income from estates and trusts — Report even small amounts credited to an account.

Yes → \$.00
 No

Annual amount — Dollars

e. Social Security or Railroad Retirement

Yes → \$.00
 No

Annual amount — Dollars

- f. Supplemental Security Income (SSI), Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC), or other public assistance or public welfare payments.

Yes → \$.00
 No

Annual amount — Dollars

- g. Retirement, survivor, or disability pensions — Do NOT include Social Security.

Yes → \$.00
 No

Annual amount — Dollars

- h. Any other sources of income received regularly such as Veterans' (VA) payments, unemployment compensation, child support, or alimony — Do NOT include lump-sum payments such as money from an inheritance or the sale of a home.

Yes → \$.00
 No

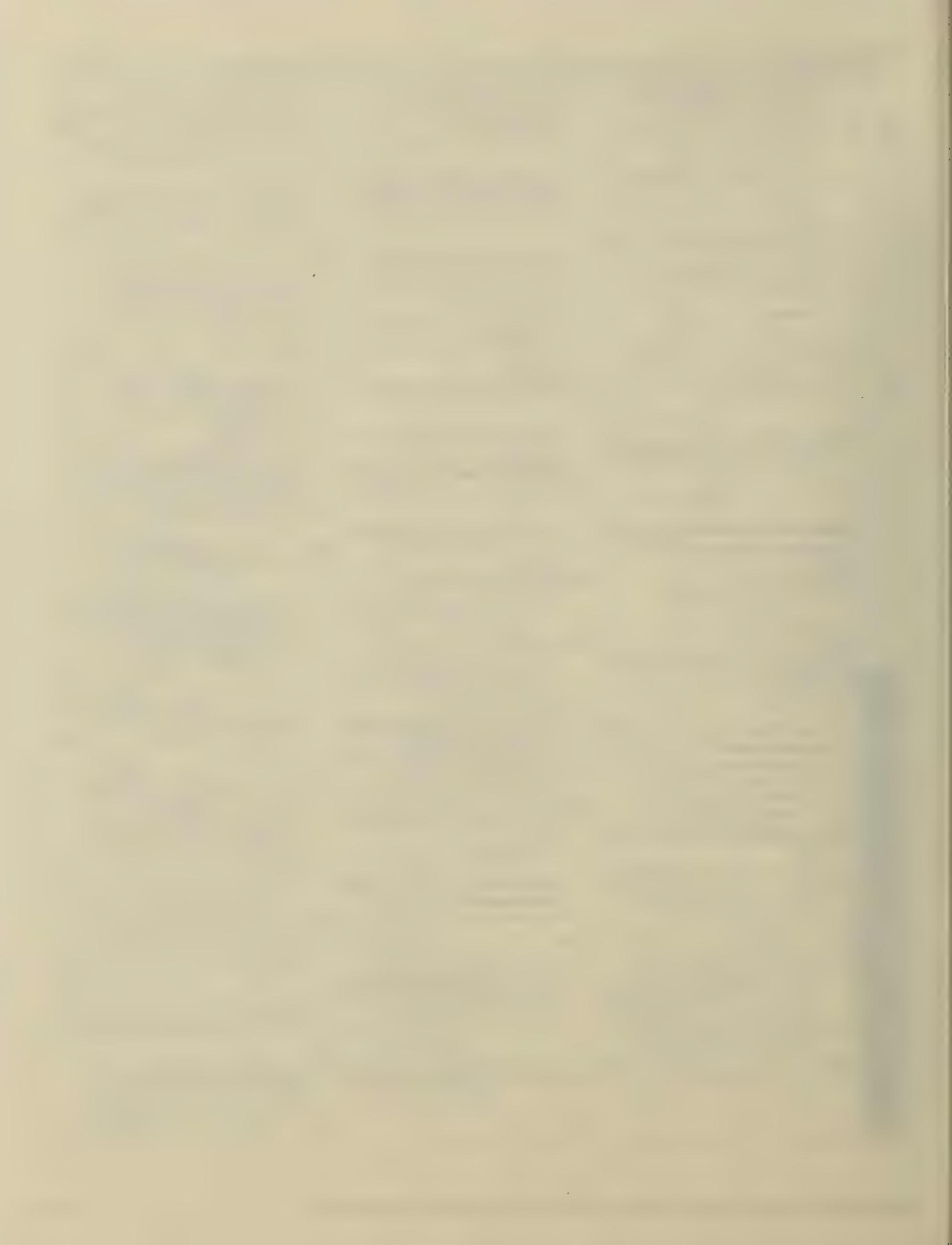
Annual amount — Dollars

33. What was this person's total income in 1989?

Add entries in questions 32a through 32h; subtract any losses. If total amount was a loss, write "Loss" above amount.

None OR \$.00
 Annual amount — Dollars

Please turn the page and answer questions for Person 2 listed on page 1. If this is the last person listed in question 1a on page 1, go to the back of the form.



APPENDIX F.

Data Products and User Assistance

CONTENTS

Data Products	F-1
Geographic Products	F-3
Other Census Bureau Resources	F-5
Reference Materials	F-4
Sources of Assistance	F-4

The 1990 census data products, being released during 1991-93, are available in a variety of new and traditional media. The Census Bureau has increased the product options available to data users in an effort to meet a variety of requirements and maximize the usefulness of the data. For example, laser discs, called CD-ROM (compact disc—read-only memory), are a new data delivery medium.

The Census Bureau also has expanded services and sources of assistance available to data users. For example, the State Data Center Program has been expanded to include over 1,400 organizations to provide data and services to the public.

This appendix provides a detailed introduction to the 1990 census data products and related materials, such as maps and reference publications. It concludes by describing sources of assistance and other Census Bureau data available to the public.

DATA PRODUCTS

Printed reports and computer tape files traditionally are the most widely used products. The Census Bureau also offers data on microfiche, on CD-ROM laser discs, and through its online service, CENDATA™. These various products are described below. For information about prices and how to order, write or call Customer Services. (See the "Sources of Assistance" section for the address and phone number.)

The data products present statistics about the subjects covered in the 1990 census questionnaires. These subjects are listed in figure 1, page F-7. As the figure shows, there are 100-percent subjects (those covered in questions asked of everyone or about every housing unit) and sample subjects (those covered in questions asked at about one out of every six housing units). Generally, a data product presents either 100-percent data prepared by tabulating the responses to the 100-percent questions from all questionnaires, or sample data prepared by tabulating only the responses to the 100-percent and sample questions from the "long-form" questionnaires. Two report series, 1990 CPH-3 and 1990 CPH-4 (see figure 2, page F-8), present both 100-percent and sample data.

Printed Reports

Printed reports are the most convenient and readily available source of data for most census users. The Census Bureau releases the reports in several series (see figure 2) that are grouped under three broad titles: *1990 Census of Population and Housing* (1990 CPH), *1990 Census of Population* (1990 CP), and *1990 Census of Housing* (1990 CH). There also are reports, not reflected in figure 2, for the outlying areas of the Pacific. The reports are sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office. (See the "Sources of Assistance" section for the address and phone number.)

In several series, there are separate reports for each State. The geographic coverage of the State reports is listed in figure 2. The United States summaries for these report series contain, for the most part, data for the United States, regions, divisions, States, metropolitan areas (MA's), urbanized areas (UA's), counties, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, places with 10,000 or more persons, and other large substate areas (for example, county subdivisions, such as towns and townships, with 10,000 or more persons in selected States).

Report series that present data for small areas, such as census tracts, contain limited subject-matter detail (for example, counts of people by age ranges—under 5 years, 5 to 9 years, etc.—rather than by single years). Report series that include greater amounts of subject-matter detail include less geographic detail.

Computer Tape Files

The Census Bureau provides more data on tape and other machine-readable products than in printed reports. These products are sold by the Census Bureau's Customer Services. There are several general types of data files released on computer tape (available on both reels and cartridges). They are introduced below, and more information is presented in figures 3 and 4, pages F-11 through F-13.

Public Law 94-171 Data—This data file presents the counts designed and formatted for use in legislative redistricting. These counts also are available on CD-ROM and paper listings. Excerpts are available on CENDATA™. The counts, for areas as small as blocks, census tracts, and voting districts, include totals for population, race groups, persons of Hispanic origin, population 18 years and over, and housing units. (See figure 4.)

Summary Tape Files (STF's)— These computer tape files provide statistics with greater subject-matter detail than printed reports. They also present statistics for some types of areas, such as block groups and blocks, that are not included in the reports. (See figure 3.)

Here are some important features of STF's:

- Each STF presents a particular set of data tables for specific types of geographic areas.
- Each STF has three or more file types (indicated by a letter suffix attached to the STF number) that differ in the geographic levels reported, but contain the same data detail.
- STF's 1 and 2 contain 100-percent data, and STF's 3 and 4 offer sample data.
- STF's 1 and 3 report on smaller areas and offer less data detail than STF's 2 and 4.
- STF's 1 through 4 offer greater data detail than the 1980 STF's 1 through 4.

Subject Summary Tape Files (SSTF's)—These files are the source of the subject reports and provide greater subject-matter detail than the STF's. They present data for the United States, regions, and divisions, and, in some cases, also for States, counties, and large cities. (See figure 4.)

Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) Files—These computer tape files (see figure 4) contain data from samples of long-form housing-unit records ("microdata") for large geographic areas. Each sample housing-unit record includes essentially all the 1990 census data collected about each person in a sample household and the characteristics of the housing unit. Information that could be used to identify an individual or a housing unit is not included in the file.

Microdata files enable users to prepare customized tabulations and cross-tabulations of most items on the census questionnaire. There are two PUMS files:

- A file presenting a 5-percent sample of housing units in which each household record includes codes to let the user know in what area, such as a group of counties, a single county, or a place, the household is located. Each area identified must have a population of at least 100,000 and boundaries that do not cross State lines.
- A file presenting a 1-percent sample of housing units. Its household records include codes associating them with MA's and other large areas, the boundaries of which may cross State lines. (For the 1980 census, there were two files with 1-percent samples. The 1-percent sample showing data for selected urbanized areas and other large areas will not be produced for the 1990 census.)

Other Special Computer Tape Files—Other files include the Census/Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) Special File and the County-to-County Migration File. (See figure 4.) The Census Bureau may prepare additional special files.

Microfiche

Block statistics are available on microfiche as they were for the 1980 census. The microfiche present, in table format, a subset of the tabulations for census blocks found in STF 1B (see figure 3). In the 1990 census, for the first time, the entire land area of the Nation and its possessions was block-numbered. This increased the number of blocks for which the Census Bureau provides data from 2.5 million in 1980 to 7 million for 1990. The cost and storage of block data of this magnitude would be prohibitive if the data were published in printed reports.

STF's 1A and 3A are available on microfiche, as well. As noted in figure 3, they provide data for a variety of geographic areas. Also, all printed reports are offered on microfiche from Customer Services soon after they are published.

Compact Disc—Read-Only Memory (CD-ROM)

For the 1990 census, the Public Law (P.L.) 94-171 file; an extract of STF 1B that presents selected statistics for blocks; and STF's 1A, 1C, 3A, 3B, and 3C are also available on CD-ROM. (One 4 3/4-inch CD-ROM, a type of optical or laser disc, can hold the contents of approximately 1,600 flexible diskettes, or three or four high-density computer tapes.)

Online Information Systems

The Census Bureau began CENDATA™, its online information service, in 1984. CENDATA™ is accessible through two information vendors, CompuServe and DIALOG. A number of Census Bureau reports, in whole or in part, are offered online. For the 1990 census, CENDATA™ provides up-to-date information about the availability of data products and carries selections of State, county, MA, and place data from the P.L. 94-171 tape file and STF's 1 and 3.

Custom Data Products

These products are for users who require unique tabulations that are not included in standard products; for example, information for locally defined geographic areas. Users also can order special microdata files.

The cost of preparing custom products must be paid by the users who request them. Any data that the Census Bureau provides in these products are subject to the same standards applied to other data to ensure that confidential individual information is not revealed.

User-Defined Areas Program (UDAP) Tabulations—UDAP can provide a set of predefined data tables for locally defined areas that do not correspond to standard 1990 census geographic areas. Users identify the geographic areas of interest to them by delineating boundaries around groupings of census blocks on 1990 census County

Block Maps or by electronically submitting the geographic components of their area of interest. (A contact for more information is given in the "Sources of Assistance" section.)

Special Tabulations—The Census Bureau can prepare special data tabulations for any specific geographic or subject-matter area. Users should rely on standard reports, tapes, microfiche, or user-defined area tabulations whenever possible, since special tabulations tend to be substantially more expensive and take time to arrange and produce. (Contacts for more information are given in the "Sources of Assistance" section.)

GEOGRAPHIC PRODUCTS

Maps

Census Bureau maps are necessary for virtually all uses of small-area 1990 census data. They are needed to locate the specific geographic areas for which the census provides data and to study the spatial relationship of the data for analytic purposes. The Census Bureau prepares a variety of 1990 census maps. Among the most useful are these four series:

County Block Maps—These maps show census blocks and their numbers; boundaries for statistical and governmental entities, such as census tracts and places; and physical features. The P.L. 94-171 version of these maps also shows voting district boundaries in those States that furnished them. The maps are prepared on electrostatic plotters by county (or equivalent entity) with one or more map sheets each, depending on the size and shape of the area and the density of the block pattern. An average county requires 20 map sheets. The maps may be purchased from Customer Services.

County Subdivision Outline Maps—Maps in this State-based series present the boundaries of the counties, county subdivisions, places, American Indian and Alaska Native areas (including off-reservation trust lands), tribal designated statistical areas, and tribal jurisdiction statistical areas. Electrostatic-plotter copies are available for purchase from Customer Services. Also, they appear on multiple page-size sheets in the State reports of these series: 1990 CPH-1, 1990 CPH-2, 1990 CPH-5, 1990 CP-1, 1990 CP-2, 1990 CH-1, and 1990 CH-2.

Census Tract/Block Numbering Area (BNA) Outline Maps—Maps in this county-based series depict census tract or BNA boundaries and numbers, and the features underlying the boundaries. They also show governmental units in relation to the census tracts/BNA's. Customer Services sells electrostatic-plotter copies, and the Superintendent of Documents sells printed copies.

Voting District Outline Maps—Maps in this county-based series depict voting district boundaries (for those counties for which States furnished boundary information) and the features underlying the boundaries. They also show governmental unit boundaries in relation to the voting districts. They are prepared on electrostatic plotters and sold by Customer Services.

Geographic Publications

The *Geographic Identification Code Scheme* report in the 1990 CPH-R series shows the 1990 census geographic area codes and Federal information processing standards (FIPS) codes, as appropriate, for States, metropolitan areas, counties, county subdivisions, places, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, and other entities, along with some descriptive information about the codes. The code scheme also is offered on computer tape.

Machine-Readable Geographic Files

All 1990 census summary tape files include 1990 census geographic area codes, FIPS codes, certain area names, land and inland water area in square kilometers, geographic coordinates for an internal point for each entity, and other geographic information.

The Census Bureau developed an automated geographic data base, known as the TIGER (Topologically Integrated Geographic Encoding and Referencing) System, to produce the geographic products for the 1990 census. TIGER provides coordinate-based digital map information for the entire United States, Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and the Pacific territories over which the United States has jurisdiction.

The TIGER System has significantly improved the utility of 1990 census maps and geographic reference products. Extract files generated from the TIGER System permit users, with appropriate software, to perform such tasks as linking the statistical data in the P.L. 94-171 file or the STF's and displaying selected characteristics on maps or a video display screen at different scales and with whatever boundaries they select for any geographic area of the country. For example, a map for a particular county could show the distribution of the voting age population by city block.

The first extract of selected geographic and cartographic information intended for computer applications, such as plotting maps and building geographic information systems, is called the TIGER/Line™ files. TIGER/Line™ files contain attributes for the segments of each boundary and feature (for example, roads, railroads, and rivers), including 1990 census geographic codes for adjacent areas, latitude/longitude coordinates of segment end points and the curvature of segments, the name and type of the feature, and the relevant census feature class code identifying the feature segment by category. TIGER/Line™ files also furnish address ranges and associated ZIP

Codes for each side of street segments in major urban areas; provide the names of landmarks, such as lakes and golf courses; and include other information.

TIGER/Line™ files and other TIGER System extracts, such as TIGER/Boundary™ and TIGER/DataBase™, are released on computer tape and, in some cases, CD-ROM. For information on TIGER extract files, contact Customer Services.

REFERENCE MATERIALS

The Census Bureau issues several reference publications for data users. Some are sold by the Superintendent of Documents; others are distributed free by Customer Services. Addresses and phone numbers for the Superintendent of Documents and Customer Services are given in the following section.

- *1990 Census of Population and Housing, Guide.* This guide, in the 1990 CPH-R report series, provides detailed information about all aspects of the census and a comprehensive glossary of census terms. Sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office.
- *1990 Census of Population and Housing Tabulation and Publication Program.* A free report describing 1990 census products, comparing 1990 products with those of 1980, and more. Request from Customer Services.
- *Census '90 Basics.* A free booklet covering how the 1990 census data were collected and processed, the full range of data products, the maps and geographic files, and more, but with less detail than the Guide (above). Request from Customer Services.
- *Census ABC's—Applications in Business and Community.* A free booklet that highlights key information about the 1990 census and illustrates a variety of ways the data can be used. Request from Customer Services.
- *Strength in Numbers.* A free, tabloid-size booklet designed to assist people in using 1990 census data in redistricting. Among other features, it includes illustrations of maps and Public Law 94-171 counts. Request from Customer Services.
- *TIGER: The Coast-to-Coast Digital Map Data Base.* A free booklet describing the structure and uses of the Census Bureau's TIGER System. Request from Customer Services.
- *Census and You.* The Census Bureau's monthly newsletter for data users. It reports on the latest 1990 census developments, selected new publications and computer tape files, other censuses and surveys, developments in services to users, and upcoming conferences and training courses. Subscriptions are sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office.

- *Monthly Product Announcement.* A free monthly listing of all new Census Bureau publications; microfiche; maps; data files on tape, diskettes, or CD-ROM; and technical documentation. To subscribe, contact Customer Services.

- *Census Catalog and Guide.* A comprehensive annual description of data products, statistical programs, and services of the Census Bureau. It provides abstracts of the publications, data files, microfiche, maps, and items online. In addition, the Catalog/Guide offers such features as information about censuses and surveys and telephone contact lists of data specialists at the Census Bureau, the State Data Centers, and other data processing service centers. It is sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office.

Users also can get listings of new Census Bureau products, updated daily, by subscribing to the *Daily List*. This information and selected statistics are available online through CENDATA™, the Census Bureau's online information service. For more information, contact Customer Services.

SOURCES OF ASSISTANCE

U.S. Bureau of the Census

The Census Bureau's Customer Services sells most of the machine-readable data products, microfiche, and maps described earlier. (The 1990 census printed reports are sold by the Superintendent of Documents, as noted below.) Also, users may consult with specialists at the Census Bureau's Washington headquarters and its 12 regional offices. From time to time, the specialists also conduct workshops, seminars, and training courses.

Washington, DC, Contacts—To order products, for a telephone contacts list of Census Bureau specialists, and for general information: Customer Services, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-4100 (fax number, 301-763-4794).

For User-Defined Areas Program (UDAP) information: UDAP Staff, Decennial Planning Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-4282.

For special tabulation information: Population—Rosemarie Cowan, Population Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-5476; Housing—William Downs, Housing and Household Economic Statistics, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-8553.

Regional Office Contacts—

Atlanta, GA	404-347-2274
Boston, MA	617-565-7078
Charlotte, NC	704-371-6144
Chicago, IL	312-353-0980
Dallas, TX	214-767-7105
Denver, CO	303-969-7750
Detroit, MI	313-354-4654
Kansas City, KS	913-236-3711
Los Angeles, CA	818-904-6339
New York, NY	212-264-4730
Philadelphia, PA	215-597-8313
Seattle, WA	206-728-5314

Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office

The Superintendent of Documents handles the sale of most of the Federal Government's publications, including 1990 census reports. To order reports and for information: Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402, telephone 202-783-3238.

Other Sources of Products and Services

State Data Centers—The Census Bureau furnishes data products, training in data access and use, technical assistance, and consultation to all States, the District of Columbia, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands. State Data Centers, in turn, offer publications for reference, printouts from computer tape, specially prepared reports, maps, and other products and assistance to data users. For a list of the State Data Centers, see the *Census Catalog and Guide* or contact Customer Services. The list also notes organizations in States participating in the Census Bureau's Business/Industry Data Center (BIDC) Program. The BIDC's help business people, economic development planners, and other data users obtain and use data.

National Services Program—The National Services Program (NSP) provides data-related services for nationally based nonprofit organizations that represent minorities or other segments of the population who have been historically undercounted in decennial censuses. The participants include social service, business, professional, civil rights, educational, and religious groups. Through a pilot project, the National Services Information Center (NSIC) Initiative, three of these nonprofit groups now offer their clientele reports, computer tape printouts, and other information from the Census Bureau. To learn more about the NSP and the NSIC, write to the National Services Program, Data User Services Division, Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, or call 301-763-1384.

National Clearinghouse—The National Clearinghouse for Census Data Services is a listing of private companies and other organizations that offer assistance in obtaining and

using data released by the Census Bureau. For a list of participants in the National Clearinghouse, see the *Census Catalog and Guide* or contact Customer Services.

Depository Libraries—There are 1,400 libraries that receive (from the Government Printing Office) Federal publications that they think their patrons will need. Often some of these publications are Census Bureau reports. The Census Bureau provides free reports to an additional 120 census depository libraries. Also, many libraries purchase census reports and maps for their areas. The *Census Catalog and Guide* includes a list of all depository libraries.

OTHER CENSUS BUREAU RESOURCES

The Census Bureau has more to offer than just the results of the census of population and housing. Through other censuses, surveys, and estimates programs, it compiles and issues (in reports, computer tape, and other media) data on subjects as diverse as appliance sales, neighborhood conditions, and exports to other countries. Here are examples of the information published about—

- *People*: Age, race, sex, income, poverty, child care, child support, fertility, noncash benefits, education, commuting habits, pension coverage, unemployment, ancestry.
- *Business and industry*: Number of employees, total payroll, sales and receipts, products manufactured or sold.
- *Housing and construction*: Value of new construction, numbers of owners and renters, property value or rent paid, housing starts, fuels used, mortgage costs.
- *Farms*: Number, acreage, livestock, crop sales.
- *Governments*: Revenues and expenditures, taxes, employment, pension funds.
- *Foreign trade*: Exports and imports, origin and destination, units shipped.
- *Other nations*: Population, birth rates, death rates, literacy, fertility.

The other censuses, such as agriculture, retail trade, manufactures, and governments, are collected for years ending in "2" and "7." Surveys and estimates programs generate results as often as every month.

Many of the monthly "economic indicators" that measure how the Nation is doing come directly or indirectly from the Census Bureau. Examples: employment and unemployment; housing starts; wholesale and retail trade; manufacturers' shipments, inventories, and orders; export and import trade; and sales of single-family homes.

The other statistical activities of the Census Bureau are described below. Data users will find more information about them and descriptions of their data products in the

annual *Census Catalog and Guide*. Also, special guides and brochures are prepared for most of them. Contact the Census Bureau's Customer Services for more information.

Current Demographic and Housing Programs

Two types of current programs complement the 10-year census: population estimates and surveys. The total population of the United States is estimated monthly; the population of States, counties, and metropolitan areas is estimated annually; and the population of places and other governmental units is estimated every 2 years. Projections of future population are made at the national and State levels.

The Census Bureau's many household surveys update population and housing characteristics at the national level and sometimes for States and metropolitan areas, as well. These surveys also obtain many characteristics not included in the 10-year census. The Current Population Survey is taken monthly; the American Housing Survey national sample is taken biennially; the American Housing Survey metropolitan sample is taken in 44 areas, 11 per year in a 4-year cycle; most other surveys are annual or less frequent.

Economic Censuses and Surveys

The economic censuses provide statistics about business establishments once every 5 years, covering years ending in "2" and "7." The 1987 Economic Censuses include the censuses of retail trade, wholesale trade, service industries, transportation, manufactures, mineral industries, and construction industries. Also included are related programs, such as statistics on minority- and women-owned businesses, enterprise statistics, and censuses of economic activity in Puerto Rico and some of the outlying areas under U.S. jurisdiction.

Several key statistics are tabulated for all industries covered in the censuses. They are number of establishments, number of employees, payroll, and measure of output (sales or receipts, and value of shipments or of work done). Other items vary from sector to sector.

The Census Bureau also has programs that provide current statistics on such measures as total sales of particular kinds of businesses or production of particular products. These programs include monthly, quarterly, and annual surveys, the results of which appear in publication series such as *Current Business Reports* and *Current Industrial Reports*. The County Business Patterns program offers annual statistics based on data compiled primarily from administrative records.

Agriculture Census and Surveys

The agriculture census is conducted concurrently with the economic censuses. It is the only source of uniform agriculture data at the county level. It provides data on such subjects as the number and size of farms; land use and ownership; livestock, poultry, and crops; and value of products sold.

Results of three surveys—the 1988 Farm and Ranch Irrigation Survey, 1988 Census of Horticulture Specialties, and 1988 Agricultural Economics and Land Ownership Survey—are published in conjunction with the 1987 Census of Agriculture. Also, the Census Bureau regularly issues reports from a survey on cotton ginnings.

Governments Census and Surveys

The census of governments, also for years ending in "2" and "7," covers all types of governments: Federal, State, county, municipal (place), township (county subdivision), school district, and special district. It provides data on such subjects as number of public employees, payrolls, revenue, and expenditures.

Annual and quarterly surveys cover the same principal subjects but generate data only for States and the largest local governments.

Foreign Trade Statistics

Monthly U.S. merchandise trade data compiled by the Census Bureau summarize export and import transactions and are based on the official documents filed by shippers and receivers. These figures reflect the flow of merchandise but not intangibles like services and financial commitments. The trade figures trace commodity movements out of and into the U.S. Customs jurisdiction, which includes Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands as well as the 50 States and the District of Columbia. Data are published separately on trade between the United States and Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and other U.S. possessions.

Other Statistical Activities

The Census Bureau also offers international data. It maintains an international data base which is available to the public on computer tape and is used to produce the biennial *World Population Profile* report. It prepares studies dealing with the demographic and economic characteristics of other countries and world regions.

Statistical compendia are another important data product. These publications (sometimes also offered in machine-readable form) draw data from many sources and reorganize them for convenient use. The most widely used compendia are the annual *Statistical Abstract of the United States*, the *County and City Data Book* (published every 5 years), and the *State and Metropolitan Area Data Book* (published approximately every 4 years).

Figure 1. 1990 Census Content

100-PERCENT COMPONENT

Population

Household relationship
Sex
Race
Age
Marital status
Hispanic origin

Housing

Number of units in structure
Number of rooms in unit
Tenure—owned or rented
Value of home or monthly rent
Congregate housing (meals included in rent)
Vacancy characteristics

SAMPLE COMPONENT

Population

Social characteristics:
Education—enrollment and attainment
Place of birth, citizenship, and year of entry into U.S.
Ancestry
Language spoken at home
Migration (residence in 1985)
Disability
Fertility
Veteran status

Housing

Year moved into residence
Number of bedrooms
Plumbing and kitchen facilities
Telephone in unit
Vehicles available
Heating fuel
Source of water and method of sewage disposal
Year structure built
Condominium status
Farm residence
Shelter costs, including utilities

Economic characteristics:

Labor force
Occupation, industry, and class of worker
Place of work and journey to work
Work experience in 1989
Income in 1989
Year last worked

NOTE: Questions dealing with the subjects covered in the 100-percent component were asked of all persons and housing units. Those covered by the sample component were asked of a sample of the population and housing units.

Figure 2. 1990 Census Printed Reports

Series	Title	Report(s) issued for	Description	Geographic areas
1990 CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING (1990 CPH)				
100-Percent Data				
1990 CPH-1	Summary Population and Housing Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Population and housing unit counts, and summary statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, household relationship, units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	Local governmental units (i.e., counties, places, and towns and townships), other county subdivisions, and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
1990 CPH-2	Population and Housing Unit Counts	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Total population and housing unit counts for 1990 and previous censuses	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, State component parts of metropolitan areas (MA's) and urbanized areas (UA's), and summary geographic areas (for example, urban and rural)
100-Percent and Sample Data				
1990 CPH-3	Population and Housing Characteristics for Census Tracts and Block Numbering Areas	MA's, and the nonmetropolitan balance of each State, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics on 100-percent and sample population and housing subjects	In MA's: census tracts/block numbering areas (BNA's), places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and counties. In the remainder of each State: census tracts/BNA's, places of 10,000 or more, and counties
1990 CPH-4	Population and Housing Characteristics for Congressional Districts of the 103rd Congress	States and DC	Statistics on 100-percent and sample population and housing subjects	Congressional districts (CD's) and, within CD's, counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
Sample Data				
1990 CPH-5	Summary Social, Economic, and Housing Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics generally on sample population and housing subjects	Local governmental units (i.e., counties, places, and towns and townships), other county subdivisions, and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
1990 CENSUS OF POPULATION (1990 CP)				
100-Percent Data				
1990 CP-1	General Population Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	States, counties, places of 1,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 1,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, State parts of American Indian areas, Alaska Native areas, and summary geographic areas such as urban and rural

Figure 2. 1990 Census Printed Reports—Con.

Series	Title	Report(s) issued for	Description	Geographic areas
1990 CENSUS OF POPULATION (1990 CP)—Con.				
100-Percent Data—Con.				
1990 CP-1-1A	General Population Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	American Indian and Alaska Native areas; i.e., American Indian reservations, off-reservation trust lands, tribal jurisdiction statistical areas (Oklahoma), tribal designated statistical areas, Alaska Native village statistical areas, and Alaska Native Regional Corporations
1990 CP-1-1B	General Population Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	Individual MA's. For MA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole MA
1990 CP-1-1C	General Population Characteristics for Urbanized Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	Individual UA's. For UA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole UA
Sample Data				
1990 CP-2	Social and Economic Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 2,500 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 2,500 or more inhabitants in selected States, Alaska Native areas, and the State portion of American Indian areas
1990 CP-2-1A	Social and Economic Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	American Indian and Alaska Native areas, as for CP-1-1A
1990 CP-2-1B	Social and Economic Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	Individual MA's, as for CP-1-1B
1990 CP-2-1C	Social and Economic Characteristics for Urbanized Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	Individual UA's, as for CP-1-1C
1990 CP-3	Population Subject Reports	Selected subjects	Approximately 30 reports on population census subjects such as migration, education, income, the older population, and racial and ethnic groups	Generally limited to the U.S., regions, and divisions; for some reports, other highly populated areas such as States, MA's, counties, and large places

Figure 2. 1990 Census Printed Reports—Con.

Series	Title	Report(s) issued for	Description	Geographic areas
1990 CENSUS OF HOUSING (1990 CH) 100-Percent Data				
1990 CH-1	General Housing Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy char- acteristics	States, counties, places of 1,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivi- sions of 1,000 or more inhab- itants in selected States, State parts of American Indian areas, Alaska Native areas, and summary geo- graphic areas such as urban and rural
1990 CH-1-1A	General Housing Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy char- acteristics	American Indian and Alaska Native areas; i.e., American Indian reser- vations, trust lands, tribal jurisdic- tion statistical areas (Oklahoma), tribal designated statistical areas, Alaska Native village statistical areas, and Alaska Native Regional Corporations
1990 CH-1-1B	General Housing Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy char- acteristics	Individual MA's. For MA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole MA
1990 CH-1-1C	General Housing Characteristics for Urbanized Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy char- acteristics	Individual UA's. For UA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole UA
Sample Data				
1990 CH-2	Detailed Housing Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 2,500 or more inhab- itants, county subdivisions of 2,500 or more inhabitants in selected States, Alaska Native areas, and State parts of American Indian areas
1990 CH-2-1A	Detailed Housing Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	American Indian and Alaska Native areas, as in 1990 CH-1-1A
1990 CH-2-1B	Detailed Housing Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	Individual MA's, as in 1990 CH-1-1B
1990 CH-2-1C	Detailed Housing Characteristics for Urbanized Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	Individual UA's, as in 1990 CH-1-1C
1990 CH-3	Housing Subject Reports	Selected subjects	Approximately 10 reports on housing census sub- jects such as structural characteristics and space utilization	Generally limited to U.S., regions, and divisions; for some reports, other highly populated areas such as States, MA's, counties, and large places

Figure 3. 1990 Census Summary Tape Files

**Summary Tape File
(STF 1A, 1B, etc.)
and data type
(100 percent or
sample)¹**

Geographic areas	Description
A ^{2 3}	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/block numbering areas (BNA's), block groups (BG's). Also Alaska Native areas and State parts of American Indian areas
B ^{2 3}	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/BNA's, BG's, blocks. Also Alaska Native areas and State parts of American Indian areas
STF 1 (100 percent)	<p>C³ U.S., regions, divisions, States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, metropolitan areas (MA's), urbanized areas (UA's), American Indian and Alaska Native areas</p> <p>D Congressional districts (CD's) of the 103rd Congress by State; and within each CD: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, Alaska Native areas, and American Indian areas</p>
STF 2 (100 percent)	<p>A In MA's: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNA's. In the remainder of each State: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNA's</p> <p>B States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 1,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions, State parts of American Indian areas, and Alaska Native areas</p> <p>C U.S., regions, divisions, States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, all county subdivisions in New England MA's, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, MA's, UA's</p>
STF 3 (Sample)	<p>A^{2 3} States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/BNA's, BG's. Also Alaska Native areas and State parts of American Indian areas</p> <p>B³ Five-digit ZIP Codes within each State</p> <p>C³ U.S., regions, divisions, States, counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, MA's, UA's</p> <p>D CD's of the 103rd Congress by State; and within each CD: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States</p>

Figure 3. 1990 Census Summary Tape Files—Con.

Summary Tape File (STF 1A, 1B, etc.) and data type (100 percent or sample) ¹	Geographic areas	Description
STF 4 (Sample)	<p>A In MA's: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNA's. In the remainder of each State: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNA's</p> <p>B State (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 2,500 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 2,500 or more inhabitants in selected States, all county subdivisions in New England MA's, State parts of American Indian areas, and Alaska Native areas</p> <p>C U.S., regions, divisions, States (including urban and rural and metropolitan and nonmetropolitan components), counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, all county subdivisions in New England MA's, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, MA's, UA's</p>	<p>Over 8,500 cells/items of sample population and housing characteristics for each geographic area. Each of the STF 4 files will include a set of tabulations for the total population and separate presentations of tabulations by race and Hispanic origin.</p>

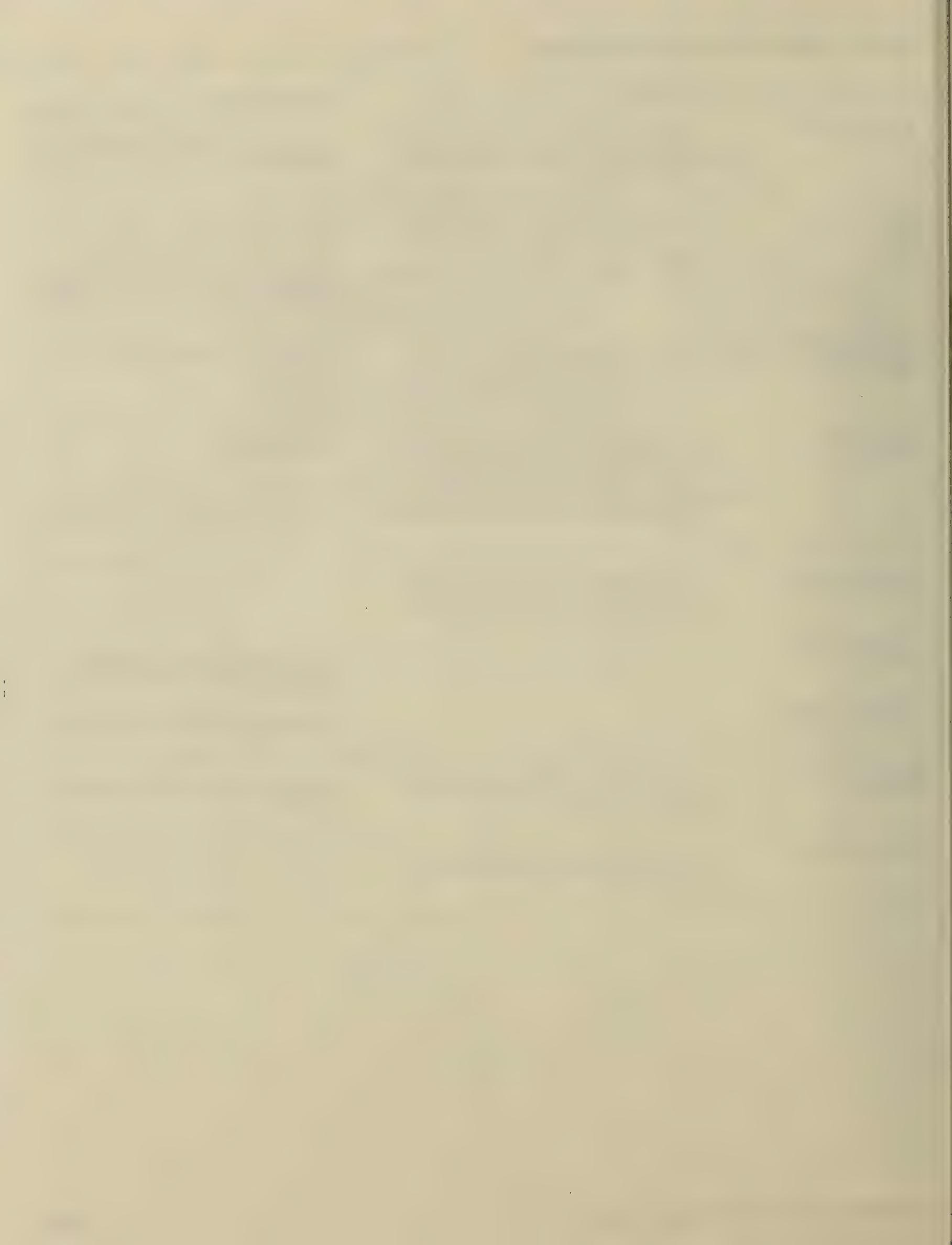
¹Similar STF's will be prepared for Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands.

²Also available on microfiche. STF 1B microfiche provides only part of the data for blocks and other areas in the tape file.

³Also available on laser disc (CD-ROM). STF 1B CD-ROM presents the same file extract as STF 1B microfiche.

Figure 4. Other 1990 Census Data Products

Title	Description	Geographic areas
Subject Summary Tape Files	About 20 computer tape files used to produce the subject reports (1990 CP-3 and 1990 CH-3 series). On the average, a file is the source of two subject reports	U.S., regions, divisions, States, metropolitan areas (MA's), and large counties and places
Public Law 94-171 Data File (redistricting data)	Counts by total, race, and Hispanic origin for the total population and population 18 years old and over, and counts of housing units. Available on tape, CD-ROM, and paper listings	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/block numbering areas (BNA's), block groups (BG's), and blocks; voting districts where States have identified them for the Census Bureau; and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
Census/Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) Special File	Sample tabulations showing detailed occupations and educational attainment data by age; cross tabulated by sex, Hispanic origin, and race	Counties, MA's, places of 50,000 or more inhabitants
County-to-County Migration File	Summary statistics for all intra-state county-to-county migration streams and significant inter-state county-to-county migration streams. Each record will include codes for the geographic area of destination, and selected characteristics of the persons who made up the migration stream	States, counties
Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) Files	Machine-readable files containing a sample of individual long-form census records showing most population and housing characteristics but with identifying information removed	
5 Percent—PUMS Areas		County groups, counties, county subdivisions, and places with 100,000 or more inhabitants
1 Percent—Metropolitan Areas (1990)		MA's and other large areas with 100,000 or more inhabitants
User-Defined Areas Tabulations	A set of standard tabulations provided on printouts, tapes, or other products with maps and narrative (if requested)	User-defined areas created by aggregating census blocks
Special Tabulations	User-defined tabulations for specified geographic areas provided on printouts, tapes, or other products	User-defined areas or standard areas

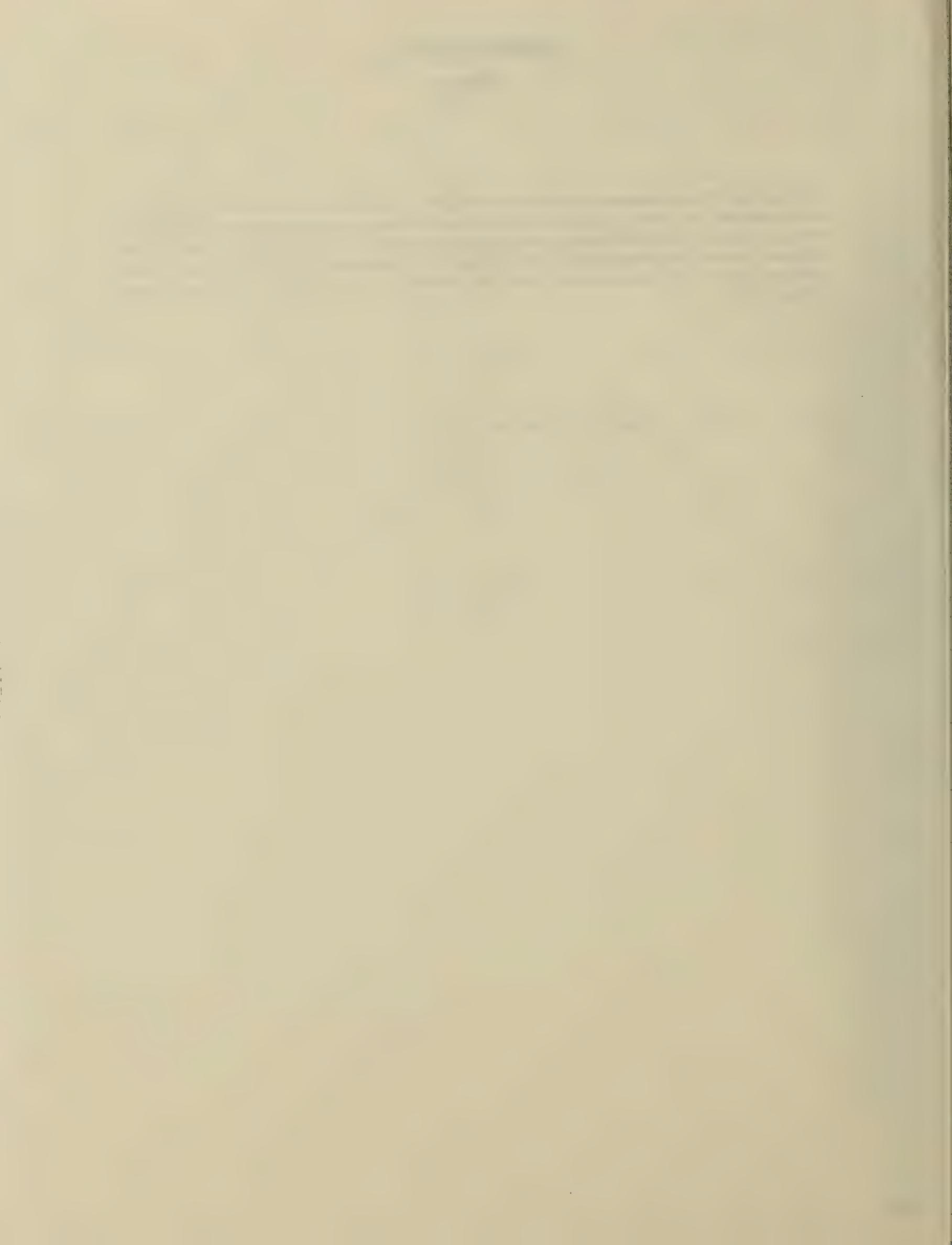


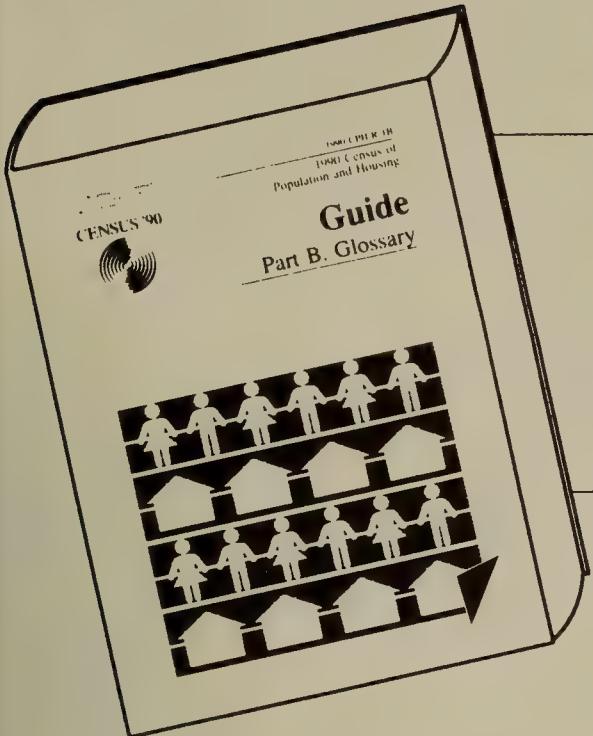
APPENDIX G.

Maps

Census Tract/Block Numbering Area Outline Maps—These are county-based maps that depict the boundaries and codes of census tracts or block numbering areas, the features and feature names underlying the boundaries and names of counties, county subdivisions, places, and American Indian/Alaska Native areas. Map scales vary to minimize the number of sheets. Printed versions of these maps are available from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office (GPO).

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PART B, GLOSSARY

1990 Census of Population and Housing Guide

electronic media. (The geographic, population, and housing definitions are drawn from appendixes to 1990 census reports and technical documentation.)

Part B, Glossary (1990 CPH-R-1B) is the second part of the 3-part *1990 Census of Population and Housing Guide*. It defines terms used in the census.

- **Geographic** definitions cover specific characteristics of an entity, such as type of geographic code and how boundaries are determined.
- **Population and housing** definitions identify the related item numbers on the 1990 census questionnaire (included as an appendix), define the concepts involved, and note the items comparability to previous censuses.
- **Technical** terms associated with the collection, processing, and tabulation of 1990 census data also are included, along with terms used in working with data files on

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Previously Published—Part A, TEXT

If you are using 1990 census results, you will find the *Guide, Part A, Text* an indispensable reference. It offers the information you need on such subjects as:

- Data products
 - Geographic terms and products
 - Where to find assistance
 - Population and housing concepts
 - Census procedures

Still to come is an index to the 1990 census Summary Tape Files, which will be Part C.

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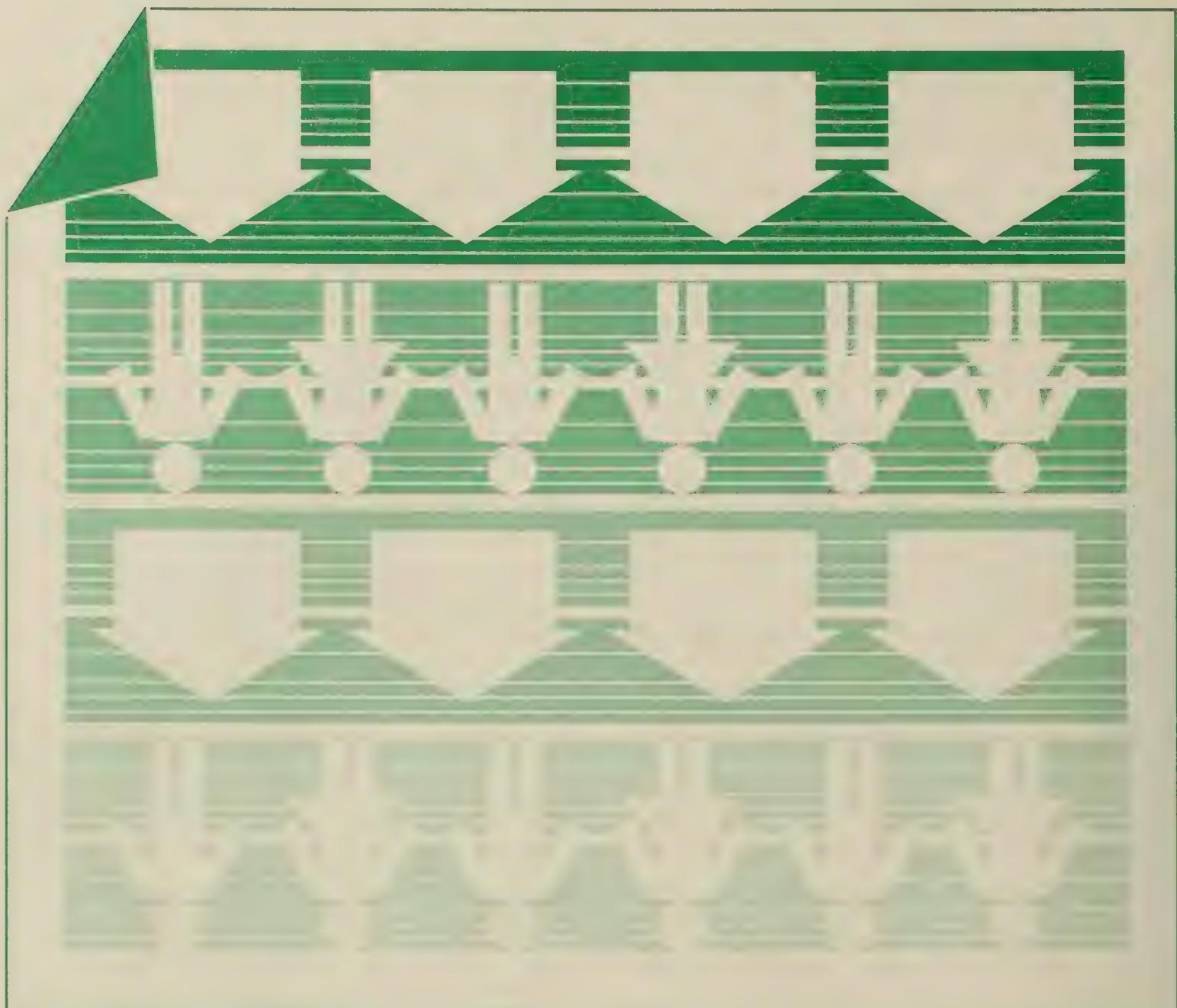
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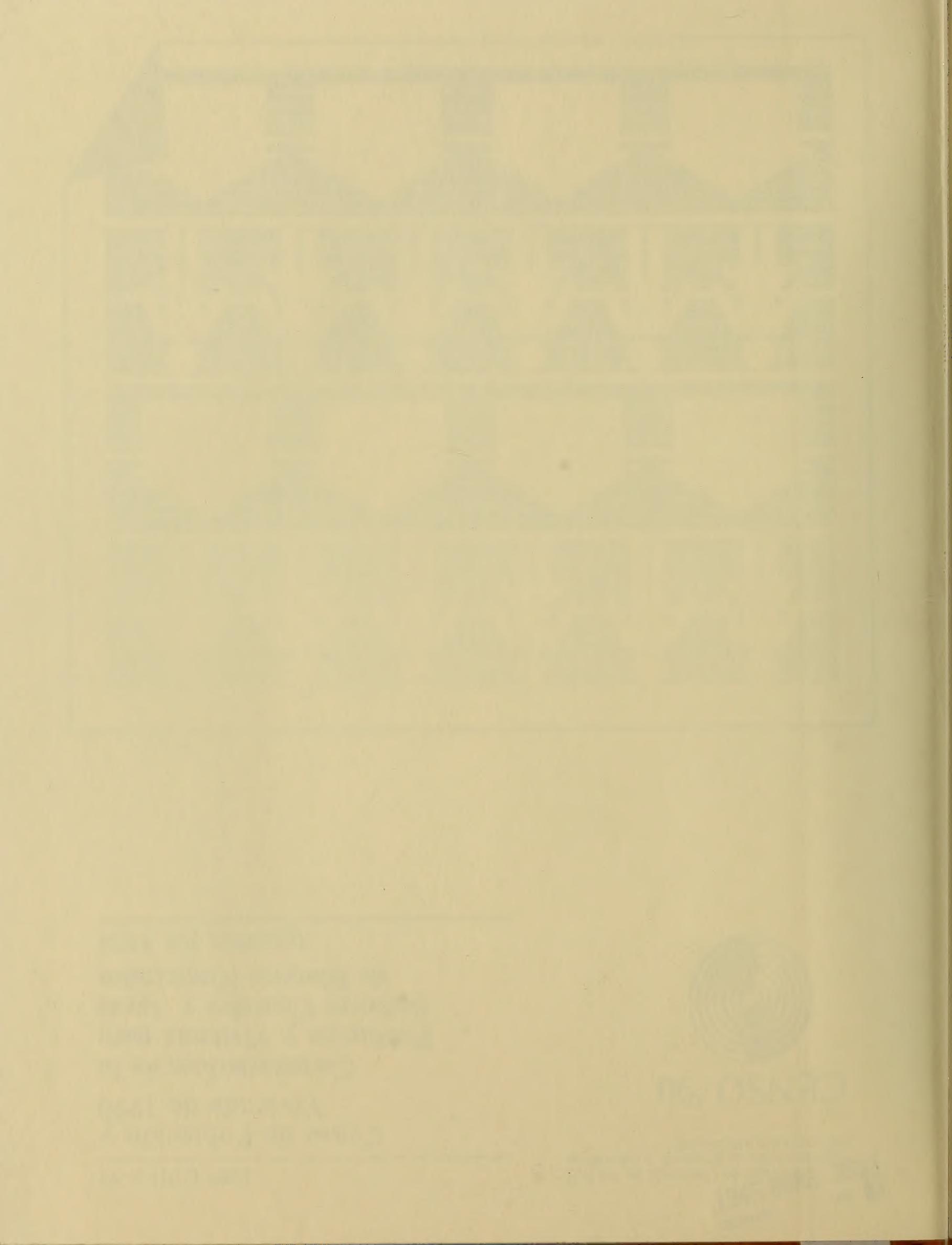
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